MORLEY RESOLVES ON COMMISSION

MAINLAND CITIES ARE ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Lion Saloon Left Out of Sites Reported for Pipe Yard—More Trouble Brewing

(From Friday's Daily.)

When the city council of Victoria meets to-night it will be faced with one or two questions of greater interest and importance to the citizens than most of the others that have engaged its attention hitherto. The first of these is wrapped up in the suggestion of Mayor Morley in regard to the appointing of a commission to look after the prospective welfare of the city, a task which he alleges the council is incompetent to perform on account of its heavy routine work. The second issue which the council will have to decide definitely to-night is the purchase or non-purchase of the Lion saloon property on Chambers street, and the adjoining property, to be converted into a city pipe yard, a question over which there has already been so much discussion and disagreement.

It was the intention of the mayor to bring up the first of these at the last meeting of the council, but as the routine business which had accumulated in the interval was so great as to occupy the whole sederunt nothing was said in regard to his suggestion. Now, however, it appears that he will bring the matter before the council to-night in the form of a resolution. The resolution, which aims to amend the Municipal Clauses Act in such a manner as to render a commission possible, invites the co-operation of the mainland cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. It is in the following terms:

"That the mayor and council of Vancouver and New Westminster be requested to co-operate with the mayor and council of Victoria in memorializing the provincial government to immediately appoint a commission, consisting of the mayor, the chairman of the legislative committee and the city solicitor of each of the named cities, to draft a revised act for the government of cities of the first class, the commission to report to the government through the attorney-general's department in time for its introduction at the next session of the legislature; further that the city solicitor be instructed to draft the memorial to be signed by the mayor, with the seal of the city, the city solicitor also to draft an explanation of the necessity and value of the proposal, to be forwarded with the memorial, the latter to be returned duly signed and sealed for presentation to the government."

When the above resolution is before the council Mayor Morley, it is understood, will assert that its provisions and intentions are in no way revolutionary; he will argue that they are imperative in the highest and best interests of the city, in so far that the present Municipal Clauses Act is hopelessly out of date in relation to the proper and efficient government of cities of the first order. He claims that the act was based on the Ontario act, which has been condemned as unworkable, and also that the amendments made to the original in Ontario have never been effected here, with the result that the provincial cities are further in the ruck than ever in the matter of governmental legislation.

What attitude the aldermen will take upon the resolution remains to be seen. The debate upon the question promises to be rather interesting. While referring to this matter it might be mentioned that the original intention of the mayor was to first discuss the question in council and then hold a public meeting in order to test the feelings of the people in regard to it.

In regard to the site for the city pipe yard the report will be submitted to-night and it is believed that it will recommend the passing up of the Lion Saloon property and the purchase instead of a piece of land covering about five acres, lying immediately to the north of it. With the return of Alderman Gleason from California the rest of the aldermen visited the proposed site yesterday and, after taking in the many and varied circumstances attending the purchase, agreed, at least so it is understood, to leave out the Lion saloon and take in the north-lying property. If this should prove to be the case the residents in the Spring Ridge district may find themselves saddled with two alleged nuisances instead of one. While they did not love the saloon in their midst they positively objected to the pipe yard, but now it appears that they may have to divide their wrath between the two.

The following local improvement works will also be passed to-night: Grading and paving with asphalt; Quadra street, between Hillside avenue and Tolmie road, and permanent sidewalks and boulevards; grading and rock surfacing of Wilson street, from Catherine street to Dominion road, and permanent walks and boulevards; paving with tar macadam Chandler avenue, from St. Charles street to Foul Bay road, and permanent walks and boulevards.

RAILWAY RATE CASES.

Toronto, July 7.—The Dominion railway board has sent out notices to the west directing attention to the cases to be dealt with at Vancouver and Calgary. The city of Vancouver grain growers and merchants have protested against the rates charged by the C. P. R. and the discrimination against them compared with rates between the west and Port Arthur and Fort William. The Calgary protests are principally from grain men and are of the same nature.

GREAT BRITAIN SUPPORTS FRANCE

No Progress Toward Settlement of Dispute Regarding Morocco

Paris, July 7.—The proposed conferences for the settlement of the Moroccan question have not yet started, and a difficulty in the way is the refusal of Germany to show her hand and make known what she wants, in addition to her persistence in keeping a warship at Agadir, which is particularly objectionable to France.

It is understood here that Germany desired to negotiate with France alone with the object of partitioning Morrocco between France, Germany and Spain, but France opposed any plan which did not provide for the active participation of Great Britain, whose intention unequivocally to support France in the present complication greatly pleases the French people. There is the utmost confidence here, however, that the matter will be settled through diplomatic channels, and the situation is expected to develop more rapidly upon the return from Holland of President Fallieres and Foreign Minister Deselves.

Denial is given in official circles to the published report that a secret treaty exists between France and Morocco, whereby France advances funds to the sultan for the establishment of a police force and the restoration of the sultan's authority under the supervision of French councillors.

No Settlement.

London, July 7. — Communications concerning Germany's action in Morocco are still passing among the governments of Great Britain, Germany and France, but little is divulged beyond the fact that Great Britain has made it clear that she intends faithfully to fulfill her treaty obligations toward France.

Premier Asquith had promised a statement in the House of Commons yesterday, but when questioned by Mr. Balfour he had to admit that the negotiations were still in a state of flux. There is no truth in the report of a split in the cabinet over the Morocco question.

ADDING TO ELECTRIC PLANT.

Improvements Being Made to Civic Plant On Waterfront.

In view of the extensive additions to the electrical equipment of the city which, if not yet in existence, are held in prospect, the station situated at the foot of Herald street is undergoing improvements and alterations of a character calculated to fit it for the execution of its increasing duties. Only a few days ago the citizens passed a by-law authorizing the borrowing of $50,000 for the completion of the electric lighting system of the city, and while nothing of that sum has yet been disbursed in the purchase of lamps and the other myriad parts connected with lighting the certainty of their coming has created the necessity for extending the facilities of the station. As a matter of fact a large consignment of arc lamps, switches, etc., ordered earlier in the year, is now on its way, and this alone will tax the capacity of the station considerably unless the projected improvements are carried through.

Furthermore, the completion of the Jordan River power plant will necessitate a better handling of the power on the part of the city plant, and this also will entail an extension of the present facilities. This increased power will render the installation of a new apparatus imperative, and it is probable that the council will have to deal with a recommendation on that line at its meeting to-night. It is expected that the new addition to the plant will cost in the neighborhood of $11,000.

DESTRUCTION OF MAINE.

Board of Experts Will Study Wreck in Havana Harbor.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—A board of naval officers, experts in explosives, is being selected by the navy department to study the hull of the battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, as the water is pumped from the cofferdam now surrounding the wreck.

Because of the necessarily slow progress of the work, weeks will probably elapse before the experts will be able to inspect the keel of the former warship, but the board will go to Havana as soon as its personnel is made known and will remain with the work until it is finished. The navy department officers are confident that the examination will prove the correctness of the Sampson board, which decided that the explosion which sank the Maine was caused by a torpedo or mine; that the explosion of the ship's magazines followed.

In view of the renewed interest attaching to the actual cause of the destruction of the Maine, General W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers, who has just returned from Havana, has issued the following signed statement: "The work of unwatering the Maine so far proves nothing as to the origin of the explosion of the magazines, but already shows such extensive destruction of the forward part of the boat that it is quite probable that fuller unwatering will fail to give any proofs, either way, as to the origin of such explosions. I have so far made no reports or statements as to the origin of the explosion."

BASEBALL CLAIMS VICTIM.

Guildford, Con., July 17.—Baseball claimed a victim here yesterday when 12 year old Chauncey Olliner died suddenly after becoming unconscious. The boy was hit on the head in a game here sometime ago, but he recovered and no ill effects were anticipated. Yesterday he suddenly became unconscious after complaining of pains in his head and died in a short time.

The boy is the third victim in this section this summer from being hit with a baseball.

ENTERS PLEA OF NO JURISDICTION

Attorneys for John J. McNamara Surprise Prosecution at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—The defence in the McNamara dynamite conspiracy cases sprang a surprise yesterday when John J. McNamara, accused Indiana labor leader, and his brother James, were called into Judge Bordwell's department of the Superior Court.

Both men were summoned to plead to nineteen charges of murder, the result of the destruction of the Times newspaper plant on October 1. In addition John J. was expected to plead to the charge that he had conspired to destroy the Llewellyn Iron Works, but instead he entered a plea "no jurisdiction," claiming that the court had no right to exact a plea or to try him on these charges of murder or the Llewellyn Iron Works indictment, because he was extradited from Indiana, not for murder but for alleged dynamiting.

This move plainly surprised the prosecution, although it had been expected that some motion such as the quashing of indictments would be made by the defence.

The motion for the quashing of the indictments was made only in the case of James B. McNamara, who entered no plea whatever, holding that the indictments against him should not stand because the jury was biased, and because Earl Rogers, who acted as a special district attorney to aid the inquisitors during the investigation, had previously been active on behalf of the Times and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Deputy District Attorney W. J. Ford, who was acting for the prosecution when the McNamaras appeared in court, met the sudden move of the defence with a motion to disallow the plea of no jurisdiction. Clarence Darrow, Joseph Scott, Le Compte Davis and former Judge Cyrus McNutt, were all in court representing the defence, and a long argument ensued on the irrelevency of John McNamara's action.

Nineteen times, the number corresponding to the number of deaths caused by the disaster to the newspaper plant, the brothers were asked to enter their pleas.

Each time the defence entered a plea of no jurisdiction in the case of John J., and a motion to quash the indictment against James B. McNamara.

The plea as to jurisdiction, it was argued that the Los Angeles court was without jurisdiction to try John J. McNamara for murder when he was extradited not in connection with the Times disaster, but with the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Works. It was declared that he could not be tried here upon any charge except that upon which he was extradited.

Then, when McNamara was asked to plead to the Llewellyn Iron Works accusation, his attorneys filed another plea asserting lack of jurisdiction, as he was not in this state at the time the alleged crime was committed.

To the nineteen charges of murder against James B. McNamara, as many motions to quash the indictments were filed.

Argument will be continued to-day.

BUILDING TRADES DISPUTE.

Independent Contractors of Vancouver Will Place Matter in Hands of Arbitration Committee.

Vancouver, July 7.—The independent contractors held a meeting in the city hall last night and published a resolution agreeing to place matters in dispute with the building trades in the hands of the arbitration committee.

The following significant statement, however, was made by Contractor R. H. Gale, of the B. C. Supply Co.:

"This talk of arbitration is all a joke to me, because I know that other arrangements are being made. I have been working along different lines altogether and have done a great deal more to settle the difficulty. My men will all be back at work next Monday morning as a union, and others will probably be with them."

Officially there is little new regarding the strike. As a matter of fact union men are daily returning to work.

The Metropolitan building, for instance, one of the largest of downtown blocks under construction, has 48 men working to-day. These include about 20 carpenters, more of whom applied for work than could be provided with employment.

None of the large contractors who are members of the Master Builders' Association attended last night's meeting. They declare they have all the men they want and actually more carpenters apply for work than can be employed. Men are not asked whether they belong to unions or not.

These statements are borne out by the fact that building is being resumed all over the city.

NEW COMPANIES.

Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the following new provincial companies: Alberta Financial Corporation, Ltd.; Angove & Stinson Co., Ltd; Clark, Green, Wade Logging Co., Ltd.; Coronet Coal Mineral and Oil Lands Co., Ltd. (non-personal liability); Elford Boat Co., Ltd.; Halloran Construction Co., Ltd.; North Coast Land Co., Ltd.; Omineca Water and Power Co., Ltd.; Phoenix Investment Co., Ltd.; Princess Royal Island Mining Co., Ltd. (non-personal liability); Vancouver Auto Tranfer Co., Ltd.; West Pacific Canning Co.; Windermere Orchards, Ltd.; Ymir-Wilcox Development Co., Ltd.

Licenses have been issued to Vaseux Lake Fruit Lands Co., Ltd., and Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., and the following extra-provincial companies have been registered: J. B. Ford Co.; Johnson, Carey & Helmers Co.; Louis Burton Co.; National Blank Book Co.

Suez canal directors have been authorized to borrow 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) for improvements.

BANKERS BRING RAILWAYS TO TIME

Wall Street Magnates Will Not Advance Money for More Roads

New York, July 7.—Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wall street bankers, are responsible for changes and a new alignment of the railroads in the northwest. For several years the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have been insisting on a line from Lander, Wyo., to the Pacific Northwest.

Bankers opposed the move, but finally were compelled to take some action giving the Northwestern connection with the Puget Sound country. Morgan and Loeb simply announced to railroad presidents of lines interested that five transcontinental lines to the northwest was sufficient, and that their money had built three lines, and that they did not propose to loan any more money to build roads not needed or that will decrease the earnings of those now existing.

"Gentlemen," the railroad presidents were told, "the Northwestern must be given connection to Puget Sound. You must get together and make this possible. We demand it." Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is said to have informed the several presidents of the transcontinental roads leading to Puget Sound.

A HOUSE CLEANING AT SOUTH SAANICH

Fines of $500 Are Recorded Against Resort Keeper — Tally-ho Cases Dismissed

(From Friday's Daily.)

Two fines, totalling $500, were ordered this morning against Estelle Durlin, alias Carroll, in the municipal court of South Saanich, held before Magistrate Jay, the defendant having pleaded guilty to two charges of selling liquor without a license at a house occupied by her on the Gorge road in the Saanich municipality. In default of payment to-day the fines will be levied by distress. The evidence on which the convictions were based was obtained by two detectives named D. F. Hewing and A. E. Verby, who were brought from Vancouver to obtain the evidence. They visited the house on May 24 twice and were on each occasion supplied with liquor, for which they paid money.

J. A. Aikman, appearing for the prosecution, said the municipality of South Saanich was determined to have the house occupied by the defendant closed up. There had been complaints from the people residing in the neighborhood as to the conduct of the house, and the prosecutions this morning were the first step towards driving the habitues and occupants of the house from the district.

The remanded case against Frank Nicholas, a Greek fisherman, who is charged with an assault comitted on an Indian child of ten years of age, was continued in the city police court this morning with two interpreters. An Indian translated the questions asked the child into the Songhees Indian language to the language of the West Coast Indians, of which the child is a member. The case is continuing.

Several charges against tally-ho drivers, who were charged with keeping horses and tally-hos standing on Belleville and Menzies streets longer than necessary to take up and set down passengers were dismissed, owing to doubt of the legality of the by-law. A new by-law is being drawn now, and Magistrate Jay said it was not wise to order a conviction and have it go to the higher court, thereby putting the litigants to unnecessary expense, when the new by-law governing the matter would be in operation before the cases were disposed of.

Charles Peterson and Martin Krom were fined $6 each for engaging in a fight on Johnston street, and a teamster named Hansen, who was charged with not securing his horses, was allowed to go, having told the court he had just thrown the weight into the rig when the horses bolted, leaving him standing on the sidewalk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Council Receives Brochure on Plumage Bill Now Before Imperial Parliament.

The agitation against ladies adorning their head gear with feathers is being continued in Great Britain, and the local board of trade has been furnished with copies of a brochure by James Buckland, containing the pros and cons of the plumage bill, now before the imperial parliament. Members of the board and others, who are interested in the question may secure copies of the pamphlet on application to the secretary of the board.

This little book draws a frightful picture of the birds being shot off their nests in the breeding season and depicts, in moving terms, the pitiful sight of the starving young, with outstretched necks and gaping bills, imploring the passing birds to feed them. As fearful a sight as ever chilled human veins. And all this is blamed on the vanity of our women folk.

The next meeting of the board of trade council, preliminary to the annual meeting, will not be held on Thursday as announced yesterday but on Tuesday.

DIES FROM HEAT.

London, Ont., July 7.—W. J. Hillis, a druggist of Saskatchewan, died at the Victoria hospital from the effects of the heat. He came east to visit his brother.

NOTES ON POULTRY RAISING FOR MARKET

NO. XIII.

The Mineral Ash in Foodstuff, Etc.

In the previous article the writer explained that, for the practical poultryman, foodstuffs contain water, nitrogenous matter or proteids, carbohydrates or fatty matters, fats and the mineral ash. Further, that if 100 lbs. of oats or any grain were burnt, there would be a residue which would not burn, and which is known as the mineral ash, or simply the ash in foodstuffs.

Little attention appears to have been paid by stockmen to the question of the supply of ash, when considering the foods which they will give to their animals. This is probably because the amount of ash found in foodstuffs and the animal body is so small that it has been supposed that the supply is enough for all practical purposes.

Even Jordan, in the chapter on poultry, contributed to his book by a famous expert, does not go further than saying that it is probable that sufficient attention has not been given to the question of the amount of ash present in the foods given to farm animals.

Further, it was generally supposed by stockmen that the amount of ash was always the same in any one grain, or the plant would not grow. This is not the case, however, the plant has power of picking up more mineral matter than it requires for its own use; in fact it acts as a storehouse of mineral matter for the animal which is going to graze upon it. Hence the feeding value of grains from this point of view varies greatly, according to the poverty or richness in mineral ash of the soils in which it has been grown. In South Africa the oat has little value as a feed for horses, and it was found necessary to import oats from New Zealand for blood horses. As far as he is aware the writer was the first to suggest that the explanation of this was that, owing to the poverty of the South African soils the ash was deficient in the South African oat. The analyses of the South African oat made by the government chemist, at the writer's request, confirmed this view. Not merely was the ash deficient as compared with English oats, but the composition was found to be different in the proportion, which the different minerals bore to one another in the ash. For instance, if the English oat showed two parts of phosphoric acid to one part of lime in the ash, the South African oat might show three parts of acid to only one-half part of lime. The writer therefore established the fact that the feeding value of any grain may depend entirely upon the amount of ash found in it. This brought a fresh difficulty for the stockman when considering the feeding value of the foods which he was going to give his animal. Hitherto it has been usual to consider what amount of proteids the ration contains in proportion to the fatty matters in it, and foods were mixed, according as they were theoretically rich or poor in proteids, etc.

As far as the writer in aware, he was the first to suggest, and his claim has never been disputed, that the artificial addition of the mineral ash to the ration would ensure a sufficient supply of this material in the same way as the proteids or fats were supplied from a knowledge of what amount of these each grain contained on the average.

We will now consider what part the mineral ash plays in the animal body. If we say that, speaking very roughly, the proteids and water composing the body are the machinery, that the fats are the fuel which is consumed by the machinery to furnish energy and motion, and that the mineral ash gives the few drops of oil, without which the whole machine will clog and stop, we shall have a good idea of the vital part played by the ash in the body. "It is essential," in the words of Professor Ingle, when discussing the writer's work, "to the processes of life of the animal."

Now, speaking roughtly, the ash supplies the only material which nourishes the nervous system, the intestines, the skins and hydes of animals and feathers of birds. Without a sufficiency the liver will not work, nor the blood nor the intestines. The machine will then break down or stop entirely and forever.

The writer, when beginning his studies in South Africa, found that there was a remarkable disease among the poultry there, known as "the poultry sickness." The birds would apparently be in perfect health over night, and yet 50 per cent. or more would be found dead in the morning. Thousands were swept away annually by this scourge. The disease defied analysis or diagnosis. The writer has seen an apparently healthy fowl scratching in the grass, when suddenly it will be seized with what looks like a fainting fit. The bird staggers about and then falls down. It may recover for a few minutes and begin scratching again, but the second attack is fatal and another hen is dead.

This disease is by no means unknown in Canada. The writer recently saw it exactly described in the query column under the poultry article in the principal paper in Montreal. It was suggested, in the reply in the paper, that virulent diphtheria might be the explanation. It is as probable or improbable that virulent heart disease or virulent pneumonia might explain it.

The writer was able to show that the real cause was prolonged starvation of mineral matter to the birds. Poultry sickness was simply another name for starvation of the mineral ash over long periods of time. He also found that 90 per cent. of the diseases of poultry were brought about by a previous exhausted and weakened condition of the body, caused by a shortage in the supply of mineral ash.

It is probable that in all new countries, where the soils have not been heavily manured, farm stock never obtain an abundant supply of ash. On reaching Vancouver Island the writer asked Mr. Luke Pither, who has a large poultry ranch, to kindly test the question. Mr. Pither found that the shortage is very serious, and writes to the writer that the artificial addition of mineral matter to the ration is a great value—if not indeed a vital necessity for poultrymen in British Columbia. The same conclusion was come to by the writer's friend, H. T. Oldfield, of Prespect Lake, in the case of his horses and fowls. One of his mares showed acute weakness which threatened to become chronic, and this was found to be due to a prolonged shortage of mineral ash. The addition artificially of these materials to her ration removed the trouble, and the mare recovered her strength and vitality.

It is a shortage of ash which causes the low vitality in eggs which are set for hatching. Mr. Pither found that the mortality "dead in shell" was due to this lack of vitality, and that the addition of mineral ash to the ration was essential for artificial hatching in this province. The writer had no difficulty in getting 86 per cent. of 350 fertile eggs to hatch on a farm near Victoria recently by adding the ash to the ration of the laying hens. The writer has now placed these materials on the market, as will be seen in the advertising columns of the Victoria Times. He is satisfied that the future of the poultry industry in British Columbia will be mainly conditioned by the recognition of the necessity of the artificial addition of the mineral ash to the ration.

In a further article the writer will venture to detail the history of these investigations and the results obtained by him.

C. DEVONSHIRE.

FATAL STRIKE RIOTS NEAR MEXICO CITY

Three Persons Killed and Several Wounded in Charges by the Police

Mexico City, July 7.—Two persons were killed and five others seriously injured during a charge by the police on a mob near the street car barns near Indianilla, just outside this city, yesterday.

The rioting occurred when an effort was made to move cars into the suburban district. The cars were escorted by mounted police, who rode into the crowds of strikers and sympathizers and used their sabres freely.

Following the crash yesterday Governor Granos, of the federal district, played a part. To make a personal inspection, he boarded an outgoing suburban train. Soon after starting a mass of rioters was encountered. 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 governor gave orders to charge the crowd. Sabres were used. More than fifty arrests were made. Most of those arrested were sympathizers.

The bakers have decided to strike.

According to reports received from Aguas Calientes and Mapimi, the strikes of smelter men at those places have been settled.

In a clash between police and strikers on Wednesday night one man was killed and a woman probably fatally injured. Several persons were more or less seriously wounded. The police charged a mob which was storming a car in a down-town street.

VISIT OF MINING EXPERTS.

Likely Investors in Canada to Inspect British Columbia Mining Fields.

Louis Reyersbach, managing director, and Hugh F. Marriott, consulting engineer of the Central Mining & Investment Corporation of London, England, will visit this country in August. This corporation has recently taken over and consolidated with their own the interests of Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Company, and Messrs. Eckstein & Company, the largest operators in Kimberley and the South African Rand. These gentlemen are making a tour of Canada, commencing in New Brunswick, and will visit the most interesting mining localities in this country in company with G. G. S. Lindsey, of Toronto, formerly president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The party will arrive in New York on the 28th of July, and it is expected they will reach Vancouver on the 21st of August, after which they will visit both Hazelton and the Portland canal.

Mr. Marriott, it will be remembered, represented with Mr. William Frecheville the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy on the summer excursion of the Canadian Mining Institute in 1908. The representatives of the various mining institutions of Europe and America, at that time, were taken across the continent and shown the principal places of interest.

WATER SPORTS PROGRAMME.

The following programme has been drawn up for the water sports, under the auspices of the management of the Strathcona hotel, at Shawnigan Lake, on July 22:

1. 1st heat, J. B. A. A. crews; four-oared lapstreaks.
2. Launch race, open to all launches, any size.
3. 2nd heat, J. B. A. A. crews, four-oared lapstreaks.
4. Double sculls; J. B. A. A. (Hopgood and Monk) vs. Vancouver Rowing Club (Simpson and Stacey.)
5. Gent's double dingy race, open.
6. Finals, J. B. A. A. crews. Winner first heat vs. winners second heat.
7. Ladies' double dingy race, open.
8. Single sculls. Wm. N. Kennedy, J. B. A. A. vs. Vancouver Rowing Club entry.
9. Sail-boat race, open.
10. Special four-oared lapstreak race, Vancouver Rowing Club, big four, vs. J. B. A. A. selected crew. Note—These crews will race for a special set of gold medals after their return from the N. P. A. A. O. regatta at Portland.
11. Swimming races—100 yard dash, open to amateur swimmers of B. C., 880 yards swim, open.

A special train will leave Victoria on July 22 at 1.30 and returning will leave Shawnigan at midnight. Special tickets have been issued and the fare will include admission to a flannel dance in the evening.

LIBERAL ELECTED.

London, July 7.—The bye-election for the Tradeston division of Glasgow, held yesterday, resulted in the return of White, Liberal, by 3,269 votes to 2,783 for Watts, Unionist. At the recent general election Corbett, Liberal, received 4,811 votes to the 3,137 of his Unionist opponent Main. Little interest was taken in the election.

ACCOUNT OF FIRST CENTURION'S TRIP

Arrival of Liner With Namesake Recalls Terrible Passage of Old Warship

With the arrival of the Harrison liner Centurion, Capt. Maycock, in port a few days ago, the passage of the first Centurion to the waters of the Pacific under command of Baron Sir George Anson, the celebrated English navigator, is recalled. Commodore Anson was born on April 23, 1697, in Staffordshire, entering the navy in February, 1712. By rapid steps he became lieutenant in 1716, commander in 1722, and post captain in 1724. In this rank he served twice on the North American squadron as captain of the Scarborough and the Squirrel from 1724 to 1730, and from 1733 to 1735.

In 1737 he was appointed to the Centurion, a vessel of 60 guns, on the eve of the war with Spain, and when hostilities had begun he was chosen to command as commodore the squadron which was sent to attack her possessions in South America in 1740. The original scheme was ambitious and was not carried out. Anson's squadron of six ships which sailed later than was intended, was very ill-fitted, and was reduced by successive disasters to his flagship the Centurion.

The lateness of the season compelled him to round Cape Horn in very stormy weather, and the navigating instruments of the time did not allow of exact observation. Two of his vessels failed to round the Horn, another, the Wager, was wrecked in the Golfo de Penas on the coast of Chile.

By the time Anson reached the island of Juan Fernandez in June, 1741, his six ships had been reduced to three, while the strength of his crews had fallen from 961 to 335. In the absence of any effective Spanish force on the coast he was able to harass the enemy and to capture the town of Baita on November 13-15, 1741. The steady diminution of his crew by sickness and the worn out state of his remaining consorts compelled him at last to collect all the survivors in the Centurion. He rested at the Island of Tinian, and then made his way to Macao in November, 1742.

After considerable difficulties with the Chinese he sailed again with his one remaining vessel to cruise for one of the richly-laden galleons which conducted the trade between Mexico and the Philippines. The indomitable perseverance he had shown during one of the most arduous voyages in the history of sea adventure was rewarded by the capture of the immensely rich prize, the "Nuestra Senora de Covadonga," which was met off Cape Espiritu Santo on June 20, 1743. Anson took his prize back to Macao, sold her cargo to the Chinese, keeping the specie, and sailed for England which he reached by the Cape of Good Hope on June 15, 1744. The prize money earned by the capture of his galleon had made him a rich man for life, and under the irritation caused by the refusal of the Admiralty to conform a captain's commission bestowed on one of his officers, Ansom refused the office of rear-admiral and was prepared to leave the service.

He was afterwards persuaded to accept the position of rear admiral and later became admiral. From 1751 till his death in 1762 he was First Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he effected many reforms.

YANKEE GRAFT NOT LIKED IN ENGLAND

Sound Pilot Tries to Secure Contract From the Castle Steamship Company

Tacoma, Wash., July 7.—Efforts by a Puget Sound pilot to cut rates is said by Captain E. R. Howe, master of the British steamship Hornby Castle, to be the reason for that vessel's refusal to employ a pilot for the trip up the Sound. Instead of seizing the chance to save money by taking advantage of the proposed cut rates, the liner's head office in Liverpool, England, became incensed and placed all the Sound pilots under the ban unless when absolutely necessary. It is thought the company believes it was overcharged when other vessels of its fleet visited these waters and it may be their way of showing the British dislike for anything disturbing to the established order of things. The line is known as the Castle Company.

Captain Howe said to-day he did not bring the boat up the Sound from Port Townsend without a pilot for the sake of amusement. It seems that when one of the line's boats was on the Sound a year or two ago, the pilot who brought her up the Sound charged a certain amount, believed to be the regular rate. Then one of the Sound pilots wrote the head office in Liverpool, offering his services for a much smaller sum if he could obtain a contract. Usually a steamship company would jump at such a chance to save money, but the only effect of the letter was to place all the Sound pilots in the company's black book.

The Hornby Castle is discharging general cargo from Antwerp. She is to shift to Everett to load lumber for Australia and when she makes the change it will be without the assistance of a pilot. Pilotage on Puget Sound is not compulsory. The name of the pilot who offered to cut rates was not made public by Howe.

SAILS FOR HOME.

Ottawa, July 7.—Hon. W. S. Fielding sailed to-day from Liverpool with his health greatly improved. Sir Wilfrid will be in Ottawa on Tuesday and by the end of next week it is expected all the cabinet ministers will be back in the capital.