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mercia, Pitman, and Gregg Sho Telegraphy, Typewriting (on andard makes of machines), ges, taught by competent spec-

CRUSHED BY LOG r at Pitt Lake Victim of His Own Mistake—Falls Between Log and Rock

westminster, April 80.—To his life slowly crushed out be-a huge log and a great rock he fate of Louis Larsen, a Pitt logger, yesterday.

sen was employed at one of E. J.
's camps, and was following the
s it was pulled by the engine to
rater. It was one of the corthat he met with the accident
resulted in his death. He went
en the log and the rock to let
ne loose from the corner pulley
the great stick of timber rolled
pining him against the mount of
te, and when he was released by
-workmen his hips had been
n. He was placed in a small
n on the beach and hurried to
city as quickly as possible, but
led soon after leaving camp,
-workmen state that Larsen
areless in going between the log
the rock, as men are always
d not to do so.

victim was twenty-nine years logger, yesterday. victim was twenty-nine years e, and leaves a young wife and in Norway. He has been in h Columbia for a year past.

Double Tracking w Westminster, April 36.—The for double-tracking of the tram on Columbia street have arrived the work will be commenced as as the proper street grades are to the British Columbia Electric and the columbia for t

ay officials.

Died of Diptheria Westminster, April 30.—The occurred in South Vancouver day of the thirteen-year-old ter of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, of the control o avenue from diptheria, and the ment took place in this city last.

A brother of the little siri only a few days ago at St. Mary's tal in this city.

Will Address Canadian Club couver, April 80.-W. P. Archi Dominion government parola of and an authority on the manent of prisons, will be a visitor ancouver next week. He will adthe Canadian club on May are subject of Modern Methods in dian Prisons.

Fighting in India

HE special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Peshawar, March 4, says: The task of subduing the Zakka Khel fell naturally to the troops of the 1st or Peshawar Division, of which Major-General Sir James Will-cocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.SO., of Ash-

cocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.SO., of Ashanti fame, has just assumed command. An Indian division, under the new orsanization, consists of three infantry brigades, each of four battalions, one regiment of cavalry, one pioneer battalion, three field and two mountain batteries of artillery, two companies of sappers and miners, and the usual proportion of field hospitals and supply and ammunition columns. The division is, of course, complete at all times, ready to march, in fact, at a few hours' notice, and quite independent of the garrisons required for local or internal defence. Only in two points had slight modifications to be made to suit the special circumstances. In the first place, it was considered wise to keep one of the infantry brigades of the Peshawar Division ready for emergencies elsewhere should any Division ready for emergencies elsewhere should any of the other Yaghistani tribes, such as the Mohmands or the Swatis, 'seize the opportunity to create a diversion—quite a favorite trick on the part of our a diversion—quite a lavorite trick on the part of our truculent neighbors. Their place in the potential field force was taken by a reserve brigade from the 2nd or Rawal Pindi Division. Secondly, since there are no roads fit for wheels in the whole of Yaghistan, excepting the few (four in all) which we have made and garrison ourselves, the field artillery had all to be left at home.

The problem facing General Willocks was not an

Tuesday, May 5, 1908

categorias the few four in any which we have made and garrison ourselves, the field artillery had all to be left at home.

The problem facing General Willcocks was not an easy one, and it is important to realize the conditions in order to appreciate the difficulties and to judge the extent of success eventually, attained.

Now the primary objective of all military operations is to break the enemy's will power and to induce him to sue for terms of peace—and in all cases the sooner the better. The most effective, the most rapid, and, therefore, the most humane, means of achieving this end is to be sought in the infliction of loss of life. But heavy losses can only be inflicted in battles, and battles are exactly what the frontier bribesmen seek to avoid. Next to destruction of life the most decisive persuasion is to be found in the destruction of property. But here again, the tribesmen possess very little, and most of what they possess they concealed or remove to neutral territory as soon as hostilities are threatened. Their only assets which cannot be concealed or removed are their crops, their actual habitations—often, however, caves, and practically indestructible—and, lastly, but not least, their estates as a whole; or, in other words, their independence. So that in frontier warrare against tribesmen who will not face a stand-up fight, and whose mobility renders it impossible to force one upon them, there are two main methods of coercion—the destruction of their fortified towers and the occupation of their territory with the intention, or threatened intention, of remaining there.

The Zakka settlements extend from the Khaibar Pass across the upper portion of the Bara. Of the various subsections of the Zakka Khei, those whose headquarters are in the Bazar Valley have been by far the most deeply implicated in the numerous outrages, and here lived their three most prominent ringleaders, Multan, Usman, and Dadai. The Khaibar subsection, indeed, upon whom pressure can more readily be brought to bear, had long ago The problem facing General Willcocks was not an

always so effective against guerillas in mountain warfare, and later little chance of cutting off their lines
of retreat. Tribesmen working in their own mountains, and practically independent of transport and
supply, are invariably more mobile than regular troops
and superior mobility on the part of an enemy of this
sort can only be counteracted by surrounding him
from exterior lines. Secondly, General Willcocks lost
the possible prespect of reducing the Zakka Khel to
terms by threatening their independence. There remained, in fact, only the destruction of their forts
and towers in this strictly limited area, and the infilction of as much loss as possible whenever and
wherever in Bazar the enemy could be tempted to
stand. The Bazar Valley lies between two distinct
ranges—the northern, known as the Alachi, separating
it from the Khalbar, and the southern, known as the
Surghar, separating it from the Baza. These ranges
sach averaging in height from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, are
spurs running out from the main Safed Kon watershed, which itself blocks the head, or rather heads, of
the Bazar—only partially, however, since two easy
passes, the Sisobi and the Thibai, here lead over the
Durand Frontier' into Ningrahar, the home of a
fanatical Afghan tribe, the Sangu Khel Shinwaris,
whose friendship with the Zakka Khel is close and of
long standing. The lower portion of the valley is nartow, and just before its final debouchure on to the
Peshawar plain contracts into an almost impassable
defile. The upper valley, however, owned by the
Zakkas consists of two main branches, each about
two miles broad, which enclose between them an
irregular spur. This running out from the main
watershed in a series of relatively small hills ends in
an abrupt peak just above the great Zakka Khel
stronghold, Chinar; about two and a half miles east
of Chinar the two branch valleys unite, and in the
apex of their junction, closing the mouth of the Chinar
plain, is an isolated hill known as Khar Ghundal. The
Bazar Valley has three times

effect appears to have been small, for the raids soon recommenced.

Again, in 1897 the Zakka Khel were the last of the Afridi clans to be dealt with, and in December of that year the 1st Division of the Tirah Field Force, under Sir William Lockhart himself, entered the valley and destroyed a number of the homesteads. As had happened 20 years before, only slight opposition was met with during the advance, but the rearguards were pressed with considerable vigor during the withdrawal. To return to 1908. On February 12 a "jirgah" representing all the friendly Afridis was summoned to meet the Chief Commissioner at Peshawar, where it was announced to them that the patience of the British sovernment was exhausted, and that punitive measures were about to be taken against the Zakka khel. All other clans were charged to maintain their neutrality, for with them government had no quarrel. The same day General Willcocks was given permission to move. The field force at his disposal for active operations consisted, as shown above, of a division lass its field artillery and one infantry brigade in reserve. To this were added 700 men of the Khaibar Serve. To this were added 700 men of the Khaibar Serve. To this were added 700 men of the Khaibar Serve. The field artillery and one infantry brigade in reserve. To this were added 700 men of the Khaibar Serve. To this were added 700 men of the Rhaibar Serve. The serve are not wanting those who questioned the wisdom of employing this local corps. For of a lotal strength of 1,700 no less than 1,000 are Afridis and 320 are actually Zakka Khel. But, on the principle of "when in doubt play trumps," the policy of the British efficer all the world over is Invariably to the British efficer all the world over is Invariably to prove that in certainly 93 cases out of a 100 the trust is neciprocated—or the British Empire would never have been what it is. In the hundreth case, of course,

the officer may lose his chance; Military and civil policy are not invariably in accord upon this point, as those, for instance, will know who remember the fate of these same Khaibar Rifles on the outbreak of the disturbances in 1897. But that civil policy in this particular instance was a somewhat dismal and expensive failure most will now agree. The late Captain Barton, of the Guides, who was in command of the Khaibar Rifles at the crisis, and whose name is still a household word amongst Afridis, used to declare to the day of his death that had he been permitted to remain with his men the necessity for a Tirah campaign would never have arisen. Those, like the writer, whose privilege it was to know Captain Barton intimately, and to have heard Afridis talk of him, will feel convinced that his claim was no idle one. Personalities, in fact, and not policies rule the frontier, and of all the units who fought last month none played a more loyal and distinguished part than the Khaibar Rifles.

Four passes lead from the Khaibar across the Alachi range into the Bazar Valley—namely, the Chura, the Alachi, the Bori, and the Bazar. Of those the first taree have been made use of by our troops in former expeditions, but the latter was unexplored. Of all four the Chura is by far the easiest, and it has the advantse, or disadvantage as the case may be, of leading through the territory of another clan, the Malikdin Khel. Since Yar Muhammad, the chief of the Malikdins, professed the deepest sympathy with our cause, General Willcocks determined to march his main body by this route, taking, however, all due precautions by the way, and insisting that the chief should temporarily surrender his castle to us as a guarantee of good faith, for, unfortunately, treachery is not unknown in the history of Yaghistan. The wisdom of this step was justified by results.

Tactical surprises are possible on the Northwest Frontier, for the tribesman, in spite of his lifelong practical experience of warfare with his neighbor, is extraordinarily im

practical experience of warfare with his neighbor, is extraordinarily improvident of the ordinary rules of security. Strategical surprises are, however, rare, for any movements which cannot be completed in the course of one night must almost invariably be detected the following day. To a certain extent, however, General Willcocks succeeded in surprising the Zakkas in the initial strategical stage.

On February 13 the main body marched to Jamrud, and next day to Ali Masjid. Meanwhile a wing of the 5th Gurkhas and the detachment of the Khaibar Rifles concentrated ten miles further west along the Khaibar Pass at Landi Kotal. From Ali Masjid either the Chura or the Alachi Pass can be crossed in one day: from Landi Kotal either the Bazar or the Borl. So long as the neutral tribes maintained their promises opposition was unlikely on the actual crests

in one day: from Landi Kotal either the Bazar or the Bori. So long as the neutral tribes maintained their promises opposition was unlikely on the actual crests of either of the former, but the two latter were both expected to be held. Secrecy was well preserved, and the Zakkas were undecided which way the column or columns would come. They sent, however, detachments to hold the Bazar Pass and probably also the Bori. On February 14th these were withdrawn, for the transport mules of the force occuping Landi Kotal were seen to be filing back along the Khaibar road to Ali Masjid, and the conclusion was jumped to that the troops would certainly follow them, since "sarkari" troops had never been known in the winter to part with their baggage and mules.

On February 15, Lleutenant-Colonel Roos Keppel started from Landi Kotal at 3 a.m., taking his Khaibar Rifles, and the Gurkhas, in all about 1,000 rifles, and with only such impediments as each man could carry, for himself. The crest of the Bazar Pass was reached at 9 a.m. but not a Zakka was to be seen. Continuing the march south, down a most difficult defile, the Chinar plain was reached in the afternoon, and after some skirmishing Chinar fiself was occupied. Here Roos Keppel's detachment spent the night, taking shelter from snipers in the towers of the notorious bandit Jusman. That opposition was so slight appears to have been due to the fact that most of the occupants of Chinar had gone out to meet our main column. General Willcocks with the latter, starting on the same day at 6 a.m., marched over the Chura Pass to Chura, a distance of ten miles. It is unusual for a large body of troops, marching in single file along a mountain track, to cover more than ten miles in one day—at least so the Zakkas seemed to think, for they were evidently unprepared for what took place. Leaving the 1st Brigade to take over Yar Muhammad's fort, and leaving also all the transport of the fighting line, General Willcocks pushed on with the latter to Walai, at the foot of the Khar Ghundai Muhammad's fort and leaving also all the transport of the Brituse Ine, General Willocks pushed on with the latter to Walsi, at the foot of the Khar Ghundai hill mentiond above. Walsi is within three miles of Chinkr, and above. Walsi is within three miles of Chinkr, and above. Walsi is within three miles of Chinkr, and above. Walsi is within three miles of Chinkr, and above. Walsi is within three miles of Chinkr, and control of the traversed, admirably suited to the latter of the traversed, admirably suited to the latter of the morrow Surprised, however, their opposition was very sight, and on our side there was only one casualty. Late in the afternoon the Seaforth Highlanders occupied the Khar Ghundai Hill. Pickets were placed on this and other commanding points, and the force then blyouacked in the partial shelier of the bed of the Bazar stream. During the night parties of the enemy attacked our pickets and 'sniped' the main bivouac, causing a loss of two men killed and five wounded. Amongst the enemy's casualties during this first day's operations was the well-known chief Dadal, who was severely wounded in the thighs. The following morning Roos-Keppel's detachment was withdrawn from Chinar to Walsi. His position there was somewhat isolated, in view of the concentration of the enemy, who were being reinforced by their allies, the Sangu Khel Shinwaris, and others. The alternatives were for the detachment to rejoin the main body or for the latter to advance to the former's support. General Willoccks preferred the latter, for the formation of the ground in the vicinity of Walsi was more favorable for a defeasive bivouac than that at Chinar, and the position of Walsi formed an excellent centre from which punitive operations could be carried out in any direction. A further and more subtle consideration was the desirability of foreing a fight. Chinar is the main strongly, therefore, Chinar was held by the anemy the better the chance of a battle. Except for some skifmishing with the pickets, nothing further of intere

on February 19, the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Anderson, moved out and completed the destruction of the Chinar towers. Some opposition was encountered, but the enemy fought with markedly less determination and dash. The following day the 1st Brigade again moved out and destroyed a number of fortified towers in the direction of Sisobi, whilst a small party pushed on and reconnoitred the pass of that name. Though numbers of the enemy were seen, little resistance was made by them. On February 21

both Brigades, under General Willcocks himself, proceeded to the attack of Haiwai. This was fully expected to be a serious undertaking, for the enemy had been observed preparing sangars for the last three or four days, and their position was naturally strong, with the wooded slopes of the Surghar range immediately in their rear to fall back upon. Moreover they had been considerably reinforced. Halwal was, however, captured and its towers destroyed without much opposition. The withdrawal was, however, followed up with great determination. The enemy pressed on to within short range of the Seaforth Highlanders, working in the plain on our left, and the 28th Punjabls who covered the right and were the last to leave Chinar Hill were also attacked with vigor. It seems probable, however, that the renewed energy on the part of the enemy was due rather to the gallantry of their Sangu Khel allies than to the Zakkas themselves. Our casualties during the day included Major the Hon. Forbes Semphill, D.S.O., commanding the Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed, and 12 men wounded.

With the destruction of Haiwai active operations practically came to an end. There was really nothing within the prescribed area left to destroy, and matters might well have arrived at a deadlock. Fortunately, however, the spirits of the Zakka Khel had already begun to wane, for their losses during the seven

within the prescribed area left to destroy, and matters might well have arrived at a deadlock. Fortunately, however, the spirits of the Zakka Khel had already begun to wane, for their losses during the seven days almost continuous fighting had been severe, and were not illuminated by a single ray of success.

On the 23rd a "Jirgah" representing the friendly Afridi clans arrived at Walai, and expressed their desire to mediate, and their confidence of being able at last to effect a settlement. Accordingly, a two days truce was arranged, and the "Jirgah" departed on the 24th to open communications with the Zakka Khel, and discuss the situation. On the 27th, they returned, bringing with them, under a flag of truce, some 300 representatives of the Zakkas themselves, and also definite proposals to lay before General Willcocks. Details of these have no doubt already appeared in the columns of The Times, but the following is a summary. Each of the Afridi clans offered to go security for the future good behavior of a named subsection of the Zakka Khel. The tribe as a whole was also ready to guarantee that suitable punishment should be meted out to those of the offending Zakkas who had so far escaped, and, as a pledge of good faith in this matter, rifles to the value of 20,000 rupees (at transborder rates) would be deposited with the British government. In view of the heavy losses incurred by the Zakkas during the recent operations, the "Jirgah" petitioned that in all other respects bygones should be considered bygones.

General Willcocks eventually accepted these terms in a solemn "durbar," held on the 28th; and on the 29th the troops began their return march to Peshawar, which was reached, without a single shot being fired on March 1. Whether the terms of the settlement will be acted up to by the Afridis it is yet too early to say. But in any case, whether the Afridis redeem their peledge or not, the achievement, in spite of hampering restrictions, of any kind of settlement attests the thoroughness with which the troop

thoroughness with which the troops performed the task allotted to them and the skill with which General Willcocks directed their operations.

LORD MONTAGU ON MOTOR-CARS

At the Royal Institution, Lord Montagu of Beau-lieu gave a lecture on "The Modern Motor-car and its Effects." The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair, and among those present were Lord Ray-leigh, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Crookes, Sir James Dewar, and Sir James Crichton-Browne, says

The London Times. States Crichton-Browne, says the London Times. The modern motor-car had been proceeding for 13 years past, but arthough much progress had been made, mechanically speaking, the machine of today was far from perfect, and another decade would probably see still more progress made in simplification, efficiency, and increased cheapness in operation. Historically it was not quite correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct to say that the motor-car only state of the correct of t

"I started in my business as a beginner." "And I," said the racing man, "began as a starter."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Lawyer—"The defendant in this case is a lazy, worthless fellow, isn't he?" Witness—"Well, sir, I don't want to do the man any injustice. I won't go so far as to say he's lazy, but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his victuals he would have died of a lack of nourishment fifteen years ago."—Chicago Tribune,



EAT Excitement was caused in Paris by the sudden arrest of the well known finan-cier and company promoter, M. Henri Ro-chette, who has been directly instrumen-tal in issuing to the French public during

tal in issuing to the French public during the last three or four years new securities for which cash to the amount of over £5-000,000 has been subscribed. All these securities, which are quoted in Paris on the open market, "slumped" disastrously after the arrest. He is charged with swindling transactions and frauds. Police officials visited the two financial establishments of which M. Rochette is the moving spirit, the Credit Minier, in the Rue Blanche, and the Banque Franco-Espagnol, in the Rue St. Georges, and Impounded the books and accounts. Both institutions were then sealed up.

M. Rochette, who is only thirty-two years of age, has had a remarkable career; and is a financier of extraordinary ability. He began life as a messenger boy at a railway refreshment room at Melun. He inherited a small sum, of money and went to Paris, where he took lessons at a commercial school. He then became a junior clerk in a great French bank, which he left to enter a company promoter's office. On his employer's failure Rochette circularised the creditors offering to take the business over and manage it with their assistance, undertaking to get their money back for them.

He next succeeded in getting himself financed by a gentleman of large private means, and started the Credit Minier (Mining Bank.) From that time forward he became a sort of financial wizard. Companies sprang up at his bidding as though at the command of a magician's wand. In a couple of years the Credit Minier was doing such a business that it

the Credit Minier was doing such a business that it employed 400 clerks.

There was a continuous stream of promotions of companies of all kinds. There were issued to the public in turn the stock of collieries, copper, silver, and gold mines, South American land and rallway concerns, banks, fisheries, gas-mantle factories, Colonial concerns, and various other undertakings. So enormous did the financier's business become that he formed a subsidiary company, the Banque-Franco-Espagnol, and started a daily financial newspaper.

Through the closing of the two offices 700 clerks were suddenly thrown out of employment. The prin-

were suddenly thrown out of employment. The principal clerks say that when the police raided the two establishments there was over £400,000 in cash in the safe of the Credit Minier, a sum which, it is stated, is amply sufficient to meet all liabilities.

A Keen Dsappointment

A Keen Dsappointment

A former manager of his departmental agencies, who has lodged a complaint against him, says that in October, 1906, everything was going on swimmingly, and that all Rochette wanted was the Ribbon of the Order of the Legion of Honour to enhance his prestige. An application was drawn up by some friends of his, and it was initialled by a great political personage; but he got the ribbon of a minor order instead, and the disappointment was intense. Then Rochette launched the Nerva mines, with a capital of £800,000, but the result was also a disappointment to him, as this venture did not meet with anything like the support that he had anticipated.

It is alleged that M. Rochette spent a very large sum monthly in "hush money." It is stafed that the money so paid amounted on the average to between £2,000 and £3,000 per month. Some of his influential protectors are said to have been in the receipt of weekly allowances of £50, £60, and £80 from the Credit Minier, and it is alleged that but for their protection Rochette would long ago have been arrested.

Although at first his liabilities were placed at £400,000, it is now considered that twice that sum

Although at first his liabilities were placed at £4,000,000, it is now considered that twice that sum would be a more correct estimate. Rochette, however, maintains that his arrest was absolutely unjustified, that he had ample resources to meet all calls upon him, and that his books were in order.

Extraordinary Success

Extraordinary Success

Never in the course of French financial history has there been such an extraordinary successful promoter as Rochette, the man of 32, who only a few years ago, was a cafe waiter and a barber's assistant. He seems to have been able to raise all the money he required for everything he took in hand. He had not, however, been established long enough to reach the period when shareholders begin to complain, for his great success as a financier has been all within the last three years.

Three years ago Rochette resided at a small cottage in a Paris suburb. Since then, however, he made gigantic strides. The following list is published of the companies he has floated, showing a total capital of nearly £2,500,000 sterling:—

of nearly £2,500,000 sterling:—

Efforts to Save Rochette

It seems clear that desperate efforts are being made to save Rochette, while his adversaries seem equally determined that the financier's discomfiture shall be irretrievable. Incredible statements, instantly contradicted, are appearing as to the part played by this or that political personage for or against Rochette.

chette.

Some idea of the position of uncertainty may be gathered from the fact that when M. Rochette appeared at his old bank in the charge of the detectives for the purpose of assisting to judge instruction in his investigations, he was loudly hoeted, cries being raised of "Down with Rochette." and "Stop Thief." Yet later when he left his premises to return to prison, he was just as loudly cheered, many of his employes being the most enthusiastic in pressing forward to shake him by the hand.

One version says that the juge d'instruction found £160,000 in the coffers of the Franco-Spanish Bank, whilst another version declares that the liquid assets of the bank and other enterprises must be nearly three-quarters of a million sterling.

Rochette was a man of immense capacity for work, beginning at about nine o'clock in the morning and not returning to dine until ten o'clock at night. So absorbed was he in his schemes that his motor-cars were fitted up with every convenience for working when going to and from the office. His only recreation, a rare one, seems to have been amateur acting, Mme. Rochette was a typewriter, and had been in his employ.

Mme. Rochette was a typewriter, and had been in his employ.

Curiously enough, Rochette's cell is close to that of the diamond inventor Lemoine.

At the time of his arrest Rochette was planning to consolidate the entire traffic system of Paris on a scale and plan similar to that in New York. These schemes, if carried out, would have involved him for the next 12 months in an issue of stock and bonds to the value of 1,000,000 francs. It is now asserted that the money paid for each new flotation was largely used to pay the interest on former issues. He invariance

ably declared high dividends, and thus kept the prices anly declared high dividends, and thus kept the prices of his issues steadily on the rise.

Even now he has a host of supporters who believe that the arrested banker is the victim of malicious enemies. In the groups of excited and weeping stockholders and depositors who daily assemble about the stricken financial institutions closed on the day of the banker's arrest many declare that if he had been left alone his prices would have remained high and dividends would have continued to be paid.

Founded Financial Papers'

Half a dozen newspapers were founded by Rochette. Most of these are purely financial organs, in which daily leading articles appeared praising all the Rochette enterprises and bitterly condemning all his opponents. It is said that his arrest was largely

his opponents. It is said that his arrest was largely due to the attention called upon himself by his attempt to secure the control of the Petit Journal, one of the most powerful papers in France.

For a long time Rochette conducted an active campaign against the stock company owning the paper. As a result the prices of the stock listed on the Bourse depreciated almost 50 per cent. It was then discovered that Rochette's agents were busily engaged in buying in the depreciated securities. The discovery led to an instant and thorough investigation of Rochette's numerous other financial schemes, with the result that he was promptly arrested.

The banker, although represented as resorting to all sorts of tricks and subterfuges to hood wink the public, is admitted to have been an ideal husband and a dutiful son. He built a fine residence for his father, and bought a magnificent villa at Biarritz for his wife. His habits were exemplary; he never smoked

wife. His habits were exemplary; he never smoked or drank; went little into society and spent all his leisure time with his wife and parents.

In the Chamber

The public excitement, irritation, and alarm caused by the Rochette crash found new vent in a somewhat confused and heated debate in the Chamber of

ed by the Rochette crash found new vent in a somewhat confused and heated debate in the Chamber of
Deputies over M. Ceccald's interpellation regarding
the conduct of the government in this affair. M. Delahaye, Nationalist, almost directly accused the ministry of being influenced by parliamentary members and
other influential personages, who, as he alleged, succeeded on several occasions many weeks ago in preventing legal proceedings against Rochette in certain
railway and tramway transactions.

The fact that 250 voted against an immediate discussion while 312 were in favor need not raise suspicion, for very many in the lobbies based their objection on the ground that the debate was untimely while
the legal proceedings were only commencing against
the accused. At the same time a great sensation was
caused, and there was loud cheering on the left when
the interpellator said that the magistrates and the
ministry of justice were long since aware of the terrible danger to investments amounting to 200 millions
of francs, chiefly made by small tradesmen, employes,
and workmen, who now had lost their all. The effect
of M. Ceccaldi's indignant denunciations was all the
greater owing to the fact that he himself had given
warnings to the judicial authorities, whose non-intervention he ascribed to the pressure of powerful
personages.

The whole scene was unpleasant, reminding one of

tervention he ascribed to the pressure of powerful personages.

The whole scene was unpleasant, reminding one of the Panama episodes. The Deputies of the left and the extreme left listened in sorrowful silence while M. Briand pointed out the extreme difficulty the ministry of justice had in initiating measures in earlier stages of affairs such as this, and when he declared that no members of parliament had approached any minister in the interests of Rochette, but the House applauded when he announced that the government had in view a new law dealing with the operations of financial societies, for protecting the savings of the poor, and for prohibiting members of Parliament from official connection with such associations.

Journalist's Statement

Journalist's Statement

By far the most interesting contribution to the literature of this sensational affair emanates from M. Laur, who has sent a long despatch from Moultiers Tarantaise to the Matin, in the course of which he relates that during a visit to Spain in June last year he found out that the famous Nerva mines did not even exist. On his return to France he showed this up in the Ecao des Mines, and so got into very hot water, as he was maligned in print. This did not prevent him from continuing his study of other affairs in which Rochette was concerned, with the result that there were the same attacks on himself. Circulars denouncing him were sent to advertisers in his tech-

which Rochette was concerned, with the result that there were the same attacks on himself. Circulars denouncing him were sent to advertisers in his technical journals, with the idea of bringing him to his knees, but he persevered and took no notice of these assaults on his credit.

"As this campaign left me mute the war of the posters followed. Every night the house in the Rus Brunel, in which I live, and my printing office are covered with libellous or grotesque placards. . . . I appeal to the authorities, who tell me that it is impossible to put a stop to this campaign as the law cannot get at it. My family is assailed by men calling out the headlines of the newspaper that attacks me. . . While this is going on, roundabout proposals are made to induce me to cease, for a magnificent sum, my technical studies on the Rochette concerns. On my refusal on February 3, after a survey of the spot, where I was in my office, on the ground floor, a pistol is discharged in my direction. Some days later my printing office is burgled. All the cases are rummaged for an hour and a half in the hope of finding compromising documents. Then, carrying audacity to its extreme limits, it is Rochette who lodges a complaint against me and who gets it heeded, whereas I failed obtain attention for the burglary or the shot, so that search may be made at my domicile, my printing office, everywhere, a thing which I hope will be regarded as monstrous. The same thing was obtained against a M. Delacherie, of Lille, who also dared to speak of Rochette. So here am I coming before the examining magistrate after all I have been through as defendant with Rochette as complainant."

M. Laur goes on to say in this despatch that he nevertheless determined, in spite of the heavy expense which this would involve, on publishing a warning against the impending catastrophe in all the newspapers. All refused, with the exception of a few provincial journals and the Matin, the notice which brings him 1,800 letters from alarmed shareholders, who, acting on his

DON'T LIKE RUBBERS

What is the explanation of the average Englishman's aversion to galoshes?

Indisposed on account of a chill, the Bishop of London, who recently returned from a visit to Russia, stated that he ascribed his cold to "a national prejudice against wearing galoshes."

In order to ascertain why there is so strong a prejudice against galoshes in England the reporter for a daily paper called on the manager of a leading India rubber store and asked him for his views on this interesting question.

"It is estimated," he said, "that only 2½ per cent. of the population in England wear galoshes. In Canada and the United States everybody wears them.

"In England there is undoubtedly a great prejudice against galoshes, and it is due to the fact that people do not appreciate their worth. They keep the feet dry and damp proof, and boots clean.

"It is said that galoshes make the feet hot; but surely hot feet are better than wet feet. You do not catch cold if your feet are hot."

An eminent health specialist consulted by the reporter took quite a contrary view.

"The Bishop of London," he said "must have been wearing an old pair of boots when he caught cold. In my opinion, the only covering necessary for the feet are socks shaped to the toes and strong, thick-soled well-fitting boots.

"Galoshes are a harmful footwear. They overheat the feet, which become swollen and tender, and thus are a cause of corns and bunions."

"Keep the feet warm, certainly, but don't both them."