

COMMISSIONERS VISIT VICTORIA

Charged With Settling Fishery Differences Between Canada and United States

The International Fisheries Commission consisting of S. T. Bastedo, Dr. David Starr Jordan, respectively the Canadian and American commissioners, John T. Nichols, a fishery expert, Barton W. Evermann, a Washington, D. C. official and M. Herbert Stolz, secretary of the commission, arrived in Victoria on Friday night and are staying at the Empress.

Messrs Bastedo and Jordan have been appointed by their respective governments to look into the international fishery questions on the Great Lakes and the Pacific and to evolve a system of regulations which will afterwards be enacted law by the respective governments. The commission began work in the east, arriving in Vancouver a little over a week ago. During that time they have visited a number of the chief fishing points and have interviewed all sorts and conditions of men interested in fishing. An immense amount of evidence was taken on all phases of the question by the recent commission presided over by Professor Prince, which has been printed and is available for the present commissioners. They are also acquiring a great deal of independent information. They are not holding regular sessions, but are receiving all those who have a knowledge of fish conditions and are willing to give the benefit of their experiences.

The commissioners do not intend to make a long stay here. They were at their hotel receiving visitors most of the morning, after which, accompanied by John P. Babcock, assistant provincial fisheries commissioner, they called upon Mr. McBride and at the Parliament buildings and had a lengthy chat with him. Yesterday afternoon they went for a drive as the guests of the Provincial government, and today they visit Sooke harbor, which will be the last place they will visit. Tonight the commission breaks up. Mr. Bastedo returning to Ottawa and Dr. Jordan to California.

As is well known, Dr. Jordan is president of the Leland-Stanford University of Palo Alto, California, and as the autumn term is beginning soon he is obliged to return to attend to his university duties. Mr. Bastedo has to return to Ottawa to confer with the government as head of the new annuities department, after which he will also repair to California and the two will then draft the legislation embodying the regulations they think are needed.

Mr. Bastedo's Remarks

When seen at the Empress yesterday morning, Mr. Bastedo said: "Our investigations are about over, and we will separate tomorrow. Our instructions include drawing legislation covering the regulations which the commission thinks should be put into force on both sides of the line, after considering all phases of the situation. They will cover a wide range as the food fishes of the Great Lakes have to be considered as well as the salmon fisheries of the Pacific. The regulations will be framed with the idea of ensuring the perpetuation of these important fisheries, and will supply, as well as for providing equitable methods of catching the fish which, it is hoped will put an end to all international friction on the subject."

"With regard to my appointment, which I received news by wire the other day, I am informed it dates as from September 1, and I am going to Ottawa to get instructions as to procedure. At present I am uncertain whether or no it is the intention of the government that I should proceed immediately with its organization before completing my opinion in connection with the fisheries commission."

"The annuities department is a new branch of the government, not established in conformity with legislation passed at the last session of Parliament, but it must not be confused with the old age pension schemes of which so much is heard nowadays. It is nothing of the kind. It is merely a government arrangement whereby anyone will be able to secure an annuity protecting him against want in his old age, at the smallest possible cost. No hard and fast rules will be laid down as to the conditions as to which such annuities can be obtained, except that the largest income obtainable will be \$60 per annum. Every effort will be made to meet all reasonable demands. Thus there will be no stipulated yearly payment and no fixed age limit at which the annuity will begin. The applicant will state how much he can afford to pay, at what age he wishes his annuity to begin and the cost and terms will be regulated accordingly. Arrangements may be made so that lump sums or regular payments can be made according to the wishes of the applicant. This it is hoped that the department will be of benefit to a large number."

"It will fall to my lot, as I understand to organize the department, but of course the tables and scales of payments, etc., will be calculated by actuaries who will be engaged by the department."

"After I have conferred with the authorities at Ottawa I shall proceed to California in order to take up the business of drafting the fishery legislation with Dr. Jordan. His university duties compel him to be in California on the reassembling of the scholars so the work will be done there."

Dr. Jordan on the Difficulties

Dr. Jordan stated that the greatest obstacle to the framing of an exact fishery code was the absence of exact knowledge of the life habits of the fish.

"There has been comparatively little study of the habits of the Pacific salmon," said he. "There are four or five men who have studied the question in the states and in British Columbia, but these seem to be about all. Of course I am now speaking of the life habits of the fish, and not of the best methods of catching and preparing them for market. It seems, however, to be pretty well established that the fish return to the stream whence they came when they reach maturity, which seems to be usually four years, that they die after spawning. In the last point there is no doubt. It has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt, both by observation and by examination of the fish that they die after spawning. It is a biological impossibility for them to survive. In this I am speaking of the sockeye, though it seems certain that all the five kinds of Pacific coast salmon die in this way."

"The Atlantic salmon is different. In fact if the Pacific coast fish is the salmon, the Atlantic and European salmon is not a salmon at all. He is of different species, being in reality a kind of trout. So to call both kinds

of fish salmon is scientifically wrong. The steel head is the Pacific fish, which most strongly resembles the Atlantic salmon. The Atlantic fish goes back to the ocean after spawning, but your salmon does not. Nor is it known whether the sockeye, not whiting, lives on while in the ocean before coming up the river to spawn, and until this part of his history is unraveled, our knowledge of the life and habits of the fish will be both meagre and unsatisfactory."

Asked how the United States government proposed to legislate regarding the fisheries, a subject generally supposed to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the states, Dr. Jordan said that fishing in international boundary waters was a matter over which the Federal government had jurisdiction, although it has never been exercised. It had, however, proved impossible for the different states interested to get together and so the Federal government had been obliged to take it up. For instance in Lake Erie the greatest fresh water fishing area in the world, there were four states interested on the American side, and Ontario on the Canadian. The legislatures of these states did not meet at the same time, and the making of identical legislation had proved to be impossible.

Leland-Stanford

Dr. Jordan said that the ravages caused by the earthquake at the Leland-Stanford university had been repaired, the only building not yet restored being the church, although there were a couple of brick buildings that had been completely destroyed which would not be rebuilt. The cost of the repairs would be in the neighborhood of a million dollars. The church had been left to the last as being the least damaged. In that case the steeple had fallen through the roof, crushing the interior pretty badly. Fortunately the organ loft, one of the most valuable of the church's contents, had not been touched, owing to the church being longer than the steeple. The walls seemed to be as right as rain, and the famous mosaics were unhurt to all appearances, although it was impossible to be sure until the work of restoration had commenced. Brick walls, faced with stone, though apparently unhurt, had been found on examination to have the interior brick work ruined. The earthquake is a great detector of scamped work, said the professor.

"Wherever the bricks had been laid properly they held the cement carefully mixed there the earthquake pushed into a hole. In future our buildings of concrete with steel, a form of structure which when properly put together will not be injured by any earthquake has been experienced in California hitherto."

SCHOOL BY-LAW WAS ENDORSED

Oak Bay Council Authorized to Proceed With Construction of Building

(From Sunday's Daily)

The residents of Oak Bay municipality will have a new school building and construction will commence as soon as the preliminary support of the school trustees and council having agreed on the plans submitted by architect J. H. Foy. The by-law authorizing the raising of \$10,000 for the purpose was voted on September 1, and I am going to Ottawa to get instructions as to procedure. At present I am uncertain whether or no it is the intention of the government that I should proceed immediately with its organization before completing my opinion in connection with the fisheries commission."

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SEATTLE MEN VISIT THE WHALING STATION

See Two Monsters Captured—Congressman Humphrey on Presidential Contest

(From Sunday's Daily)

Will H. Humphrey, now in his second term of office as congressman from western Washington, and the Rev. W. A. Major, one of Seattle's most prominent ministers, spent a few hours in Victoria yesterday on their way home from a trip to the west coast of Vancouver Island, whither they had gone to see the whaling station at Sechart. They expressed themselves as much interested at what they had seen. Said the Rev. Mr. Major at the Empress yesterday:

"No man can have any idea what a whale is like until they see one caught and hauled out of the water. Their bulk is stupendous. We were out for a day, and the ship caught two, one 80 and the other 85 feet long. Twenty of us could lie in one of their mouths. I don't know what you think of the Jonah story, but while a sulphur bottom could not swallow a man because its throat is too small, a sperm whale could swallow an elephant."

"The second whale was mortally wounded by the shot but not killed instantly, and kept us on the go for while. I was sick all the time, but kept on deck and saw everything. It was a most interesting experience. The company must have a fortune there."

Mr. Humphrey declined to be interviewed on the bitter contest for the Republican nomination for U. S. senator which is being waged in Washington by Congressman Jones and Senator Arlison. He said the fight did not concern him, and he was taking no part in it. He was more commiserative as to the coming presidential election, and as a good Republican, is, of course, very confident of Mr. Taft's election as President.

Bryan Cannot Win.

"Of course there is always a possibility of defeat in a political contest, but I do not see how there can be any probability of Mr. Bryan beating the Republican candidate. If you take the figures, and see what must be done before he can get a majority in the Electoral College, you will find that he must carry New York, Connecticut, and three of the central states which are now Republican as well as every state west of the Rocky Mountains. While even if the Republicans lose New York and carry any of the states mentioned, they will have enough votes to win."

Again there does not seem to be much enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan, but nothing at all comparable to the excitement during his first campaign. As for Mr. Taft, if you examine his record you will have to admit that there has probably never been a president so successful in the conduct of public affairs as he. In the conduct of which he can boast. A great majority of them were not national figures, before they were presidents."

Taft's Personality

"The Democrats, as might be expected, are trying to make a great deal of Mr. Taft's personality. Mr. Taft, saying that he is merely running as another man's shadow. But that argument cuts both ways. The fact that the president believes that Mr. Taft will best carry out the president's policies is conferred probably on any one."

All that Mr. Roosevelt has done is to come out openly and say that Mr. Taft is a genuine and capable man, and that he has been successful in the many large affairs which he has been entrusted and that therefore he would like to see him elected to carry out to a successful conclusion the policies which he has initiated, and which he believes are of vital importance to the country. Unquestionably this endorsement of Mr. Taft is a big man, mentally as well as physically, and a lovely man, a man of friends and supporters on his own account and is adding to them daily."

A close examination, however, reveals many slight but conclusive differences in type, spelling, spacing, alignment and color. There is the familiar diamond shape of the "n" repeatedly in the "directions" on the neck label where words are run over in to the next line and the type varies slightly; the legend in the capsule is of different type from the original; and the words are badly "spaced" and the color of the red ink on the limitation is not quite so brilliant as the genuine. Perhaps the most striking difference (when read for the type is very small and would escape ordinary observation) is in the motto on the Royal Arms of England which is otherwise impudently copied above the well-known guarantee. By Royal Warrant Purveyors (in the limitation the "y" becomes a "v") to sell to the genuine. The motto, however, has been beyond the forgers who reproduce it in the "Oleander" brand.

But, as stated, the general resemblance is so close that any foreigners might be excused for being deceived. As for the quality of the bogus counterfeit label it can only be said that buyers are taking a great risk in venturing to consume it and the risk is made more attractive, of course, by the retail price of the fraudulent, dangerous article being set at a figure below that of the genuine. In fact the figure at which the limitation is offered should be sufficiently presumptive evidence to the foreigner that the article could not have been imported. However, the limitation is so laboriously clever that foreigners will only be safe in buying such foreign commodities from old-established and recognized foreign dealers.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Mr. Bethel's Controversy in Seoul Will Have to Stand Trial—Is Handled Over By Consul

Seoul, Aug. 21.—The British consul-general today unconditionally surrendered to the Korean authorities the editor of the vernacular edition of the Daily News, who escaped from the Korean capital on the evening of the 19th, after the home of E. T. Bethel, the English proprietor of the paper.

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JAPANESE IMITATIONS OF FOREIGN WARES

Another Crude Deception Practiced by Copyists of Nippon Brought to Light

(From Sunday's Daily)

More instances of the imitation of foreign goods by Japanese manufacturers are reported. The Japan Gazette, in an issue received in yesterday's mail says: "Foreigners who desire to obtain genuine foreign goods would do well to obtain them of recognized foreign dealers and not be misled by cheap imitations of sale by Japanese dealers. One of the most elaborate imitations of one of the 'Pure Currie Powder' stand before us, one genuine and the other bogus, but absolutely alike in casual outward appearance. The shape of the bottles is the same, the body is identical, the labels are exactly copied, they bear similar neck labels and lead capsules, the latter stamped identically, and both have an external wrapper of similar blue paper labeled, alike: 'Genuine India Currie Powder.'"

A close examination, however, reveals many slight but conclusive differences in type, spelling, spacing, alignment and color. There is the familiar diamond shape of the "n" repeatedly in the "directions" on the neck label where words are run over in to the next line and the type varies slightly; the legend in the capsule is of different type from the original; and the words are badly "spaced" and the color of the red ink on the limitation is not quite so brilliant as the genuine. Perhaps the most striking difference (when read for the type is very small and would escape ordinary observation) is in the motto on the Royal Arms of England which is otherwise impudently copied above the well-known guarantee. By Royal Warrant Purveyors (in the limitation the "y" becomes a "v") to sell to the genuine. The motto, however, has been beyond the forgers who reproduce it in the "Oleander" brand.

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NO REFERENCE MADE TO NAVAL ARMAMENT

Chancellor Lloyd-George's Interview With German Minister of Interior

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The meeting today between David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Herr von Bethmann von Holweg, Imperial Minister of the Interior, as far as known, passed off without reference being made to the question of naval armaments. The two ministers, however, conferred privately for an hour and a half, and nothing has been made public concerning what was discussed. A well informed personage told the Associated Press this evening that the conference was concluded.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no intention of broaching the subject of the armaments of Great Britain and Germany, but that should the minister here mention the subject, he would be delighted with a purely informal exchange of views on the subject.

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BIG SALE OF WHITEWEAR

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Very nicely made with pretty trimmings of fancy embroidery, insertion, etc., perfectly fitting garments. UNDERSKIRTS worth \$4.00. Sale Price \$2.00

UNDERSKIRTS worth \$5.00. Sale Price \$3.00

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DRAWERS worth 50c. Sale Price 35c

DRAWERS worth 65c. Sale Price 45c

LADIES' GOWNS

NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.40. Sale Price 90c

NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.25. Sale Price 75c

NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.35. Sale Price 85c

NIGHTGOWNS worth \$1.30. Sale Price 65c

LADIES' CORSET COVERS

CORSET COVERS worth 30c. Sale Price 20c

CORSET COVERS, worth 50c. Sale Price 40c

CORSET COVERS, worth 65c. Sale Price 40c

CORSET COVERS, worth 75c. Sale Price 40c

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