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The Colonist.

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THE SEWATE

We notice a good deal of comment upon the course of the Senate in our eastern contemporaries; but it does not seem to have occurred to many of them that when a majority of one House is of a differnt complexion from that of the other there are likely to be clashes between them. It is not necessary to import, into the question thus raised any partizan feeling. It is true that the Liberals have only done the same thing as the Conservatives did in 1897; but two wrongs never yet made a right. We are bound to assume that the Conservative Senators who thwarted government measures in 1897, were acting in good faith, and that Liberal Senators who did the same thing in 1912 were also honest in so doing. We have not observed that men take leave of their political partizanship when elevated to the position of legislators for life, and therefore we suppose we shall have to look for more or less friction as long as the Senate is constituted as it isthat is, by appointment from the ranks of the dominant political party, and is permitted to exercise equal legislative powers with the House of Commons.

Mr. Robert Rogers, as we pointed out a few days ago, takes the position that the power of the Senate to amend ought to be freely exercised, but its power to reject ought to be very rarely employed. In other words, if the House refuses to accept Senate amendments It only ought to be in extreme cases that the Senate should refuse to pass the measure as originally sent up.

FIGURES PROM THE CENSUS

The consus of 1911 says that the area of British Columbia is 227,747,200 acres, or 355,855 square miles. This is by map measurement, and it is considerably less than the estimate generally made. The exact area is not ascertainable from any available data. We learn that the land area of Victoria is 1894 acres or 2.96 square miles. Nanaimo constituency has an area of 1,738,880 acres or 2,717 square miles. The Alberni district has 3,699,840 acres or 5,781 square miles, and -Comox 6,134,992 acres or 9,585.93 square miles. This gives for Vancouve! island and the immediately adjacent islands an area of 11,575,606 acres or 18,084.89 square miles. The population is given as 76,986 for the same area, made up as fellows: Victoria 31,660

9,422 Islands 2,818 3.864 These figures are doubtless far within

the mark in all case. We believe the population of the island is nearly if not quite 100.000.

MISTAKEN POLICY

The Vancouver Province attempts to treat with levity the claims advanced by Victoria for consideration in connection with the shipment of grain. Our contemporary will find this a mistaken policy. It may be popular with unthinking people, but if it has any effect whatever upon those, with whom the decision of such matters must ultimately rest, it will be contrary to what the Parovince intends. We had supposed that an end had come to what may be termed in more senses than one a provincial view of things. Provincialism and parrowness ever were synonymous, and the Vancouver paper seems to be disposed to give a new and rather striking illustration of the fact. The seaports of British Columbia will.

so far as their future is concerned. stand or fall upon their merits and quite irrespective of what newspapers actuated by sectional jealousy may say. For many years the Colonist has waged as best it could a campaign for the advancement of Victoria, but never yet has it said a word derogatory to Vancouver. It has even avoided saying these things which are freely discussed among sea-faring men, things which if said would not be flattering to the mainland city. Our public bodies in the various memorials they have presented in the past have displayed the same neighborly consideration. Victoria has not received similar treatment from Vancouver. This has not influenced our people in the slightest degree: but if their legitimate efforts to advance their own welfare are going to be met with the treatment extended by the Province, it may be difficult in the future to prevent reprisals

A BUNDLE OF BLUEDERS

"Canada" says that "Britain is ne longer a satisfactory field (for investment) because her prosperity is increas-

ingly dependent upon wage-earners." It then asserts that Canada is a safer field or here the prosperity of the country depends upon 'a peasant proprietary."
What extraordinary stuff this is to be printed in a journal that professes to speak for Canada. We were not aware that we had a "pessant" class in Can-ada, or that our prosperity was not de-pendent upon the welfare of wage-earnrs. More silly rubbish is enunciated in Britain by the professed friends of Can-

aca than any one can easily reckon. The same journal deals with the "Mc-Bride policy." It informs its readers that in 1909 the McBride government niovided for the construction of 800 miles by the Canadian Northern in this province; that is, it failed to recognize that the Kettle River Valley railway is not a part of the Canadian Northern. It says that the aid granted was \$35,000 a mile "or its equivalent in lands. although not an acre of land can be given as an equivalent for bonds. It then goes on to assert that Mr. McBride 4,000 miles of railway since he took office, which is absurd. It alleges that while the government programme is re-garded in some local quarters as too mbitious, "there is general approval of the Peace River line." The fact that there is no Peace River line provided for does not seem to have occurred "Canada."

COST OF LIVING

Certain economists explain the in-reased cost of living by attributing it to the increased production of gold. This seems to us to be a fallacy. It may be true that with an increased output of old the cost of everything has gone up. out this is rather a case of coincidence meant more money in circulation, and it is a fundamental principle in economics that when money is plentiful prices are higher than when money is scarce; but this rule applies to wages as well as to the price of the necessaries of life. Liv-ing costs more than formerly because people require more than they formerly did. The standard of living has advanced. More people demand more than simple necessaries than was the case a quarter of a century ago. The daily bill of fare in the home of a mechanic s at least as good as was that in the home of an employer twenty-five years ago. We have all developed new necessities, or what we are pleased to regard as necessities. There is a greater demand for everything than there was in as not kept pace with it. Our towns save gained in population at the expense of the farming districts, which mean that there has been an increase of non producing consumers. If not another ounce of gold should be mined in the next ten years, it would not affect this state of things one lots. The prices of commodities would fall, of course, but ings generally, so that things would be relatively as costly as they are now. The remedy is not to be found in prolucing less gold, but in producing foodstuffs. Even this will not fully ensure the desired effect.

Our forefathers a good many generations ago used to declare cartain things to be criminal and a proper subject of prosecution. It is within the memory of some people that a dealer in poultry. in an Eastern Province was once fined for going out of town and buying Christmas poultry from the farmers as they came into market. That sort of thing was forbidden by Common Law, and in the old days every justice of the peace was sworn to president is Williams. peace was sworn to prevent it. We will be able to live as cheaply relatively as our fathers did, when we return to the recognition of the principles of Common Law as our fathers unders them. The Common Law is said to be nothing else than common sense, and it is not common sense that any one should be permitted to create artificial scarcity or to inflate prices simply to add to his profits.

THE PREEDOM OF THE PRESS

there seems to have been an unwritten law that newspapers should refrain from commenting on legal actions which were sub judice. How that law came to be recognized it is difficult to ascertain, but it has served for many years past to curb criticism, which it appears, after all, would have been perfectly justifiable within certain limits. A few weeks ago in England a write

of attachment for contempt of court was applied for by one Edward Tupper, a miners' leader in South Wales against Mr. R. D. Blumenfelt, the editor of the Daily Express. Tupper's complaint was that the newspaper had published prejudicial comments after he had issued a writ for libel against its proprietors for an article upon a speech delivered by him. In his application Tupper said the writ had been served on February 24th, and further comments appeared on four subsequent days. The editor in an afildavit said he had no knowledge of the service of any writ until February 26th, and he considered it necessary that the true character and history of the plaintiff should be told to the public. Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., who appeared for the editor, said their whole case was what Tupper was a dangerous incendiary. s fraudulent impostor, and a bankrupt company promoter, who had given to a Scuth Wales newspaper a history of himself which was entirely false. With reference to the refusal to issue the writ of attachment for contempt of court we quote the following, which appeared

in the London Daily Mail: "Mr. Justice Phillimore, in his judgment (the court being unanimous in dis-charging the rule with costs), said Mr. Tupper's speech was most dangerous, in-flammatory, and wicked. To say that a newspaper was to be restrained from expressing its opinion of a man who bulked largely in the public eye from the moment the writ had been served until the trial was to say that which would be a very great restriction upon would be a very great restriction upon the freedom of the press and likely in many cases to be fraught with danger to the public. Apart from proceedings for contempt of court, a plaintiff, aggrieved by comment, had two other remedies; he could bring a further action for a second libel, or give evidence in aggravation of damages. The applicant had taken occasion, by open speech, to vindicate his character, and if unjustly impugned he was right to defend himself. But if he might do that, might

not the editor do the opposite? While

the applicant remained a public man he must be subject to public comment, or else retire into private life."

A Nanking despatch says; "Dr. Sun Yat Sen, for er provisional president of the republic, sailed today for Wu This may be taken as the close of one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the world. The Illustrated London News of last week contained the reproduction of a photograph showing this distinguished statesman walking between two long lines of troops with their arms at the "present." Assuming that he possesses the ordin ary feelings of mankind, his emotions on the occasion must have been such as no language can adequately describe. Not long ago, within a year in fact, there was a price upon his head, which at one time reached the great sum of \$100,000. And yet he went about his work for the amelioration of China without taking any precautions at all, except that he did not go to China Not very long ago he was asked why it was that he walked about London indifferent to the fact that his death at the hands of an assassin would be so richly rewarded by the Chinese government. His answer was characteris-tic of the man. He said: "Whether I live or die is now a matter of indifference. There was a time when my life ence. There was a time when my life was important to the cause to which I dedicated it; but the work has been well begun and nothing can stop it now."
When he landed at Nanking to take part yet under condemnation by the Peking authorities and his death would have been welcomed, and those who might have brought it about would have been deterred him from following the line of duty. When he was arged to take the presidency of the new republic he declined until he was convinced that he was the one man capable of filling the position at that particular juncture, but he made way promptly for Yuan. best fitted of all Chinese statesmen he task of moulding the destinies of the

noped-for Chinese republic.

We shall search history in vain for inything more grandly heroic, more completely self-sacrificing. ourageous and more patriotic than the onduct of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He is not only an honor to his race, but to

EUROPE'S DANGER SPOT

of the dual monarchy of Austrian-Hun gary, and with it the peace of Europe Josef, the aged Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Recent debates in the Hungarian parliament confirm this view. Recently the Emperor threatened to abdicate the Hungarian iscussion in the course of which very ting, emperor and his heir presump-tive, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand,

nd especially upon the latter.

Austria, and Hungary have been lations and military and naval affair who ct with the sanction of represen-tative defegations from the two coun-tries, each of which exercise control of all other matters of legislation and ad-ministration within its own boundaries. Franz Josef is now in his eighty-sec-

ond year. His life has been far from a happy one, but he has constantly labored to discharge the duties of his high and responsible office with an eye single to the welfare of his people. He S now in the 68th year of his reign. His heir presumptive is in his 49th ugh a man of much ability year: Alti ie is said not to be popular. He is a nephew to the Emperor.

. If ever there was a country that did not know when it was well off, it was Mexico with Diaz as president. Mrs. Eva Bertallon, of North Yakima, Washington, has just been fined one nt for drowning her infant daughter a ew hours after birth. Who shall here

after say that life is cheap across the border? At this rate a man would be fined as much as two-bits for killing It occurs to us that a great deal too

mach is made ever what is due to the vertoane of the Penian raid. The grant of \$100 is a welcome recognition of their struces, but there is not a man of them who went in the field with any other rope of reward than that which comes from duty performed. The modern noought to, he should be given a pecuniary reward is altogether fallacious.

In Sweden experiments are being tried to determine the efect of electricity upon the physical and mental development of colldren. The results are said to have been very satisfactory. Two groups of 50 children each were subjected to the test. They were aught in rooms exactly alike, neither they nor their teachers knew in which room the electrification was employed, a strong magnetic field having been created in one of them by means of concealed wires. The results are thus stated: "At the end of six months the electrically magnetized children had grown on an average 51 millimetres (two inches) and the unmagnetized 32 millimetres (1.16 inches), making 20 the standard of perfection, the magnetized children reached in their studies an average of 18.4, while 15 attained a perfect mark. The unmagnetized children reached an average of 15, only nine attaining perfect marks."

The suggestion that the entrance to Victoria from the sea should be for a part of each evening a blaze of light is well worth considering. We suggest to the B.C. Electric that it should furnish the city at cost with such light as would be required for such a purpose and the city could arrange for its use also at cost. The company is as much interested as any one else in making the city attractive,

There seems to be a determined efort on the part of a section of the Liberal Press to discredit British Columbia. If things were actually as bad as they allege, and they are not bad at all but on the contrary are in the highest degree satisfactory, patriotic newspapers might be expected to put the best face upon the case possible. But the Liberal press referred to is not patriotic. It is simply partizan in the worst sense of the word. It would gladly defeat any proposed rallway project if thereby it could accomplish the defeat of the McBride administration. It will fail in both.

WILL BE A RECORD YEAR IN BUILDING

Permits Issued to Date Aggregate Three Fourths Value For Whole of Last Year

Victoria's building figures continue to oar, indicating the great increase in construction activity. The total value of the structures for which permits have been issued to date is \$3,022,565, com-pared with \$4,025,000 for the entire twelve months of 1911, At the present rate of increase the half year will show a total exceeding that for the whole of 1911. So far this month the figures are

Building permits were issued yester day to Messrs. Cole & Brunt, dwelling on Ash street, \$2800, to Mr. E. B. Knowlton, dwelling on First street, \$700; to Mr. J. Thompson, two frame dwellings on Pembroke avenue, \$3500 each; to Mr. James Hogg, dwelling on Graham avenue, \$1700; to Mr. R. H. Green dwelling on Prior street, \$1750; to Mr. William Kettle, two-storey frame apart-Mr. A. McCrimmon, two dwellings, one on Fairfield road and one on Olympia avenue, to cost \$4000 each.

MR SHEPHERD RETURNS

mber For Wanaimo Kome From Ot-tawa, Where He Did Good Work For Vancouver Island

Mr. Francis H. Shepherd, M.P. for Nanalmo, has returned to his home in that city after the conclusion of the session of the Dominion parliament. In an interview with the correspondent of the Colonist Mr. Sheplerd was able to state that he had every reason to feel proud of the results of his work for he city he represented. There has ments in Nanaime \$100,000, the Guif island mail service has been improved to the entire satisfaction of the local residents and three double trips will in uture be made weekly to carry Gabriola mails.

Mr. Shepherd also secured an appropriation to increase the efficiency of the Victoria meteorological office and the investigation of Mr F. Napier Denison into the relationship between earthquakes and explosions in miles. An instrument of Bready located in the No. 1 mine at Nannimo to determine earth tremors, but it is now hoped to establish one there which shall be self-recording.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH VESTRY MEETING

Wardens and Building Committee 2 port on New Edifice Committees Warned For Year

The first of the Baster vestry meeti was held last evening, when a large nu ber of parishioners of St. John's Chu assembled in the schoolroom under chairmanhip of 1864. A. J. Stantey Additional satisfactory report was made on progress of building operations, the rect having been completed some time ago: the contract for the church having be rded last week."
ie church yardens report was presented fr. D. R. Rer and Mr. John Walsh, and

annum.

"Plans were prepared for the church, and after submission to, and appreval of, your testry and the syand committee, tenders were called for. These, tenders (six in number) were opened on the 19th December last, but being found to very considerably exceed the gum at the disposal of your committee, none of them were accepted. They ranged from \$110,000 to \$175,000, exclusive of heating, furnishing and organ. mittee, none of them were accepted. They ranged from \$140,000 to \$175,000, exclusive of heating, furnishing and organ.

"Your committee then ordered new plans on a modified scale to be prepared, and tenders were again called for. These tenders seeven in number) were opened on the 5th last, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ was found that they were more within the Built your committee had decided upon. They ranged from \$78,000 to \$98,000. Finally, your committee, decided to recommend the acceptance of the tender of Mesers. Farfitt Bren. at a cost of about \$75,000, and are now awaiting your approval and that of the synod, before causing the contract to be signed. These figures do not include the apire, but we hope that if a good sale of the fand can be effected we may still be able to build it. Meantime the plans show the tower complete to a certain point, and in such a way as not to mar the general affect. The land alluded to consists of a half lot on Fisquard street, and a full lot, with the school house, on Heralg street.

"Tour committee are desirous of proceeding with the building of the church as speedily as possible, and shall, if their plans meet approval, use, every effort to expedite the work.

"Very satisfactory arrangements have been made by the synod for placing the money on hand, and an average interest of seven per cent has, we understand, been secured."

Mr. W. Hichens Smith was named by the rector as his warden.

seven per cent has we understand, been secured."

Mr. W. Hichens Smith was named by the rector as his warden and Mr. R. W. O. Savage was elected people's warden. The following are the church committee, sidesmen and synod delegates appointed:

Church committee—Messrs. D. R. Ker. John Walsh, B. C. Mess. J. Townsley, H. B. Robertson, C. E. Redfern, H. C. Hanington, R. E. Brett, R. W. Perry and F. R. Ouillie, Sidesmen—Messrs. J. Townsley, R. H. Walker, W. H. Blate, F. R. Quillie, L. Fulcon, T. Walker, H. Glass and W. C. Speechley. ey.

Delegates to syned—Messay H. C. Han-ngton, D. R. Ker, John Walsh, H. B. Rob-rtson, J. Townsley and R. W. Perry.

A large cannery and fertilizer plant is to be established at Tuck's Inlet,

MEDICAL MEN IN CONFERENCE

President and Secretary of the Mationa Association Visit Victoria—The Forthcoming Convention

During Monday and yesterday Vic oria claimed as visitors two espe eminent members of the medical pro-fession in Canada, these being Dr. H. G. Mackid of Calgary, chief surgeon of the western divisions of the C. P. R. and this year's president of the Canadian Medical Association, and Dr. P. H. Whitelaw, of Edmonton, secretary of that organization. Moctors MacKid and Whitelaw have been touring the western provinces in connection with the forth-coming annual meeting of the association, which they represent, and on Mon-day evening met with a number of the foremost representatives of the profes-sion in this city in Dr. Bapty's offices, when the plans for the association foregathering were outlined in detail, and a variety of information given with respect to transportation rates, accommo dation and entertaining arrangements,

It is expected that the majority those attending the convention will foremost members of the profession in Canada, with a fair sprinkling of the leading medical and surgical lights of the United States, London, Edinburgh and Berlin. Valuable informative papers by pre-eminent experts are include ed in the agenda, and the meeting, which opens on the 10th August, is expected continue for a week or thereab Doctors MacKid and Whitelaw left for their homes on the prairies yesterday.

FOUND ON BEACH WITH BULLET HOLE IN HEAD

Dead Man With Revolver Clasped in Hand Discovered by Children Facts Indicate Suicide

Clasping a 38-calibre revolver in the ight hand and with a hole in the centre of the forehead, the body of a manbelieved from papers found in one of the pockets of the coat to be Hugh D. Wills, of Cornwall, Ontario, was discov ered yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the water's edge opposite the end of

Children playing on the beach made the discovery and told Mrs. Joseph Tasse, 514 Dallas road, who notified the police. The body was taken in charge by Constable Hastings and conveyed to the undertaking rooms of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company. The revolver was a new weapon, fully loaded, with the

one cartridge discharged.
Inuquiries made by the police failed to adduce any facts concerning the man's identity other than the name and address. There was absolutely no other vidence relative to his moven place of abode or whether he is stranger here, or has been a resident of the city for any length of time. No one apparently saw him on the beach nor was the report of the revolver heard. No money or variable were found on his person.

Deceased was a man about 5 feet 10 nches in height, of medium build and with a light moustache, He was attired in light gray trousers, blue serge coat, white shirt, tan shoes and odd socks. No underclothing was worn. Coroner Hart was notified and gave instructions for the holding of an in-quest this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COMMITTEE RETURNS

City Expresentatives Back from Trip to Southern Cities—Victoria Ex-cels in Cleanliness

After a trip on which they visited the leading office of the coast Aldermen Stewart and Baker, two members of the committee appointed by the city council to go Three Vessals of Sternwheel Floot Resouth and make a trudy of street and

terioration at the point where the pavement touches the car rails.

Street cleaning methods were also inspected and the committee arrived at the conclusion that of all the cities they visited none approach Victoria in point of cleaniness, this city excelling all the others, while the Victoria methods of street cleaning are quite up to date.

In regard to sewer work the committee reported that in ne place it had visited was concrete pipe used for sanitary sewers. Adderman Stewart stated that everywhere they went they were the recipient of many kindnesses from outconficials and others, and no effort was spared by the southerness in furnishing the committee with all information desired.

The report will be referred to the streets committee for consideration at Friday night's meeting.

BEAUTIFICATION ON SYSTEMATIC PLAN Chairman of Parks Committee Urges Engagement of Expert To Out-line Scheme

Pointing to the supreme importance of securing the services of an expert to prepare a comprehensive plan of beautification of the various parks and open spaces owned by the city, to be carried out continuously year after year until the whole would be completed, Aderman Cuthbert, chairman of the parks committee of the city council, last night spoke strongly in support of a report submitted by the finance committee. The committee recommended the selection of Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the widely-known expert in town planning, civic art and the laying out of parks and public places, to prepare plans for a complete and systematic scheme of continuous development and improvement of Beacon Hill, North, Gorge, and Mount Douglas Parks, the "Fountain" and open spaces in Pandors avenue and Blanchard streets, his remuneration to be fixed at \$5,000, and this amount be placed in the civic estimates for the year, or, if a bylaw should be submitted for the improvement of any or all of the above parks, the sim to be included in the estimated cost of such improvement. Mayor Beckwith fully concurred in the importance of such a work but suggested of the committee on estimates which was done.

order to satisfy the definition of the premises of Wilkinson and Co., Kamloops clothiers, a few nights ago was rendered futile by the appearance on the scene of the proprietor and his trusty shot

Highlanders, and a trip to the Sound city will probably be arranged.

Point Grey municipality is suffering from a water famine.

MR. GREEN MAY BE THE CHOICE

Le Being Strongty Urged To Be Koot-enay Candidate—Would Accept Convention Momination

Mr. A. S. Goodeve, member for the Kootenay district of British Columbia in the House of Commons, as a member of the Dominion board of railway commissioners, speculation has been rife not only in the directly interested constituency, but throughout the province, as to his probable successor in parliament. In this connection, Mr. Robert F. Green, who although for some time past a resident of Victoria still retains very extensive interests throughout the Koot nay, and has played a conspicuous and signally useful part in promoting the success of its varied interests, has been a receipt of very many letters and teleat the by-election shortly to be held. Interviewed by the Colonist yesterday with respect to his intentions, Mr. Green said: "Since the announcement of Mr. Goodeve's appointment to the railway commission it is true I have been in receipt of numerous telegrams and letters from the Kootenay requesting me to offer myself as the Conservative candidate in the necessitated by-election. Should I be the choice of the convention I would gladly accept."

RETURNS OPEN VERDICT

Coroner's Jury Investigates Death of Work Point Soldier—Inquest Held in City Case

"Found drowned" was the verdict endered by the coroner's jury which at yesterday morning at Work Point barracks to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Quar-ter Master Sergeant Wilson, whose body was found on Saturday afternoon in the harbor in front of the barracks. There was no evidence indicating whether death was due to accident or design. The last time deceased had been see alive was about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when he was walking in the direction of the beach. Later in the day he was reported missing and a search of the harbor front was instituted. The jury was composed of members of the Work Point force.

An inquest was also held by Dr. Hart yesterday afternoon on the body of Willam Polleck, who was found dead in oed in his room on Erie street on Sunday morning. Evidence given by Dr. Raynor, who performed the post mortem examination, indicated that hear failure was the cause of death and the

DEDEMOCUS LAUNCHED

New Blue Funnel Liner Leaves Slip at Workman & Clark Yards

Messrs, Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, on March 21, launched the 6800-ton Demedocus, for the Far East trade of the Blue Funnel Line (Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool, managers). The new vessel is 460 feet in length and will be fitted out to carry a considerable number of saloon passengers on the boat deck, and Chinese pilgrims in the tween decks. Six holds, with fore and aft gliders supporting the decks, are specially constructed to receive heavy machinery, including locomotives, bollers, and motor cars. A set of tripleengines will supply the yessel's motive power, the other equipment being complete.

STEAMBOATING ON

main in the Worth

Place of Keel According to advices brought by the teamer Prince George, steamboating on poating between Prince Rupert and Kitselas—is practically a thing of the pas While no doubt there will be many private boating trip in the future for a hundred miles along what is one of the finest scenic streams in the world, the regular schedule steamboat service led. Just in proportion to the laying of steel eastward, the volume of steamer borne traffic on the Ske to a point beyond the canyon, and early summer will doubtless see the iron horse in Hazelton, about 180 miles from

Prince Rupert. There will, of couse, be activity between the end of steel, and Hazelton an places further along the Skeene; but so far as a service between Prince Rupert and the interior is concerned,

that has passed away. Today, there are three steamers near Prince Rupert. The Islander is at Port Essington, receiving repairs and being generally tted out for service on the upper part of the river. The Omineca is still in winter quarters at Digby island, and will doubtless be used on the river when navigation opens. The third, the Port Simpson, is at her name-sake port, and it is more than probable that she will operate on the Stickine, instead of the Skeena river this sum-

The Islander is one of the newest of river craft, and when she leaves Port Essington, will be in better shape than ever to accommodate the public So far as navigation is concerned the Skeena is still in the grip of the ice, and it will be at least be in the middle of April before traffic is possible. This, at any rate, is the idea prevailing

Kamloops will hold no fall fair this year, suitable accommodation not being available. The agricultural association sold their grounds last year in order to satisfy the demands of im-

gun.
Tacoma citizens are anxious to have visit from Vancouver's Seaforth

FORMER PASTOR NOW LEADING I. W. W. STRIKE

Tomen With Their Babies on Picket Duty Around Washington Lumber Mills—Agitation Still On

HOQUIAM, Wash., April 9 .- The Inustrial Workers of the World strike situation was not materially changed today. All mills here are operating. but all are shorthanded. Seven out of 19 Aberdeen mills are all shorthanded The Donovan mill in Aberdeen resumed today with 40 men, of whom five are Hindus. Employment agencies in the large northwestern cities are trying to send men, but the agncies are picketed and the men notified that a strike is in progress. Apparently agitation here will be kept up indefin itely. Only unskilled mill laborers and longshoremen are involved.

Pickets at the mills in this city today were few. In Aberdeen crowds of men and women stood at the mill entrances and jeered the strike-breakers as they went to and from their work Girls were especially demonstrative, and the men were compelled to run gauntlet of jibes and abuse, which the police made no effort to stop. ioon 25 women pickets at Slade's mill in Aberdeen laid hold of men going to work and refused to desist when warned. A number of women had bables in carriages with them, and the strikers allege that one baby was almost drowned.

Mrs. Lundgren, a picket, says she was struck on the head by a deputy's club. The women later marched in a body to the city hall and demanded protection for themselves from the chief of police. Tonight the women pickets at Slade's mill were again in the front ranks, with the men standing behind them.

Dr. Hermon F. Titus, of Seattle. whom the strikers look upon as their leader, insists he is not even a member of the I. W. W., but only a salar-ied employee of the Shingle Weavers' union. Dr. Titus also declares his ancestry goes back to the Mayflower. He was formerly a pastor of churches in Ithaca, N. Y., and Newton, Mass. He is clerical in appearance. Rev. Harry Ferguson, mayor of the city, who is an open sympathizer with the strikers, was pastor of the Baptist church here until elected mayor.

Only one man arrested in connection the strike is in jail. He is accused of throwing stones and inciting a riot at the federal mill in Aberdeen yesterday. No one has been deported from any of the Gray's Harbor cities. No one has been seriously injured on either side since hostilities began.

Dr. and Mrs. Titus, who are the principal speakers at the strikers' meeting declare that civil war is in progress between capital and labor and that the issue is greater than a mat-

The strikers say they will ask United States Senator Poindexter of Washington to present their appeal for a congressional investigation mber industry in the state of Wash-

At a strikers' meeting here tonight the speakers laid great stress on the Hindus as strike breakers. The strik leaders declare that 30 Hindus brought in by the mill owners were at work to day. The speakers tonight intimated that a movement was afoot to carry the strike to all parts of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia,

Secretary Isler berated the strikers for not turning out for picket duty day. Peaceful conditions prevail in both cities tonight.

WILLIAM P. FRYE'S EVENTFUL VOYAGE

Craft Beaches Golden Gate With Story of Mutiny and Mardahip Shifted Cargo Off the Horn

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—With a story of mutiny and hardship, the sailing vessel William P. Frye, 144 days from Philadelphia, has finally gained

port.

Two of her sailors jumped overboard during a free-for-all fight and were drowned. For six days the vessel was off a lee shore on the coast of Brazil and narrowly escaped destruction, and for the last eighteen days she has been within a few miles of port, unable to make the harbor for lack of wind. The ship left Philadelphia Novemb

13 with a cargo of 5100 tons of coal onsigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The crew was practically made up of

Before the boat got away from the Delaware river a fight started among ome of the drink-crazed sailors, wit he result that R. L. Law, O. Pagely and H. Murray, three of the sailors, jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore. Murray was picked up, but Law and

Pagel perished. In December the ship fought against destruction for a week off Cape St. Rogue. With the wind against her, she was unable to escape from her perilous position. When the crew was ready to let the ship go to her doom the wind changed and she was able to get out to

From January 5 to 8 she rode out a outhwester in rounding Cape Horn that shifted her cargo, giving the vessel a list to port, and her decks were con stantly awash as the result. One of the sailors was thrown against a capstan and his leg was broken during the

Opposed To Cremation

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 9.-Because two-thirds of the charges at the county hospital are Catholics and the Catholic religion is opposed to cremation the Rev. Father William chaplain of the county hospital, has protested against the plan of cremating indigent dead instead of burying them. The plan of cremation for the poor who die at the county institution has been proposed by the board of health on account of the agitation that has followed the discovery that the cemetery at the institution is a men the health of the city. It would be unfair, contends Father Ellis, to force the Catholic churches to bear the expense of burying all Catholics who died in the hospital because the country decides to cremate all paupers.

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