

Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.
JOHN NELSON, Managing Director.
SUBSCRIPTION RATE.
By mail (exclusive of city), \$1.00 per annum.
DISPLAY RATES.
Per inch, per month, \$2.50.
CLASSIFIED RATES.
One cent a word an issue. No advertisement less than 10 cents.
NOTE—A special rate is quoted where an advertisement is carried in both Daily and Twice-a-Week.

THE REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the terms upon which a tariff war between Canada and the United States has been averted. Only one thing is clear: that President Taft and his ministers were more anxious to prevent a rupture than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his government. There is therefore little likelihood that Canada "capitulated," and more probability that Mr. Taft was eager to accept anything that bore the semblance of a concession in order to "save his face," as the New York Times puts it. At any rate it is a good thing that there is every probability of a settlement that will be beneficial to both countries and that a foolish controversy which would have had the effect of dislocating business and probably changing good times into bad times has been averted. The trade of Canada is rapidly increasing because of the wonderful growth of production within the past few years. If any means within reason can be found of increasing our business with the United States, the rate of the increase in trade will be accelerated, inasmuch as Canadians are not such nincoms as to engage in commercial pursuits which are unproductive. If we can deal with the United States and the United States can deal with us more profitably than either can deal with other countries, there is in the transaction mutual advantages. Statesmen who have the will and the power to pull down artificial barriers to trade and live up to their opportunities are therefore public benefactors. It is said that as a result of the agreement between Finance Minister Fielding and President Taft, about to be consummated, provision has been made for negotiations looking to a reciprocity treaty. That is something every Canadian Prime Minister since Confederation has been committed to. It is something, also, which every government during that time has endeavored to bring about. Failure to accomplish this object resulted in the adoption of the so-called National Policy. Neither Canadian political party is therefore in a position to criticize the other party for endeavoring to reach an understanding with regard to closer trade relations with the United States. But an understanding that will be satisfactory to both countries and at the same time receive endorsement in Congress will be exceedingly difficult to reach. All Canadians realize that from experience. Still the task may be worth the effort, seeing that a great change has come over United States public opinion with reference to Canada.

"WAR WITH CANADA."

The discussion of the threatened tariff war between the United States and Canada, combined with the proclamation of commercial treaties with France and Germany, has had two effects which cannot but prove beneficial to this country. It has drawn attention to the importance of international commerce and it has served notice upon the whole world that the trade of the Dominion is recognized as being of great potential value. All Canadians who are familiar with the history of their country know that the general disposition of the United States has been to treat us spitefully—from a commercial point of view, of course. For many years—up to a very recent period, indeed—the assumption of the politician on the other side of the line was that the very commercial existence of Canada depended upon the distinguished consideration of the United States. President Roosevelt was not by any means the first American to wield the "Big Stick." That sceptre was cut long before the great Theodore was ever thought of as a presidential possibility, and he is regarded with all the more favor in Canada because that skull-cracking insignia of office was never by him waved menacingly over our heads. To do him justice, we believe that if Roosevelt had been called upon at any time in his career to deal with Canadians his attitude would have been statesmanlike and tolerant. He would have realized more readily, perhaps, than any other United States public man that closer commercial relations between the republic and this growing country were every year becoming more worthy of cultivation.

The time was when it was within the power of the United States to deal deadly blows at the commercial life of Canada. On such occasions no motives of neighborliness moved McKinley and Dingley nor their predecessors or successors to withhold their heavy hands. The strokes inflicted by these men, backed by short-sighted and

narrow-minded Congresses, were severely felt. Delegations sent from Ottawa to present the Canadian view of the case, were dealt with brusquely, if not scornfully. Canada was told in effect "to go and make a reputation" as a country capable of producing something worth while. It is now a good many years since we sent a delegation to Washington asking for neighborly consideration. In the meantime we have sought and discovered the surpluses we can produce. We are no longer at the mercy of the whims and whips of men who are just beginning to learn something of the principles of trade and of statesmanship, not to mention the ordinary courtesies of national life. We have "made a reputation." Other nations have awakened to a realization of the value of intimate commercial connection with us. There is just a suspicion also that at last Washington has learned that some good things besides men and women can come out of this northern Nazareth. It is the United States, not Canada, which is now asking why there should be enmity between them and me. President Taft and his government would probably have been as dull of comprehension as the most bovine of their predecessors but for the wave of indignation, based upon sound business reasons, which swept over all the northern and eastern states of the union at the bare idea of a tariff war. There lies in this uprising a suggestion of disaster to the Republican party, or it is possible that for the first time in history a commission would not have gone from Washington to Ottawa seeking for a commercial understanding. The New York Times in the following article presents admirably an independent view of the case:

"President Taft finds the situation as to a tariff 'war' with Canada a very puzzling one. Apparently he can only be rescued from it by some kindly concession by the Canadian government sufficient to 'save his face' in averting the preposterous maximum tariff. Certainly we all hope that he may be saved, but if he is not he really has only himself to blame for it. "The maximum and minimum provision of the Aldrich tariff was avowedly intended solely for coercion. In this regard it was the opposite of the provision under a like name employed in the tariffs of other civilized nations. Canada, for example, offers concessions from her general tariff rates to those countries that will grant equivalent reductions. The United States, on the contrary, starts with a general tariff higher than that of any other country except Turkey, and when asking for concessions assumes the demand with a threat of very heavy increased duties, amounting in the case of Canada to 125 per cent, and making the average duties on dutiable goods 233 per cent. of the present average. "We should suppose that the difficulties of negotiating tariff relations in this way would have been sufficiently obvious to our government to make it cautious as to increasing them. We should suppose also that the fact that our exports to Canada are more than twice our imports from that country would have been taken into account, for it is plain that any concession we could obtain would be worth twice as much as a like concession granted would be to the Canadians. And we should suppose that, in addition to these considerations, a rudimentary notion of the political significance of our trade with Canada might have suggested to the administration to make the Aldrich tariff work as smoothly as possible in this instance, because it would affect more diversified interests in a larger area of the country than almost anything connected with the working of the law. From the furthest corner of the Great Lakes to the New England coast industries of great variety, extent, and value largely depend on Canadian trade. "But the Washington mind seems to have been quite impervious to such practical ideas. The administration, armed with the big club of the maximum tariff, seems to have been belligerent from the start. It set out not to reconcile Canada to the exactions which, at best, our law makes imperative, but to demand concessions as the price of exemption from the further and monstrous exactions of the maximum tariff. It asked that Canada should give gratuitously the low rates that France had purchased by corresponding reductions, and it asked that Canada should suspend in our favor the restrictions placed on the export of pulp wood from the Crown lands. Of course the only inducement that could be offered Canada for these valuable concessions would be exemption from the threatened maximum tariff. "If Mr. Taft, with or without sound concessions from Canada, shall decide that Canada does not impose unduly discriminating duties on American goods when she exchanges concessions with France and Germany, the maximum tariff need not be applied. In doing this he will be acting in accordance with a principle long maintained by our government. The situation would still be far from satisfactory, for only true reciprocity can satisfy the conditions of trade between the two neighbors. But it would at least be saved from becoming intolerable."

SOMETHING ROOSEVELT NOW KNOWS.

Colonel Roosevelt, though a big man when he left home, has undoubtedly grown during the course of his travels.

He has learned something in the course of his sojourn in foreign lands—something which, to his credit, he is now anxious that his countrymen should also know, and which, knowing, may have the effect of broadening their understanding. What the Colonel has learned and does not hesitate to proclaim, is that British rule, while conducted with a strong hand, is at once benign and beneficial wherever it is in force. The Colonel does not now uphold the theory, once, if not now, popular in the United States, that all classes and conditions of men are mentally and morally fitted to govern themselves—that self-government is an instinctive or even a racial attribute. The experiments of the United States in dealing with people who by experience and tradition have been taught to regard governments as their natural enemies, as an instrument of oppression and tyranny, ought to have long ago convinced all intelligent and observant inhabitants of that great country that self-control must be acquired as a condition precedent to self-government, and that self-control, speaking generally is a product of education and experience. Colonel Roosevelt, after having been "over the ground," and being a keen observer, tells the world that British rule has been one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon Africa. He condemned in his usual vigorous and candid language the assassination of the Prime Minister of Egypt. By inference Mr. Roosevelt also attacked every movement, wherever it may be manifesting itself, to overthrow British rule. His condemnation has a special application to the conditions in India at the present time; and it might be well for the press of the United States to make a note of his eulogy of our institutions and to govern itself accordingly. Because there is no doubt that the attitude of the newspapers of the American republic had a pronounced effect upon the obsession which has seized the minds of a considerable number of Indian students, who think they have received a commission from somewhere to liberate their country from the yoke of the oppressor. But, according to Roosevelt, the time has not yet come for India or any of the other British possessions to produce a George Washington.

CANADIAN MINISTERS WILL RETURN TO-MORROW

Hon. W. S. Fielding Expected to Make Statement on Tariff Wednesday

Ottawa, March 28.—Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. G. P. Graham, who represented Canada in the latest tariff negotiations with the Washington authorities, are not expected home until Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Their arrival and report to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably be followed by the issuance of an order in council ratifying the terms of agreement reached. It is expected that Hon. Mr. Fielding will inform the House when it re-assembles after Easter recess on Wednesday afternoon as to the nature of the agreement. Until this announcement is made there is little disposition to criticize. In best informed circles there is a disposition to believe that the concessions granted by Canada are not such as will affect in any appreciable degree any established Canadian enterprise or industry. While no definite announcement to this effect has been made it is understood that the modifications agreed upon with the United States will be extended to all other countries doing business with Canada.

LOSS OF TUG ARTHUR B. Bodies of Three of the Victims Have Been Found.

Bellingham, Wash., March 28.—The body of another of the crew of the tug Arthur B., which sank last week off the mouth of the Fraser river, has been found among the San Juan Islands. This corpse was picked up last night near Stewart Island. The body found near Lummi Island and brought here Saturday has finally been identified as Capt. W. J. McGinnigan, of the tug. A special late this afternoon from Friday Harbor says that the body of Bert Weeks has been found there and identified. Weeks, who was a son of one of the owners of the tug, was an engineer on the ill-fated boat. The other body found near Stewart Island is thought to be that of the cook of the tug. It has not been positively identified.

—According to A. D. Tennant, of the Red Cliff Mining Company, who has just returned from Ottawa, the rails have been shipped from Cape Breton for the railway which is to be built inland from Stewart, at the head of Portland Canal, by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann; arrangements have been made for the construction of a wharf to be completed in May and also for telegraph connection.

PAULINE & CO.

Men's Furnishings and Wholesale Dry Goods

Distributing Agents Stanfield's Underwear

Victoria, B. C.

ETNA AGAIN IN ERUPTION

VILLAGE MAY BE OVERWHELMED BY LAVA

Inhabitants Are Driven From Homes by Soldiers—Vesuvius Also Active

Catania, March 28.—Ruins and havoc is being wrought to-day by a great outpouring of rocks, ashes and lava in the central crater of Mount Etna. The village of San Leo is in the path of a moving mass of molten lava, the inhabitants for the most part have deserted the village and those who remain will be driven out by soldiers. "Army engineers are endeavoring to change the direction of the flow, but the violence of the eruption makes their work perilous. Showers of ashes and red-hot stones are falling on San Leo and upon the mountain sides. The eruption was accompanied by an explosion that made the ground tremble for miles and caused people to rush into the streets, believing an earthquake had occurred. Vesuvius in Eruption.

Naples, March 28.—Five fissures near the central crater of Mount Vesuvius opened to-day with a terrific roar. A great volume of smoke poured from the rents in the mountain, but the first eruption was not accompanied by lava flow. Scientists here believe that the activity of Vesuvius is caused by the subsidence of Mount Etna, in Sicily. They are uncertain, however, whether Etna is permanently at rest. Many believe that ashes and rock have clogged the craters and that possibly a great eruption will occur when the volcano throws off the obstacle. Rumbling accompanied the outbreak of Vesuvius and inhabitants of towns near the mountain are preparing to flee.

OVER HUNDRED THOUSAND PAID TO COUNCILMEN

Citizens of Pittsburgh Demand a Thorough Investigation of Graft Scandal

Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—The grand jury to-day began an examination of the employees of the six Pittsburgh banks, which it is alleged paid \$102,000 to city councilmen to influence legislation. The grand jury would be named as depositories of the municipal funds. It is expected that the examination of the men connected with the various financial institutions involved will continue several days. The result of the wholesale confessions of councilmen in connection with the reign of graft in the city, Pittsburgh is experiencing a revolution of feeling and a thorough cleansing of the city is promised. Indignation mass meetings for citizens are being planned for this week. The ministry has combined in an effort to arouse public sentiment against the spread of corruption and vice. Easter services in hundreds of churches yesterday were marked by the unusual feature of ministers reading a circular letter issued by the civic committee, in which the citizens were urged to be present at a monster mass meeting this week, when "graft and grafters" will be discussed.

DESPONDENT MAN'S SUICIDE.

San Francisco, Cal., March 28.—The mysterious drowning of John Dempsey, a wealthy retired businessman, in a lake at Golden Gate park yesterday, which many thought was an accident, was explained to-day when Dr. Craig, at St. Mary's hospital found a note from Dempsey written on the inside of a white shirt bosom. The note read: "May the good Lord bless the best of brothers. Forgive me my weakness for giving away. Forgive me. It was addressed to Dempsey's brother. For some weeks Dempsey had been suffering from insomnia. He entered St. Mary's hospital for treatment.

GETS SILK HAT.

Toronto, March 28.—Steamer Macassa, from Hamilton, opened navigation to Toronto to-day, being the first in-bound steamer. Captain Henderson, her skipper, gets a silk hat from the harbor commissioners.

Received a further shipment direct from the NOTTINGHAM FACTORIES OF LACE CURTAINS

prices from 50c to \$8 per pair. SPECIAL SNAP, Nottingham Curtain, lace, 52 in. wide, a yard 25c

"BON AMI STORE" 734 Yates Street. Shelton & Son, Proprietors. Phone 1078.

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You Always Have the Assurance of Absolutely Reliable Dress Goods Quality When Buying at Spencer's

There is an immense amount of satisfaction in knowing that you are getting full value for every dollar expended. When purchasing here, you can rest assured that you are getting the very best in quality and price that the market affords. Furthermore, if you are particular about style—but are unfamiliar with the season's latest innovations in that respect—you can put the most implicit confidence in our merchandise, as it is the very acme of all that is correct in New York, London and Paris—the fashion centres of the world.

The Appearance and Quality of Our Spring Goods Are Unsurpassed at the Prices

When making arrangements for your Spring Costume—if the material you select is not of proper quality—the result will be unsatisfactory and discouraging, irrespective of the style and pattern you adopt. Our dress goods are of such superior weave and texture that the finished garment will retain its original shape wonderfully well, and present that smart, dressy appearance so much sought after. Moreover, our enormous buying facilities enable us to obtain the products of the best factories at a great saving, which is reflected in the prices we quote to you.

New Dress Goods

GREYS are particularly popular this season. We are here with a full range in diagonals, home-spun, Herring-bone coatings, 54 in. Per yard.....\$1.50

RESILDA, a crepe effect, with silky finish, make up swell, in wisteria, taupe, mauve, reseda, brown, navy, myrtle. Exclusive, one each, 7½ yards length. Price, per suit\$21.00

NEW CREPON, two-tone effect, in pretty combination of colors, good for street wear. Just one of a pattern. Per yard, \$2.50 and\$1.50

SELF-STRIPED FANCY SUITING, the clear thing for suit, in reseda, myrtle, electric grey, brown, fawn, rose, seaweed green, wisteria, taupe, garnet, navy, cream and black, 54 in.\$1.50

PASTILLE SHADES IN BROADCLOTH, in orange, mauve, pink, rose, reseda, cream, grey. A fine soft finish. The correct material for opera cloaks, 46 in. Per yard, \$1.75 and\$1.50

INVISIBLE STRIPE AMAZON, in electric, navy, grey, taupe, mauve, wisteria, fawn, Copenhagen, rose, black, 42 in.\$1.00

FRENCH SERGE SUITING makes a good tailor suit, every satisfaction in wear, navy, brown, reseda, electric grey, rose, wisteria, 50 in. Per yard\$1.50

OUR NOTED ALEXANDRA CLOTH, in all wanting shades, 44 in. Per yard.....\$1.50

CHEVRON STRIPE SUITING, make up good suits, skirts and misses' dresses, in grey, navy, taupe, wisteria, rose, green, electric, brown, garnet, 44 in.85c

PANAMAS, in every available color. Per yard, 75c and50c

OUR 50c COUNTER is gaining more favor each day. There are some wonderful values offered at this special counter. All new, clean goods only. Per yard.....50c

NEW CREPE with silk stripe makes up a swell street suit, in reseda, tan, Copenhagen, grey, electric, taupe, 44 in. Per yard\$1.25

NEW CREPE DE CHENE, with satin stripe. The very latest for evening and party dresses, in reseda, cream, rose, sky, tan, wisteria, white, cream and black, 54 in. Price\$2.00

Black Dress Goods Are in Great Demand in the Large Centres of Europe.

RESILDA, with stripes, dots, floral designs, also with silk and satin stripes, 44 in. \$2.00 to\$1.25

CREPE DE CHENE\$1.50

BOLLENE, 44 in., \$1.75 to\$1.25

BROADCLOTH, 46 in., \$2.50 to\$1.50

SERGES, 44 in., \$2.00 to75c

LUSTRE, 44 in., \$1.00 to50c

PANAMAS, 44 in., \$1.25 to50c

LIGHT SHADES IN NUN'S VEILING, for party dresses, in pink, Nile, grey, cream, wisteria, orange, sky, 44 in., 65c and 50c

Cream Dresses for Summer Suits.

CREAM SERGES, 44 in., \$1.5075c

CREAM SUITING, with silk stripe, make up pretty party dresses, waists, etc., 44 in. Price\$1.25

CREAM DIAGONAL SERGE, for coats, 52 in., \$1.50 and\$1.25

CREAM LUSTRE, \$1.25 to50c

SILK GLORIA, a silk and wool mixture, will make up swell reception gown, in the pretty shades of pink, sky, helio, Nile, cream, 44 in.\$1.00

BLUE SERGES, guaranteed fast colors. Per yard, \$1.25 to50c

HEAVY ADMIRALTY SERGE, 27 in. wide. Suitable for boating skirts and boys' suits; 75c and50c

NEW PATTERNS IN ALL-WOOL DELAINES AND WASTINGS. Per yd., 50c

NEW PLAIDS, in brown and white, blue and white, and black and white, 44 in. Price75c

75c Swiss Shams and Runners 50c

SWISS SHAMS, size 30x30, in a very large variety of dainty lacey effects. Swiss Runners, size 18x54, to match shams. The 75c quality on display in Broad street window. To-day, each50c

Easter Neckwear

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS of white vestings. Easy to launder, 50c, 40c, 35c and25c
DUTCH COLLARS of fine lawn, neatly embroidered, 50c, 40c, 35c and25c
FANCY LAWN and LACE STOCK COLLARS, white with embroidered French knots, \$1.00 and75c
FANCY LAWN STOCK COLLAR, with jabot attached, and black jet Dutch collar. Per pair\$1.25
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND SATIN BOW TIES, almost every color. Each, 50c and25c
DAINTY JABOTS of lawn, lace and net, prettily embroidered. Each, 85c, 75c, 50c, 40c, 35c and25c

Our Men's Furnishing Department is replete with everything that is new and up to date in the latest novelties.

A large stock of Easter Novelties to select from at our Book and Stationery Department, Main Floor.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WERE NE

Jury Says Wreck at Siding Was Due on Rails

Nelson, March 28.—The jury at Creston, which was involved by which two of their lives last Saturday afternoon, brought in a verdict "We find that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the company employees." The jury twice viewed the wreck, going from the siding track at the passing track at the at McNeill's Siding on of March 19th, 1910.

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KAMLOOPS GETTING NEW C. P. R.

Company Will Spend in Remodelling Y Buildings

Kamloops, March 28.—C. P. R. have in view the local yard provide a future of \$175,000. It is a within a few days the settled and the work was proposed to move the new for 100 feet from its present and straighten out the carrying it south of this. This will enable the company several additional tracks wide more accommodation. It is expected that the new will give space for hundreds of cars, about double capacity. A machine shop will site now occupied by bunkers, which will be shops will be commodious with modern machinery, employment to a large staff. Six of the shops, consisting west wing of the round torn down and replaced stalls.

In a few days a street reach here and will be digging down the bar new coal bunkers. The nearly ready to place. A powerful hoist has at the top of the 3 means of a two-inch coal cars will be hauled above the bins and the be emptied into the the bucket as in the o

LUMBERMEN ARE FULL O

Many Matters T Mountain Men Meeting

Nelson, March 28.—Some great importance was dealt with at the general meeting of the Mountain Lumber Association. The one interest attaches particular to adopt the 24 rules in the grading classes of pine lumber this is to get a better grades in this particular.

The meeting also of lengths' resolution adoption of Western men, held in Vancouver ago.

Among other matters taken before the fire mission when it is in regard to fire insurance legislation at Victoria that relating to the old licenses, the extension to be granted by the government by approved. Some of the most of optimism with the manufacturers present this promised to be the lumber industry of the country.

DIES SUDD

Revelstoke, March Tucker was going about carrying two pairs of experienced a pain in heart. She put down rest and forthwith died heart failure.