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THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

In the bright and interesting chats which the editor of the Canadian Courier gives the readers of his paper from week to week a question has been raised which is significant both in the manner in which it is answered by the editor and by reason of other considerations which enter into the case. The editor deals with rumors that Canadian manufacturers are losing the trade of the West and in looking for the ultimate causes for this condition, supposing it to be true, he makes interesting discoveries. Possessing himself of copies of the Winnipeg papers, he analyses the advertising pages of these and finds that out of twelve implement manufacturing firms who advertise six are Canadian and six American. The advertising space utilized by these competing firms is, however, in suggestive contrast. The American firms used six and a-half pages, while the Canadians contented themselves with four pages. His deduction is that, if advertising serves its purpose, five-eighths of the implement trade is controlled by United States firms.

Following up this clue, the Courier makes a closer and more definite investigation. He finds that out of sales of 1,000 traction engines 900 will be of American manufacture and the remaining 100 will be "made in Canada." As the average price of these engines is $2,800, it would appear that a magnum bonum of this important trade is going to the United States, and the Courier thinks it a fair deduction that the Canadian manufacturer is not holding his own market. He even suggests that this may explain why the Western farmer demands the removal of the duty on agricultural implements.

It is to be regretted that the Courier does not carry the detective work far enough to find out why the Canadian manufacturer is not holding his own. He pays no more for labor, raw material, or freight than his American competitor. Perhaps for the two chief items, labor and raw material, he pays a trifle less. He has a protective tariff averaging eighteen per cent. to help him fight his foreign competitors. He can build, and is building, just as good machinery as is being built in the United States. Many of his models are only adaptations of the American machines of the same kind. His manufacturing capacity is taxed and overtaxed, all the time and overtime, to meet the demands upon his output. Why does he not extend his borders, build greater factories, make more machines and surfeit the home market? Is he making enough money from his factories with their limited capacity and is he too unworldly to wish for more? Is he unenterprising and, by so much as he is that, ungrateful and disloyal in his indifference to the opportunities for building up in Canada great manufacturing industries, for which purpose the tariff was imposed? Is he forcing the mechanics who serve apprenticeship in his shops and qualify for good wages to go to the United States to help the Americans to make the machines that are required to supply the Canadian market? Or must some other rational explanation be found? In other words, must some explanation be found which will not impeach the loyalty or business acumen of the Canadian manufacturer? We think the latter.

It is an indisputable fact that the Canadian manufacturers are building and shipping their machinery to Australia and other extra-Canadian countries in large quantities. It is said that the principal volume of their trade is with countries outside of Canada. It is also credibly asserted that they pay the freight on these exports, pay the commissions of their middlemen, make easy terms with their customers and sell their implements for less money than exactly the same manufactures can be purchased in the city of Toronto, the very centre of their operations. We say that this is credibly asserted, and we have reason to believe that it is true.

The logical explanation is easy. The Canadian manufacturer is anxious to build up a large foreign trade and establish his foothold firmly in other countries. He has to enter into competition with the nations of the world in doing this, but the high prices he is enabled to charge for his manufactures at home enables him to give his competitors a good deal of trouble away from home. He does not ship at a loss, but he can afford to sell at a very small margin, because he has the immense profits of his home markets protected by the tariffs. He is busying himself with his foreign connections because he knows his home market is safe. He can recover that at any time that he chooses to do so. He is not disloyal to anyone, but he is first, in the middle and lastly, loyal to himself and his business interests. He is not going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, because he knows that as soon as he lowers his home prices and sells below the competitive prices, still declaring his enormous dividends, there will be an outcry for the remission of duties that will brook no denial. He is wise in his day and generation and his colleagues, the advocates of protective tariffs, are cheerfully paying his big prices in order to build up the home industries and have a prosperous country. Yet, all the while the manufacturers are consolidating their interests, entering into combines, employing less labor and running fewer factories, but not quite with the object of complying with the specious promises which maintain the exalted tariffs.

We think we are safe in leaving the statement where it is in order that the consumer of his goods may have something comforting to think about.

POLITICAL HALLUCINATIONS.

The party organs in the east which are opposed to reciprocity keep up a constant fire of bogey argument with which they apparently hope to cultivate what fragments of anti-reciprocity sentiment may be still alive in their constituencies. Fortunately, in the west, with one notable exception, there seems little disposition on the part of the Conservative press to indulge in the steady campaign of kaleidoscopic pen jumbles with which the eye of the reader might be interested and his attention held. Whether it is to the credit of the good sense of these journals or is evolved from a sense of the futility of such a campaign, the fact remains that no such antagonism to the agreement is evidenced as is the case in the east. There is, however, a large circulation of some of the eastern papers among the citizenship of British Columbia who are natives of the older provinces and who keep up their affection for their home counties by subscriptions to the papers with which they were familiar at their early firesides.

Much capital is being made by these at the present time of the speech of President Taft at a dinner in New York, when the president unburdened himself of his heartfelt attitude toward the reciprocity measure and voluminous quotations are made from his speech. As is usual in some cases, the anti-reciprocity press select only the paragraphs in his address which, when read apart from their context, seem to lend color to the theory that there is still danger that reciprocity may lead to such trade relations with the United States as will weaken, if not sever, Canada's relations with Great Britain, and thus wreck the empire. The attitude of the best element—the ruling element—in the United States was voiced by President Taft in these words;

"I am not an anti-imperialist, but I have had considerable experience in the countries over which we have assumed temporary control. I do not know when that control will end, but I do know that, in respect to those countries, we have taken over heavy duties and obligations, the weight of which ought to destroy any temptation to further the acquisition of territory. The talk of annexation is bosh. Everyone knowing anything about it realizes that it is bosh. Canada is a great, strong youth, anxious to test his muscles, rejoicing in the race he is ready to run. The United States has all it can attend to with the territory it is now governing, and to make the possibility of the annexation of Canada to the United States a basis for objection to any steps toward their greater economic and commercial union should be treated as one of the jokes of the platform, and should not enter into the consideration of serious men engaged in solving a serious problem."

We are confirmed in our opinion that this is the feeling of the vastly preponderating majority of people in the United States by a careful and constant perusal of the leading and authoritative newspapers of the republic. Almost without exception these denounce the idea that the American people desire anything more than a just and equitable trade relation with Canada. It is unfair, unkind and uncalled for to accuse the American people of hypocrisy in their expression of these sentiments. The screaming yellow journals of the United States offset this attitude by alleging as seriously that Canadians are being duped by England into a trade arrangement which will ultimately bring the whole of the commerce of the American continent under the British thumb. It will astonish some of the readers of the Times to know that this is actually the case, and the absurdity which such an argument presents to the Canadian reader is excelled only by the absurdity which the other reveals to the less hysterical people of the United States.

The British statesmen and the British newspapers have a much more accurate idea of the situation than that which is being fermented in Canada by a section of its press. With few exceptions the British papers take the stand that Canada is within her rights in entering into closer relations with her immediate neighbor. They have also a clear perception of the fact that Canada's loyalty to Great Britain and the Empire is not based on commercial relations. Unfortunately this feeling exists to an extent which has hitherto prevented the drawing together of these Dominions and the Mother country with respect to commerce. It is doubtful if for a long time Canada will have the opportunity of saying yes or no to proposals for closer trade relations within the Empire. The Imperial conference will probably do something to bring about a clearer conception among the overseas Dominions as to what this means, but they know already that it is not a matter which can be settled by Canada and the Mother Country alone.

The attempt to keep Canada and the United States fighting each other in trade matters by exhibiting the bogey of annexation even as a far distant result of the present reciprocity agreement will not appeal to those who are close students of political events or of the trend of affairs.

McBRIDE AT OTTAWA.

There will be mingled feelings throughout the province at the reports of the impression created by Premier McBride upon the members of the Conservative party and the party leaders who were present at Mr. Borden's complimentary dinner in Ottawa last Friday night. Probably the chiefest of these will be feelings of disappointment that the premier did not succeed in carrying the members of the Federal party by something more in the nature of a storm; that he did not make the most of an occasion on which he had an opportunity of displaying those powers of oratory and gifts of keen penetration which it has always been the boast of his western followers that he possesses.

Perhaps the judgment of the east will be less favorable to Mr. McBride than it would otherwise be if those who heard and judged him would take into consideration the embarrassing position in which he was placed. It is well known that only the precipitation of the reciprocity issue into the arena of Federal affairs has necessitated the temporary unification of the Conservative party under Mr. Borden's leadership in order to present a solid front in opposition to that measure. The recalcitrants are no more satisfied with Mr. Borden's leadership now than when they almost jeopardised the existence of the party a few months ago. It is also fairly well understood that tender of the leadership of the party, supplanting Mr. Borden, was made to Mr. McBride at that time. It is believed also that Mr. McBride's refusal or acceptance to supercede Mr. Borden was contingent only on the united and unanimous request of the members of the Federal party. This of course could not be engineered. The members of the Conservative party know too much about the exigencies of Federal party leadership to jeopardise their already precarious position by committing themselves to anyone as leader who has had but a few years' experience in the comparatively narrow and circumscribed affairs of a province and none at all in the Federal House.

Premier McBride, being above all things a tactician, could not risk carrying the guests of Mr. Borden's party by storm, as that would have resulted in a fresh rift in the party ranks and a display of disloyalty to his host, with the result that any hope of ever rising to leadership would have to be abandoned. This was the tight place in which Mr. McBride found himself, and the more charitable view to take of his failure to impress his hearers must be that he did not put his best foot forward. Perhaps there are, even among his followers in the west, those who will not be content to accept this view of the case and who will still think that he should have made the most of the occasion and not left himself, by comparison with Mr. Borden, as "the flicker of a tallow candle when compared with the electric light."

Minister Rogers of Manitoba is said to have fared very little better and, in view of these circumstances, it is not at all to be wondered at that Mr. Borden immediately invited both of these provincial premiers to ally their forces with the Federal party and accept nomination for seats in the Federal House. He was not even bewildered at the prospect of numbering the two western giants among his followers.

The reports say, however, that in response to the open and public invitation to extend his sphere of influence, Mr. McBride assumed a "waiting-to-be-pressed" attitude, and it is this feature of the case which more than any other that will cause the disappointment to his followers throughout the province. He has now been sufficiently long in the east to be in a position to judge of the chances of the Conservative party for success at the next Federal election, whether that comes off this fall or is postponed for another year.

No one who knows Premier McBride will suppose that he would hesitate for a moment to go up higher if he could feel assured that his party could capture the treasury benches at the next appeal to the people. No one who asserts that he has as much confidence in himself as his followers claim they have in their idol would like to say that he would hesitate if he could feel assured that he could step into the Dominion House, outweigh Mr. Borden and possess himself of the leadership. Perhaps it is not the fear that he could not make good in the House as against Mr. Borden, but Mr. McBride is not unable to perceive that a seat in the House as a mere follower of Mr. Borden—in opposition—would be a doubtful honor; one altogether beneath his dignity as the present premier of British Columbia. And his summing up of the situation as it has appeared to him since he went east and is on the ground puts him in a position to feel sure that such a doubtful place is the most that he could hope for.

All this will be read between the lines in the reports of the premier's triumph in the east, for a triumph it will be called by that section of the press who can see nothing in any incident in Mr. McBride's career, nothing in any of his movements, that does not reflect glory upon himself.

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Prof. STROOP, Windsor Lodge, Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, London, ENGLAND.

RAILWAYS TO BE BUILT IN CHINA

Action of Government May Cause Revolt in Southern Provinces

Pekin, May 11.—The opening of China, discussed for half a century, seems imminent. The southern provinces, which are hostile to foreign enterprises and the Manchu dynasty, seems, stunned by the reorganized government's boldness in the provinces and a counteraction is anxiously awaited.

A revolution is possible, but it is generally believed the people in the provinces will not seriously resist the imperial edict, which authorizes the conclusion of the Hukwang loan of $30,000,000 for railroad construction.

The government has announced that it would relieve the provinces of control of all trunk line projects, the provinces having demonstrated their inability to construct these, and also that it would construct immense trunk lines throughout the Empire.

For this purpose, the government intends to employ foreign loans and foreign engineers.

This programme has long been considered, but no steps were taken to carry it out, largely because of suspicion of Great Britain, France and Germany. It is generally believed this suspicion has been dispelled through the alliance of United States bankers with those of the three other countries.

RIDICULES JAPAN'S CLAIMS.

New York, May 11.—Japan is a nation of "Emporkommaling"—mere upstarts—according to Pierre Botkine, Russian minister to Morocco, who had been sent to America as special commissioner to the fur seal convention at Washington. Great Britain, Russia and Japan have sent delegates.

"Long before Japan was heard of," the Russian said on his arrival here, "Russia was there and held the right to hunt seals along the eastern Siberian coast. Japan's assertion of the same rights as Russia, was one of the causes of late war. Who ever heard of Japan twenty years ago? Can you imagine them putting in such a demand? What are they, but upstarts?"

SOLD HIS "BODY AND SOUL."

Chicago, May 11.—Charles Kittrick, who sold his "body and soul" to seven nurses at the National Maternity hospital, died at the hospital Tuesday night. Kittrick was suffering from a peculiar form of locomotor ataxia, and by the terms of the bill of sale of his body, the corpse will be used for clinical study. Kittrick sold himself for $7, and used the money to pay the last bill he owed, his room rent. Record of the sale was filed with the county recorder Tuesday.

13 WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

Came Away No Better and Then Two Boxes of Zam-Buk Worked Complete Cure.

Mr. Fred Mason, the well-known upholsterer and mattress manufacturer of St. Andrews, N. B., says: "I had eczema on my knee, which caused me terrible pain and inconvenience. The sore parts would itch and burn and tingle, and then when rubbed or scratched, would become very painful. I tried various remedies but got no better, so I decided to go to Montreal and take special treatment. I received treatment at the Montreal General Hospital for thirteen weeks, but at the end of that time I was not cured, and almost gave in. A friend advised me to give Zam-Buk a trial, and although I had little hope of it doing me good, I took the advice. Almost as soon as applied Zam-Buk stopped the itching and the irritation. I persevered with the balm, and it was soon evident that it would do me good. Each day the pain was reduced, the sore spots began to heal, and by the time I had used a few boxes of Zam-Buk I was cured."

For eczema, blood-poisoning, piles ulcers, sores, abscesses, varicose ulcers, bad leg, sore feet, blisters, insect stings, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal. Zam-Buk Soap should also be used for washing all wounds, eczemous patches and sores. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c box and Zam-Buk Soap at 25c per tablet, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

THREE MONTHS FOR UTTERING A CHEQUE

Variety of Offences Dealt With by Magistrate Jay in Police Court

J. D. Crittenden, the young man who was on remand from yesterday on a charge of having uttered a forged cheque, made a long statement to the police magistrate this morning and requested to be allowed to go back to the United States, from which country he came here. He gave his home as Kansas City, and said he was well connected and had never before been in any trouble. Since coming to Victoria he had been an advertising solicitor and was endeavoring to straighten out the bad cheque when arrested. Owing to drinking and missing appointments he had been unable to do so. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

C. E. Betterton, who owns an automobile with license number 1316, paid a fine of $20 for speeding on the Gorge road, but informed the court through his solicitor, H. H. Shandley, that he was not in charge of the car at the time.

John Nelson and Dagnio Savino, the former with a pair of black eyes, pleaded guilty to fighting on Wharf street, and were given an opportunity to pay fines of $10 each. Failing payment they will spend ten days in jail.

R. Pinkerton and E. Hancock were fined $5 each for riding bicycles on the sidewalk.

Harry Karl, on remand, charged with leaving his horses untied on Government street, was allowed to go. The case arose out of the accident to Mrs. John Grant last week, when she fell to the roadway in attempting to board a street car. The magistrate said that while accused had left his truck he had evidently done so to render assistance to the injured woman.

William S. Skinner pleaded not guilty to an abominable offence, and a remand was granted the prosecution until to-morrow.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Joseph Stephens, his wife, George Adams and Frances Wood, of Seattle, who yesterday were given one day to leave town.

MAKING PROGRESS ON BANK STREET SCHOOL

Will Be Ready for Next Term—Swimming Tank for School Children

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At last night's meeting of the board of school trustees, much business was carried through. Reports were made on buildings being repaired of erected, showing that all was going on well. All that remains to be done on the Bank Street school is the plastering and installation of the heating plant. In regard to the roofing, the builder reported that the slates had arrived, but that the beams were smaller than required by the contract. The matter was referred to the management committee. W. Murray reported that the work on the Victoria West school was completed.

A message was received from the executive of the Teachers' Institute thanking the trustees for allowing them the use of the George Jay school during their convention.

The secretary was instructed to inform Rev. T. R. Heneage, who asked for permission to use the North Ward school for the Boy Scout meetings, that the school would not be available in the evening.

It was decided to ask the city to extend the new garbage collection system to the school grounds.

A special meeting of the board is called for Monday night, to consider the final sketch of Mr. Watkins for the new High school.

A letter asking the board to take steps to prevent the re-building of a hotel opposite the George Jay school, was received and filed. This matter is not under the jurisdiction of the trustees.

Ian St. Clair wrote to the board in connection with Ald. Humber's idea of constructing a public swimming pavilion at the city park on the Gorge. The suggestion was made that the board try to get the use of the Y. M. C. A. swimming tank for the children of the public schools. A committee was appointed to approach Y. M. C. A. officials with the object.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
3rd to 9th May, 1911.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 12 hours and 42 minutes; rain, 1.14 inch; highest temperature, 57.0 on 6th; lowest, 41.3 on 6th.

Vancouver—Total amount of bright sunshine, 8 hours and 24 minutes; rain, 3.84 inches; highest temperature, 60 on 4th; lowest, 40 on 6th and 9th.

New Westminster—Rain, 3.79 inches; highest temperature, 58 on 4th; lowest, 38 on 6th.

Kamloops—Rain, .21 inch; highest temperature, 68 on 4th; lowest, 34 on 9th.

Barkerville—Rain, 1.02 inch; highest temperature, 54 on 3rd; lowest, 30 on 8th.

Prince Rupert—Rain, .26 inch; highest temperature, 54 on 3rd; lowest, 30 on 6th.

Atlin—Rain, .08 inch; highest temperature, 52 on 4th; lowest, 30 on 6th, 7th and 8th.

Dawson—Rain, .02 inch; highest temperature, 58 on 6th and 7th; lowest, 24 on 5th.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

New York, May 11.—Mrs. Francis O'Shaughnessy, who murdered her husband several days ago to "save his soul," as she explained, has written a pitiful letter from the Tombs, directing the priest who had married her to use her meagre savings of $140 for her husband's funeral expenses. "I love him still," she wrote, "but please see that no flowers are accepted from ——, the woman who ruined both our lives." O'Shaughnessy was buried from an undertaking parlor. One carriage followed the hearse.

THE CITY MARKET

Oils—	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75
Meats—	
Hams (B. C.), per lb.	.20@ .22
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	.25@ .28
Ham (American), per lb.	.25
Bacon (American), per lb.	.25
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	.22
Beef, per lb.	.16@ .30
Pork, per lb.	.10@ .25
Mutton, per lb.	.15@ .20
Lamb, hindquarter	2.50@ 3.00
Lamb, forequarter	1.75@ 2.00
Veal, per lb.	.10@ .25
Suet, per lb.	.15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	.35
Butter, Cowichan	.50
Butter, Victoria	.45
Butter, Salt Spring	.45
Butter (Eastern Townships)	.35
Lard, per lb.	.20
Western Canada Flour Mills—	
Purity, per sack	1.80
Purity, per bbl.	7.10
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	1.80
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.10
Robin Hood, per sack	1.80
Robin Hood, per bbl.	7.10
Vancouver Milling Co., Hungarian, per sack	1.80
Vancouver Milling Co. Hungarian, per bbl.	7.10
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.80
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.10
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	1.80
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.10
Enderby, per sack	1.80
Enderby, per bbl.	7.10
Pastry Flours—	
Silver Bell	1.75
Snowflake, per sack	1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	7.00
Vancouver Milling Co., Wild Rose	1.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Grain—	
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton	35.00@40.00
Wheat, per lb.	.02½
Barley	40.00
Whole Corn	35.00
Cracked Corn	37.00
Oats	35.00
Crushed Oats	37.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk.	.90
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk.	1.95
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 80-lb. sk.	3.60
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	.50
Oatmeal, 7-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	.65
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	.55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	.12½@ .35
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	.45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	.50
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.75
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	22.00@25.00
Straw, per ton	16.00
Middlings, per ton	33.00
Bran, per ton	32.00
Ground Feed, per ton	33.00
Shorts	33.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	.35
Ducks, per lb.	.25@ .30
Geese (Island), per lb.	.20@ .25
Garden Produce—	
Cabbage, per lb.	.03
Potatoes (local)	3.00
Seed Potatoes, per sack	3.25
Onions, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb	.02

WHOLESALE MARKET.

Bacon	.21
Hams	.17
Lard	.13½
Cheese	.16@ .17½
Creamery Butter	.30@ .32
Eggs	.25@ .27
Apples	2.50@ 3.00
Bananas	.05½
Beets, per sack	2.00
Cabbage, per lb.	.02½@ .03½
Cranberries, per bbl.	12.50@14.00
Celery, per doz.	1.50
Cauliflower, per doz.	1.50
Grapefruit, per box	4.00
Lemons	4.00@ 5.00
Lettuce, per crate	2.00
Oranges, Navel, case	3.25@ 4.00
Potatoes, per ton	55.00
Onions (Australian), per cwt.	3.00
Parsnips, per sack	2.50
Tomatoes (Mexican), per crate	3.00
Florida Tomatoes	5.00
Turnips, per sack	2.00
Haddies, per lb.	.10
Salmon, per lb.	.13
Almonds, per lb.	.20
Chestnuts, per lb.	.16
Filberts, per lb.	.07
Peanuts, roasted	.10
Walnuts, per lb.	.16@ .20
Dates, per lb.	.07½@ .08½
Figs, per lb.	.10@ .12
Cucumbers (hot-house), per doz.	2.00
Artichokes (Rose), per doz.	1.25
Parsley	.40
Watercress	.40
Asparagus	.08@ .10
Radishes, per doz.	.40
Mint, fresh	.60
Green Onions	.40
Strawberries, per crate	2.50
Rhubarb (local)	.04
Asparagus (local)	.10@ .12½
New Potatoes	.08
New Green Peas	.10

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Santa Rosa, Cal., May 11.—R. E. Wood, a laborer, was beaten to death in Blackburn Gulch by Thomas White, a wood cutter, who dragged the body fifty yards to a creek and threw it in the stream. White then walked to a neighboring ranch where he stated that he had found a dead body in the creek. Returning to his cabin, near the scene of the crime, he attempted to cut his throat. He was arrested and placed in the county jail, where, it is said, he will recover.

NO BILL.

Vancouver, May 11.—The grand jury at the criminal assizes brought in a no bill in the case against J. P. McConnell, editor of the Saturday Sunset, for criminal libel. The case arose in the first place out of remarks made by the Sunset about Mr. Nick Clark and his associates in connection with various Fort George enterprises.

WANTED BY POLICE.

Seattle, Wash., May 11.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of George Bashant, station agent of the N. P. R. at Renton, who is charged with the theft of $1,200 from his employer. The shortage in his accounts is said to be much greater than this sum.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SENT FOR TRIAL ON A COW SHOOTNG CHARGE

Trouble Among Goldstream Farmers—Three Other Informations

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Before Judge Lampman, in county court this morning, Edward Morphy, Goldstream, who was committed yesterday afternoon from the provincial police court on a charge of shooting a cow, elected a speedy trial before the county court judge, and the date for trial was fixed at Friday, May 26. Bail was allowed in two sureties of $1,000 which were immediately forthcoming.

The information against the accused was laid by Evan Burnett, a farmer of Goldstream, and the preliminary hearing was held in the police court yesterday afternoon, J. A. Aikman appearing for the accused.

Witnesses were heard who gave evidence in support of the charge, and the magistrate considered the facts sufficient for sending the case to the higher court.

Three other informations are sworn out against the same man, charging him with having on various occasions killed three other cows in the Goldstream district, the property of other farmers there.

REBELS ADVANCE TO MEET FEDERALS

(Continued from page 1.)

courtesy. A score of rebel officers rode up and extended to the federal commander their sympathy as Mexicans for him and his men.

General Madero himself, when he advanced yesterday afternoon to the corral, where the federal prisoners are now quartered, made an address full of sympathy and encouragement, landing them for their bravery, and assuring them that in his heart as well as in those of his men, there was no feeling of enmity, but of uniform friendliness.

"You fought for General Diaz," he declared at the corral at the conclusion of his speech, "because you had to, because you were a part of that system which we are trying to dissolve. In a few days, perhaps, peace will be restored. You soon will be free. If the war is to be continued, you can have your choice of being paroled or joining the army of Liberation. In the meantime we shall treat you as brothers, not as foes."

Rebel Leader's Statement.

General Madero last night dictated the following statement:

"The taking of Juarez is of a very great military and political importance to the revolutionists, and it assures of a complete triunph in a very short time. The forces which defended the town fought valiantly. They owe their defeat to the fact that our forces were inspired in this fight by the spirit to win political liberty, while the federals were only held in their ranks by the yoke of discipline. The majority are in the army against their will. For this reason, I wish to announce to all soldiers who are prisoners that I will set them free as soon as I can find a way to insure some means of support for those who do not wish to incorporate themselves in my forces.

"As far as I can now observe, the majority of the prisoners will swell my forces. Some of the officers, I am sure, will enter my army, and those who wish to remain true to the government of Diaz will be exchanged for prisoners of war or political prisoners.

"(Sgd.) FRANCISCO I. MADERO, jr.,
Provisional President of Mexico."

General Orozco Angry.

General Pasqual Orozco, commander of the rebel forces, had blood in his eye to-day as he stood at the international boundary and refused to permit anyone from El Paso to cross into Juarez, even though they had passes.

It appears that Gen. Orozco and his staff last night were invited to a banquet by Mayor Kelly of El Paso, and the American troops would not permit Orozco and his officers to cross the line.

General Madero and his wife, and General Navarro, the deposed federal commander, rode about the town early to-day in an automobile. Mrs. Madero fears that disease may break out as the dead are not being buried as quickly as they should be. Some of the bodies may have been overlooked.

The federal officers to-day are loud in the praises of the treatment received at the hands of the insurrectos. They were well fed and well cared for.

Animated discussion of the fight last night was heard on all sides to-day. Many think General Navarro never should have surrendered, but one look at the wounded, exhausted soldiers, their throats parched from hunger and thirst, was convincing proof that the federal commander was saving his men from a terrible fate. The insurrectos cut off the water supply early in the fight and rifled all provisions as they made their way to the strongholds. The federals had made no preparations for a siege within their own town.

The official statement of the killed and wounded at the battle of Juarez is 300, according to Commissioner Steere.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT

DISTRICT OF SAANICH (South).

Take notice, that I, Rosalie Maud Scharschmidt, of Victoria, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Being an island situated about ¼ mile northeasterly from the floating buoy placed at the entrance to Tod Inlet, Saanich Arm, said island containing two acres more or less.

Dated March 8th, 1911.

ROSALIE MAUD SCHARSCHMIDT.
Per C. F. Butler, Agent.

FOR SALE—On E. & N. Railway, between Westholme and Chemainus, 203 acres, mostly bottom land, 50 acres cleared, 20 slashed, 2 dwelling houses, barns, etc., river frontage; will sell 50 acres or more. Apply A. Dell, Chemainus.