Senti-Mekly Colonist.

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VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

MANY AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT

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or Les Angeles; Guiseppe Garbald, any, the American minister, to the report of the Italian liberator; Captain Alanis and Major Hayes, that the peace conference at Puerro latter of Scottish descent.

Kelly's story of the battle follows: The state of Chasa Grands lasted properties of Chasa Grands lasted properties of the strain of the state of the strain of the stra

Long-combon beard served to the person.

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Michigan City, which is 107 miles from the scene of the explosion. In Lemont many windows were broken.

At Bigin, Ill., the death of Alice Finch, a dressmaker, was indirectly attributed to the explosion. She heard the report, and felt the concussion and jumped to her feet screaming. She was told by a sister that it was an earthquake, and fell to the floor, dying a short time later of heart failure superinduced by fright.

In Downer's Grove, 20 miles from Chicago, a machinist working in a basement, fifteen feet below the street surface, was thrown from his feet.

In Indians harbor and suburba near the Indiana state line the shocks were felt.

FOR OUTLAWRY

THE PART OF THE RENDY AND THE

way systems of the republic, and calls attention to the part the railways the country.

Since the inauguration of the revoment has destroyed railroads in parts of the republic, as well as other property, has endangered the lives of in-dividuals and has produced such a state of affairs that the president considers it advisable for the govern-ment to avail itself of its constitutional right to suspend certain personal guarantees.

An analogous condition prevails, according to this note, in the manner in which the telephone and telegraph wires and transmission lines have been cut.

Attention is called to the importance of the lines carrying electricity supplying light and power to many of the country's larger cities, and says that the criminal element has, at The growing prevalence of highway robbery, and the raiding of villages and planiations is discussed, and the statement is made that the president wishes the measure adopted also to provide drastic means for dealing provide drastic means for dealing with those who commit these offences. In this note, Mr. Macedo indrectly quotes President Diaz as saying he regrets profoundly the necessity of nesoring to means so extreme. The conditions now, however, are such that he considers the safeguarding of property of such great importance that it justifies recourse to the extreme provisions of the constitution.

Under the terms of the measure crimes specified as those which will (Continued on Page Two.)