

## PARADE WAS MOST BRILLIANT SIGHT NEVER BEEN EXCELLED IN ANY PART OF DOMINION

Decorated Floats Were Beyond  
All Praise in Conception  
and Execution

(From Friday's Daily.)

The pageant of yesterday afternoon exceeded all expectations, and it is no idle statement to say that it has never been equalled in Canada, broad as that statement may seem. The ladies and gentlemen who spent hours and days in designing and decorating the floats, the cars and automobiles deserve the greatest credit for their patriotic efforts, and the applause which greeted the procession at every point along the two miles of the route was eloquent proof that the citizens appreciated what had been done. The marshalling and management of the parade was perfect in every way, and the sentiment was unanimous that Victoria has covered itself with glory in this, as in every other detail of its observance of the day.

The streets along the advertised route were lined with people, and at Beacon Hill, whither from early in the afternoon thousands had gone by foot and car, the crowds were massed together waiting the arrival of the procession. There the Lieutenant-Governor was saluted, the awards made and general congratulations and remarks of praise and admiration showered upon all who so effectively helped in bringing to a head the magnificent and beautiful floral parade that testified to the loyalty of the most westerly gateway of the Empire.

The cradle of liberty, an exceedingly handsome automobile, headed the procession, which was marshalled by Chief of Police John M. Langley, and was followed in succession by the white swan and the beautiful small automobile, the Mayday, the Victoria, the Okeel and Moresby occupied a carriage immediately behind; in the next carriage were Aldermen Peden, Hummer, Langley and Ross, and they were followed by visiting representatives from Nanaimo, Vancouver and Prince Rupert in carriages, the Pipers' band bringing up the rear of this portion of the procession. Other contingents followed the band, and were ahead of the veterans of the Fenian raid.

Automobile Prizes.  
The first prize for decorated automobiles was given to the beautiful "swan," represented by Mrs. H. D. Helmecken's car, which was generally praised and voted as the most beautiful work of floral art in the whole parade. The swan was of green moss, outlined in the shell pattern of the ferns with flowers. The long neck and feelers stretched out in front with the horns on the tips of the feelers. The "swan" was driven by two little girls seated in the body.

The second prize went to Mr. J. H. Ston's large show, in which he represented Old Mother Hubbard and had so many children he did not know what to do with them all. His show was outlined in frame work and floral decorations were mostly in red wax-  
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W. J. Pender's "white swan" which was his longest and showed its red electric bulb eyes was generally considered a clever reproduction and the judges thought so also, for they awarded it third prize. The swan was constructed on frame work and floral decorations were mostly in red wax-  
thorn.

Drawn by four grey horses in splendid harness came the float "Britannia and Peace," followed by mounted men who have seen service. Those who were in this part of the parade, with their service and decorations, were: B. H. Anderson, 2nd C. M. R., queen's medal and clasps, South Africa; J. Andrews, Unvoti M. R., Natal Zulu Rebellion; J. Black, 30 C. F. A., king's African, long service; A. H. Baynton, 2nd C. M. R., queen's with clasps; A. W. Chandler, Royal Horse Artillery, queen's with clasps; W. Davis, R. N. W. M. P.; G. Down, Strathcona Horse, queen's; J. T. Fraser, Chicago Volunteer, Fenian Raid, 1866; W. G. Goodwin, South African police, king's and queen's; C. Hackney, Imperial Yeomanry, king's and queen's; J. Harris, Johannesburg M. R., queen's; E. B. Haisell, 30 C. M. R., queen's; V. Lowe, S. A. C., queen's; A. C. Major, Engineers, queen's; E. Marjby, Strathcona Horse, queen's; H. H. Nash, N. W. M. P.; Marquis Lorne star; J. C. Perry, 13th Hussars, king's and queen's; E. Schrapnel, 5th Royal Rifles, Fenian Raid; H. A. Green, Victoria Rifles, Fenian Raid; W. M. Wilson, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, Fenian Raid; W. Ward, 1st Dragoon Guards, king's and queen's; J. Yates, S. A. C., queen's and king's coronation, and W. C. Warren, 1st R. C. R. and 2nd C. M. R., queen's and clasps.

Following the mounted men was Britannia dressed in white velvet and a cloth of gold cloak, on horseback, and then came the Imperial crown with its wardens and attendant pages and marshals on horseback.

The "Latches of Empire" dressed in appropriate costumes and representing the chief cities of the empire, were twenty ladies on horseback, who preceded the large allegorical float of "Britannia Rules the Waves," the designers of which had used "England" where "Britain" was plainly intended. This float was applauded for its patriotism as well as for its real beauty. Standing, beside Britannia was a study representation of John Bull.

Marching in double file came the United Order of Workmen, thirty-four strong. Behind the Workmen rumbled the float, "Canadian Provinces," decked with wreaths and garlands of maple leaves, branches of fir and native grasses, and bearing eight fair ladies, seven representatives of the provinces of Canada, and the eighth, seated in state under a canopy and holding in her

hand the Canadian flag, symbolic of the "Spirit of Canada."

The latter role was filled by Miss Helmecken, and the provinces by Miss Robertson, with fishing nets, British Columbia; Mrs. Sampson, Alberta; Mrs. Chas. E. Wilson, with a sheet of wheat, Saskatchewan; Miss Kilpatrick, with an Indian paddle, Quebec; Miss Paula Irving, New Brunswick; Miss Burrell, Manitoba; Miss Reid, with oak leaves, Prince Edward Island; Mrs. Toonier, with maple leaves, Ontario, and Miss Page, with a basket of fishes, Nova Scotia. The ladies all carried shields bearing the coats-of-arms of the provinces they represented. The splendid manner in which the idea suggested by the float was brought out reflects great credit upon Mrs. Sampson, who had charge.

"Britain's Supremacy Upon the Sea" was next in line, and was followed by nearly 900 Sons of England. In the foreground on the car stood two vikings, who, with their fierce, warlike countenances and dangerous looking battle axes, stirred the imagination of the young pictures of seafights in the days when Britain was struggling to gain a foothold amongst the nations of the world.

Immediately behind knelt Neptune, paying homage to the all-conquering Britannia, and on one side were two sailors in the uniform of Nelson's time, and on the other, two bluejackets of the present day. Last, but not least, two fisher girls, with their baskets slung across their shoulders and attired in dainty costumes of red and blue, who stood chatting gaily with the sailor laddies. The float was covered with red and white and adorned with garlands of roses.

An Indian princess, accompanied by all her attendants, many of whom were Hindus, garbed in the multi-colored and gorgeous trappings of India, greeted the eye. This equipage presented a perfect riot of color, orange, yellow, green and white being contrasted very effectively. Miss Vera Mason took the part of the Indian princess. This was one of the most effective floats in the parade.

The Boy Scouts, first detachment, headed by its brass band, under Bandmaster W. G. Plowright, which rendered in a creditable style several martial pieces, occupied the attention of the dense mass of sight-seers lined along the route. The float was headed by a huge car, draped in purple and white, upon which were seated on diminutive thrones seven small boys attired in the royal colors, came in sight. The boys on the lower tier were representative of the dynasties, Norman, Lancastrian, Plantagenet, Yorkist, Tudor, Stuart and the last seated at the head of the float, under the name of Hanover. The whole scheme was entitled "The Evolution of the Crown." Clustering masses of yellow broom and wreaths of green oak leaves, with which the float was trimmed, set off very effectively the central colors, purple and white.

After this marched a second detachment of the Boy Scouts with their bugle band. The procession displayed by the boys in their marching and the promptness with which they obeyed every order showed with what enthusiasm they have taken to their work.

Perhaps the most unique and certainly one of the prettiest of the floats, was that entitled "Episodes of Canadian History," depicting many makers of Canadian history. Around the float, which had been built up in the likeness of a forest scene, with towering fir trees and massive rocks, behind one of which crouched an immense black bear, roared Indian warriors, the parts being taken by Messrs. Deisecker, Wilkerson and Talbot, and a couple de-bois, Bruce Irving. That mystic personification of all the Dominion's hopes and ambitions, the "Spirit of Canada," already symbolized in a previous float, was again embodied, this time by Mrs. Valentine, and ranged about her were character representations of the Dominion's past and present: a colonial governor, R. Wilton; Champlain, W. E. Scott; an Ursuline nun, Miss Chapelle; a Jesuit father, Mr. Thomas; an Indian maid, Miss McEwen; and La Salle, Mr. Musgrave.

Following this came a third brigade of the Boy Scouts.

Perhaps one of the most beautifully executed and certainly one of the most picturesque floats in the procession was that designated "Cradle of Empire." The cradle consisted of floral combinations of exquisite blend, arranged in the form of a cot, and the imperialists were represented by a couple of daintily dressed girls whose golden curls hung about their willow necks and kissed their cheeks.

Of an entirely different composition was the Hibernia float, which followed. The drab reality of the pioneer days of the company, when history was being made in this country, was finely affected by the collection of Indians, who in their war paint and tunics made an imposing spectacle. There was nothing of the picturesque about the float except in so far as it related to the make-up of the parties aboard, and the dry grass which displaced the floral decorations of its predecessors, and gave a natural aspect to the show.

Hard on the heels of this finely-drawn exhibition came the "Rose Basket," and the contrast was most striking and pleasing. No other vehicle in the procession gave the same warmth that emanated from the charming aspect of this eminently floral creation. Roses were, of course, the dominant feature of the exhibit, but they were so happily blended with the other essential materials as to present a color scheme of exquisite beauty. The bevy of juvenile belles who occupied the centre of the scene and peeped out upon the spectators from unexpected and ingenious corners, added the necessary touch of animation to the whole, and made it one of lasting charm.

Of a more prosaic though not less interesting character were the floats representing the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ladies' Musical Society. The former was, of course, attractive on account of its source and inspiration alone, and the latter, though of a more highly ornate description, did not aspire to the altitude of some of the other floats.

The Orangenemen had a guard of Black Knights escorting their car, which was thronged with orange and purple bands. Before the throne sat the Victoria's host cultural society had a car which for careful work and simple beauty was an equal to any in the parade. All about it were broom and "flowers cleverly and artistically arranged." The call of the west. In the order, the Crown and the Spirit of the Society was worked in flowers on the sides. Within the car were growing palms, and above the whole was a crown of flowers.

Then, headed by the city band, marched forty-six of Victoria's army of firefighters, the whole force with the exception of one company which remained ready in case of a sudden call. In the centre of the front rank, beside the father marched little Tom Davis, son of the chief, a fine, manly little chap in complete uniform, boots and all. He was included in the cheers which greeted the brigade. Twelve engines followed the members of the brigade, the three new motors in the lead. This was the first occasion in the history of the city that the whole equipment had been seen at once—and never before such an equipment.

Nearly the last figure in the procession, the Department of Marine and Fisheries here and is now Wreck Commissioner and Examiner of Masters and Mates.

There Nanaimo, Victoria, Baxter and Queen Alexandra.

Following the L. O. T. M. float was that of the J. B. A. A. on which were men prominent in each line of the association's activities, with a brilliant array of silver trophies won by them and their comrades. Some of the boys held aloft oars, others carried punching bags and footballs. The whole made a most effective display, and one that claimed a good share of praise.

The daughters of Pity float came next, with an array of secure purses from the Jubilee hospital, under an orchard, trelliswork wreathed in the colors of the society, red and white. Proceeding their float rode the "Red Cross Knight" clad in a snowy white mantle and bearing in his hand a drawn sword. On the sides of the car was the inscription, "We Plead for a New Hospital."

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Another scenic effort that called forth the highest praises of the spectators was the float of the Sisters of St. Ann, entitled "The Call of the West." In the decorative arrangements the spirit of the idea was cleverly interpreted, and the principals characterizing the personnel of the party were costumed in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The dressing of the float was artistically crude, if such a paradoxical combination may be used to express a natural crudity artistically executed in the depiction of the scene.

Of a somewhat similar nature was the float of the Pioneers and Native Sons' Society, which bore the descriptive title of "Pack Mules and Miners' Outfit." It breathed the same spirit of independence and the free air of heaven as characterized its immediate leader, and was well up to its standard of excellence also. The same society was represented by a second float entitled "Miners' Camp Life," a typical example of this western country live their lives with the earth as their warehouse and the sky their roof.

This section of the parade was called by the "Floral Crown" of the Horticultural Society. And it was a floral crown of particular note. The scheme of ornamentation was apparently carefully thought out, and the execution certainly played a great second to the design. Rising high above most of the others near it the crown was effected by a clever arrangement of trimmings and paddings, which from the exterior at least was a perfect dream of beauty. The diversified colors of the flowers were lent a live aspect of riches to the whole representation and left an impression of painstaking enthusiasm rewarded with the highest tributes of success.

One of the most imposing arrays in the parade was that of the Ancient Order of Foresters, who turned out to the number of about 400, including the juvenile branch of the order. Following the members came a float of the order, which was among the best in the parade. Reclining under the spreading branches of an oak tree was the famous old ranger of Sherwood forest, with a few of his merry men in Lincoln green. Each man carried a long yellow bow. At one side sat jolly Friar Tuck with his bottle before him. A target leant against the tree and suspended from a tripod was an iron pot.

Next came a float representing the Ladies of the Macabees. The prevailing color was white. Surmounting an arch, under which stood two ladies with swords was a golden hive, the emblem of the society. From the front of the arch projected two silken Union Jacks; from the rear two flags of the order. The Hives represented

Police officers, accompanied by Frederick Bullock, the chief witness for the prosecution, left the court and, going to the depot, made a seizure of nearly all the books in the office, brought them back to the city and placed them in the custody of the clerk of the court that they may be produced in evidence during the present prosecutions and those against John Day and Oliver Richards.

The defence to the charge against C. J. V. Spratt, as heard yesterday afternoon, consisted of evidence directed to throw light on the actions of Bullock, the accusing witness, rather than on the defence of Spratt. Witnesses all told of meetings with Bullock and of alleged endeavors to secure money from Spratt through them. They were Andrew Bechtel, formerly president of the Victoria Machinery depot, and now a director; John Brilbois, a delivery rig man, William Henry Price, secretary of the Conservative association; John D. Norris, driver for the Victoria Truck and Dray company, and Albert E. Brooks, clerk at the Victoria hotel.

The latter witness, Brooks, remembered "Doc" Howard staying at the

Victoria hotel and said he had seen a man answering Bullock's description go to Howard's room on one occasion.

He could not identify Bullock yesterday, because Bullock was with the officers at the depot getting the books. Brooks will be called again to-morrow. He remembered an order for drinks coming from Howard's room and two brandies and sodas were sent up. There was a wardrobe in the room occupied. There was considerable guessing in court as to who the second brandy and soda was for, as Bullock had testified he had no intoxicant there. The magistrate thought it might have been for the wardrobe occupant, who is alleged to have been a stenographer placed there for the purpose of taking down Bullock's conversation. The destiny of the second drink was left with Bullock for identification by the witness, until to-morrow. It seemed generally agreed that one drink was for the detective, Howard. Even Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C., who has been in court to dispute the evidence, did not dispute that probability.

William H. Price told how Bullock had gone to his office, and said Bullock was the party who was going to lay charges against Spratt. Bullock asked witness to intervene. He said he had a suit for damages against the depot and asked Price to see John Day and get him money. He had copies of information and said he had copies of books for the last ten years. Mr. Taylor (to Mr. Alkman)—I suppose you don't want the books now that you have all the information?

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## RELIGION OF THE SHIKHS.

A short lecture on this subject was given by Dr. Sunder Singh to the members of the Victoria Adult School. As is generally known, the Shikhs are the most warlike of the Hindus, and, previous to their overthrow by the British were the most powerful, controlling a great part of the Indian continent. Their great religious teacher, Guru Nanak, was similar to Mohammed in that he was able to inspire a brave, military people with a profound religion based on the highest ethics.

Guru Nanak was not in sympathy with the ritual and ancient traditions of the Hindus. Once he was asked if religion were not in the practice of asceticism, retreating to the woods for meditation, or the washing of images, he replied, "No, rather wash your minds." During his time the great hindrance to pure religion was idol worship, which Guru Nanak taught was unnecessary. He taught that to worship God was to serve humanity.

The Shikhs have five strict rules to observe: To love God with all his might, to serve the people, not to commit adultery, to be true in every way, and to be true to the principles involved in the brotherhood of man. Guru Nanak brought into use the word singh, with the object of eliminating caste and maintaining the equality of men. The word means son of the rajah, or lion, a word suited to the requirements of such a race, indicating not only ability to overcome enemies, but also to overcome evil powers.

The aspirations of the Shikhs are for a democracy, and it is significant that they did not attribute the results of their warlike prowess to themselves, but to the "Victory belongs to God alone."

They have an educational conference for the purpose of primary education amongst children with the idea of doing away with idol worship.

## WILL BUILD CHURCH.

South Fort George, June 21.—Rev. C. M. Wright of the Presbyterian church in the Nechako River townsite, has formulated plans for the erection of a place of worship in South Fort George, which is to have a seating capacity of 200 or more. The church will, as far as possible, be open for the use of all denominations. For every dollar, up to \$1000 contributed by the people of South Fort George toward the erection and equipment of a church this summer, the board will contribute a dollar. The main auditorium will have a seating capacity for about 100 and by installing additional pews can be made to hold 200 in all. There will be a small vestry and a hall to be used for Sunday school, social gatherings and later as a public reading room. The building will cost about \$2000, and necessary equipment (including light, heat, and organ, etc.) about \$500.

## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Vancouver, June 21.—Asked if the committee on the commission form of government were able to submit a report to the council, Alderman Stevens, as chairman of the committee, replied in the negative. "There is a great deal of needless alarm and unfair criticism," said Alderman Stevens, "at the fact that the people voted for a commission form of government and gave a mandate to the council to go ahead and make necessary provisions. It is generally known that nothing legally or actually can be done until after the sitting of the next provincial legislature. The charter amendments will be prepared as soon as possible."

Alderman Stevens said that a meeting would be called to have the matter prosecuted to a conclusion within two weeks.

## SEAMEN'S STRIKE OVER.

Southampton, June 23.—The strike of seamen which has seriously inconvenienced many shipping lines was ended to-day when the employees of the White Star line accepted the terms of the company and returned to work. The other lines had already compromised with the strikers.

## WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,  
June 17th to 20th, 1911.  
Victoria—Bright sunshine, 8 hours; highest temperature, 71 on 14th; lowest, 48 on 18th; no rain.  
Vancouver—Bright sunshine, 7 hours; highest temperature, 72 on 14th; lowest, 42 on 18th; no rain.  
New Westminster—Highest temperature, 72 on 14th; lowest, 40 on 18th and 20th; rain, 4 in.

Kamloops—Highest temperature, 88 on 15th; lowest, 42 on 18th; no rain.  
Barkerville—Highest temperature, 66 on 15th; lowest, 28 on 18th; rain, 1.12 inches.  
Prince Rupert—Highest temperature, 72 on 14th; lowest, 40 on 16th, 17th and 19th; rain, 1.14 inches.  
Atlin—Highest temperature, 66 on 14th; lowest, 32 on 14th and 16th; rain, .35 in.

Dawson—Highest temperature, 78 on 15th and 20th; lowest, 34 on 14th; no rain.

While speaking of the difficulties attending the assessment the registry office, where are deposited the documents relating to the land, the doctor, who is known as a registered property owner, should not be overlooked. The congested condition of this office, together with the hopelessly antiquated and inefficient service, contributes not a little to the delay associated with the registrations of property. While it is asserted covertly that the system in vogue belongs to somewhere in the eighteenth century it is devoutly claimed that everything within the office moves about a year behind the part of the procession which Victoria happens to adorn. Which ever of these periods has the distortion of accuracy in the approximate is immaterial—they both represent the essential fact, which is that the office processes and the meagre staff are out-of-date and unfit to accommodate the needs of the present day.

FOUGHT DUEL OVER LOAN.

A duel was fought recently outside Berlin between two officers, Baron Oswald von Richthofen and Herr von Gaffron. At the second exchange of shots Herr von Gaffron fell mortally wounded in the chest, and died a few hours later. The duel was fought on a loan by Herr von Gaffron of \$5,000 to Baron von Richthofen, who is 35 years of age, while Herr von Gaffron was 51. Baron von Richthofen gave a note for \$10,000. Herr von Gaffron declared that this was merely for form's sake, but the story got abroad, and Herr von Gaffron had himself boycotted. As a result he struck Baron von Richthofen in a restaurant. The conditions of the duel were unusually severe, and the duel was fought in the open, change of shots to continue till one of the duellists was put out of action.

Embassments in the States, and Canada in March reached \$2,500,000, of which banks and trust companies were the victims to the extent of \$500,000.

## TROUBLES OF A TAX COLLECTOR

DIFFICULTIES CAUSED  
EXISTING STATE OF LAW

Monthly Registration of Prop-  
erty Owners to Be  
Instituted

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When privateer B. J. Perry jarred the headlines of Mayor Morley and his newly invested train of municipal henchmen and caused them to "come back" for endorsement on another ticket he little thought of the network of complications he was weaving in regard to the incidence of taxation. The spectacular detraction of Victoria's first citizen was all very well; it contributed to the interest and gaiety as well as education of the populace; but in its wake it has left a series of knaut legal-looking stakes which inspires unpleasant reminiscences.

According to the law only registered owners of property are entitled to vote at municipal elections and of course the same exclusive qualifications entitles them to pay taxes also. With the agreement of sale