VICTORIA WEST LIBERALS MEET

R. L. DRURY SPEAKS ON ORIENTAL QUESTION

T. D. Patullo and F. J. Stacpoole, K. C., on Benefits of Reciprocity Pact

A meeting of the Liberals of Victoria West was held Tuesday in Semple's hall, when Lieut.-Col. Currie presided. Owing to continued indisposition Hon. William Templeman was unable to be present, and as J. S. Cowper, of Prince Rupert, had been requisitioned to address a meeting at Alberni on behalf of the candidature of Duncan Ross for Comox-Atlin, he also was absent from the list of advertised speakers. The platform party consisted of the chairman, R. L. Drury, T. D. Patullo and F. J. Stacpoole, K. C.

In opening the proceedings Colonel Currie said that never in his experience had the Liberals of Ward 1 been so anxious to participate in a fight. He regarded that as a good sign for reciprocity, although the ward had always been regarded as a Conservative stronghold. It was a tribute to the common sense of the electors. The Conservatives had forced the issue upon them, but they welcomed the fight heartily.

R. L. Drury, who was the first speaker called upon, devoted his remarks largely to a review of the Oriental question and demonstrated the justification and vindication of the government's policy. He said:

I am in perfect agreement with the chairman that the all absorbing topic will be reciprocity at this forthcoming election. The circumstances make it so. It is the issue upon which the verdict of the people will be delivered. I do not wish to depart from that issue or to divert attention from it, but I think it is also fitting, remembering the circumstances of the last election, that I should recall to-night something of what took place on that occasion. It must be within the memory of all of you here to-night that the issue at that time was the question of the Japanese immigration agreement which was fought so bitterly by our opponents upon every hustings and platform, day in and day out, and by the Conservative press—that was the question that was adopted and contorted by Mr. McBride. They claimed that our very existence as an Anglo-Saxon community was threatened by an influx of the Japanese. That question overshadowed all others. In the Colonist of the 25th October of that year there was an article headed "Final appeal of Mr. Barnard to the electors of Victoria," and if you care to examine that article you will find that almost every line of that appeal was based on the question of Japanese immigration. He said that the defeat of a cabinet minister upon that issue would be the most emphatic way of making a protest against the agreement, and that therefore the electors of the city and the workingmen especially had the best opportunity of any constituency in British Columbia, because they had Mr. Barnard.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon that. I now want to read you something from the Colonist, not during the campaign, but after the smoke of battle had cleared away. This is the calm, sober, deliberate judgment of the Colonist as to the cause of the defeat of Hon. William Templeman. It is dated the 27th October, 1908, and is to be found in a leading editorial. "The principal reason," it says, "is to be found in the determination of the majority of the voters of Victoria to place themselves on record as opposed to the Oriental immigration. This question, towards the close of the campaign, overshadowed all others, and it has been upon it that the verdict of this constituency has been pronounced. Notwithstanding the claims made on behalf of the Liberal government in regard to Japanese exclusion, all Canada knows that the people of this city are not satisfied. In view of the fact that Mr. Templeman had all the prestige attaching to a seat in the cabinet, his defeat on such an issue is a very notable thing."

That was written after the battle was over, and that is the calm judgment of the Colonist. Now let us review what has taken place since then. Has there been any complaint made of the violation of that agreement? Have any ship loads of Japanese yet arrived in Victoria, of which you saw pictures in the Colonist? I ask you to show me a man either in this province or in any other who will say that this agreement which was so vigorously denounced in this and every other constituency throughout the province has not been a success, or who will venture to say that one single prophesy made by the opponents of the agreement has been fulfilled. They said the agreement threatened us as an Anglo-Saxon community. Well, gentlemen, I put it to you, has it done so?

One of the claims they then made was similar in effect to what they are claiming now in regard to reciprocity. They claimed that we had surrendered the control of our Canadian immigration affairs to the government of Tokio; that we were completely at their mercy. That is what they say today in regard to the United States upon reciprocity. It means the surrender of our fiscal autonomy they say. It was not true on the Japanese question gentlemen, nor is it true of reciprocity. What remedy had Mr. McBride to offer in lieu of the Japanese agreement of the Liberal government? The Natal Act. I ask you has not the agreement worked satisfactorily in the interest of the wage-earners of the province of British Columbia?

I hold in my hand a testimonial from the Trades and Labor Council of this city, a non-political organization, which I think places the matter beyond dispute. This document was sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by that body unsolicited.

Mr. Drury read the document which stated that the Trades and Labor Council regarded the agreement as enacted and enforced by the government as a sufficient check upon the arrivals of Orientals, and that the regulations, provided they were rigidly applied, offered a satisfactory settlement of a great and serious question. Remarking upon the document, the speaker said:

There is no organization in the city or the province that is more sensitive to a grievance of that kind, and therefore I think its unqualified commendation in this particular instance is very noteworthy.

What of Mr. McBride's Natal Act? What is a Natal Act? I have it here. It provides that before an immigrant can ship for this country he must submit himself to an educational test on shipboard and write and read in the English language certain simple formulas specified. That is what McBride wanted to substitute for the Liberal government's agreement. That was the sort of remedy he intended to apply to keep out the Japanese in lieu of the agreement which the Trades and Labor council says has worked satisfactorily. It was my lot to share some of the experiences in connection with the Japanese question at that time.

I went to Japan along with others to supervise that agreement and to complete the regulations with the Japanese government for its enforcement. I then took the trouble not only to see the educational authorities but to visit the schools personally, that is high schools, intermediate schools and public schools, and I saw that the English language was taught everywhere with the exception of the elementary schools. It was a revelation to me to hear young Japanese get up and read in the English language out of a reading book. I tell you gentlemen that English is made a compulsory subject in the schools of Japan, and I also tell you that the attendance of scholars in proportion to the population is greater than in any other country in the world.

There is not a child turned out of school in Japan who is not taught to read and write the English language, and yet Mr. McBride comes here and holds up his educational test consisting of about four lines of English as the only barrier and obstacle to place between this country and the tens of thousands of Japanese coming in. Mr. McBride was one of those who denounced this agreement as a fraud and Mr. Barnard followed him to the same extent. My invitation to either or both of them is to get up in a public meeting and say that he would wipe out this agreement of the Liberal government and substitute his Natal act. I defy either Mr. McBride or Mr. Barnard to do that and yet it is the only course that can possibly make their positions consistent. Three years ago they denounced the agreement, and the whole province was carried by that issue, but now I challenge them to repeat their statements in view of the experience we have already had of the working of the agreement. The Natal Act? Such an act would not be worth the paper it was written on because the Japs could pass the examination in tens of thousands.

I feel very much in earnest about this question. On returning from Japan I was interviewed by the press and I gave it as my opinion that provided the regulations were carried out—and they have been carried out—the question of Japanese immigration to this country was settled for ever. At that time also I was the subject of no little attention and abuse at the hands of the opposition. I was held up to ridicule and called the wise man of the east. But, Mr. Chairman, I can stand before this audience to-day and challenge anybody to say that one word in that interview has not been completely fulfilled in the three intervening years.

The Colonist is crying for another issue. Well, I give them this. If they would be consistent they should come out now and take the stand they took before. They know themselves, however, that this question has been satisfactorily settled for all time. It is almost unbelievable in view of these circumstances that Mr. Templeman went down to defeat at the last election. Was ever a statesmanlike policy more triumphantly vindicated? They turned down the cabinet minister on a policy that is to-day vindicated to the last degree. What does that vindication mean? It means that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Templeman have also been vindicated, because it was their policy. It means that a verdict having been obtained against the Hon. William Templeman at the last election on false issues he is entitled to be returned by you now.

The Colonist I see has raised the issue of the Chinese headtax by suggesting that it is going to be wiped out and insinuating that Mr. Templeman is in favor of the idea. I would respectfully ask the Colonist to be more careful when touching on this question because they are apt to be skating on very thin ice. You all know that the tax of $500 was put on at the request of the people of B. C., by the Liberal government, and for some time it proved effectual, but now, as you are also aware, despite the imposition of that tax they are coming in in largely increasing numbers. This means that the tax is no longer as effective as it has been in the past and a scheme will have to be devised to make the exclusion more effective.

The matter is at present under discussion and it is probable that the Liberal government when they return to power will formulate a scheme with this object in view. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was here last I discussed the subject with him and he mentioned the possibility of being able to deal with the difficulty on the same lines as the Japanese agreement. There was nothing unreasonable about that idea. We know that last year there were 5,000 Chinese came into the country despite the head tax whereas only 300 Japs came in. Now it is for you gentlemen to say whether you prefer the 5,000 Chinese and their head taxes or the three hundred Japs. (Applause.)

T. D. Patullo, who was the next speaker to address the meeting, thought that the Liberal party was to be congratulated on going to the country on a question like reciprocity. It was a question in accord with the best traditions of Liberalism. Sir John A. Macdonald himself advocated it in the past, and no doubt if that old warrior was alive to-day he would be found on the same side of the fighting line as the advocates of reciprocity. It struck him as a rather remarkable thing that they never heard any economic argument against reciprocity. Even George E. Foster in Toronto declined to discuss the subject economically, contenting himself with the wild statement that it would mean the passing of Canada from the map. What really concerned these gentlemen was the passing of the Conservative party from the map. (Applause.)

Some of their opponents claimed that the reciprocity pact would change the railroad routes of the country from east and west to north and south. Just imagine. What business did B. C. do with Nova Scotia, for instance? Others wanted them to leave well enough alone. He agreed with that sentiment as applied to the retention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the helm of the ship of state. Personally he believed that Sir Wilfrid would remain premier just as long as he lived, and that he would die in harness, as Sir John Macdonald had done before him. Mr. McBride and the other opponents asked them to oust from office the men who had devoted their lives to the building up of the country, the men who had brought the country out of obscurity and poverty to conspicuity and prosperity, and to put in their places a bunch of political amateurs whose real grievance was that they had been out of office a long time and wanted to get in.

He declared that it was an open secret that at the first convention of the Conservatives at Ottawa Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, was in favor of reciprocity. Then he drifted about for a while and was ultimately picked up again by the Conservatives. Mr. Borden has an excellent second in Mr. McBride. The speaker concluded by asking his hearers to carefully consider the matter because he was sure if they did that they would vote for the Hon. William Templeman and reciprocity. (Applause.)

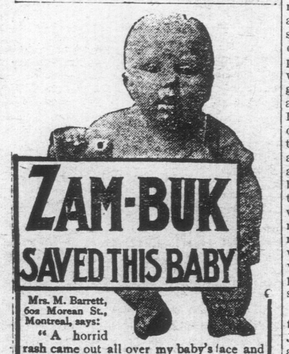
F. J. Stacpoole, K C., closed the meeting with a spirited speech on organization and the need of young men coming out to see that the dead from Ross Bay did not find their way to the polling booths to vote Conservative, as they had done on a former occasion. Getting down to reciprocity he said that the opposition objected to discussing the proposition from the point of view of dollars and cents. They wanted a higher value than that. Now, while they were certainly bound by ties of sentiment to the old land, they could not afford to let themselves be ruled by sentiment entirely. American domination was another dread fear of the opposition. Richard McBride was the last man in the world to fear that cry as a result of reciprocity, because he had himself instituted a far better method of bringing it about, in the giving away of the real estate of the country to American speculators.

While discussing reciprocity in connection with wages a questioner interrupted, "Will it lower wages?" and the speaker replied: "No, but it will increase their purchasing power by reducing the price of foodstuffs." (Cheers.)

Referring to local circumstances he stated that Mr. Cameron, of the Cameron Lumber Mills, had indicated that his business would be greatly benefited by reciprocity, and that R. P. Rithet had been reported as saying that if reciprocity passed he would build another wharf. These things were significant. And what was the effect elsewhere? What of Martin Burrell's apples, for instance. He understood that the value of his orchards had increased in value since reciprocity was mooted. More than that, he understood that most of that gentleman's apples were sold in Spokane. Well, if they could be sold in Spokane despite the duty against them what would happen when the duty was taken off? (Hear, hear.) Then again, it was currently reported that the Cudahy Packing Company had announced its intention of coming to locate in Vancouver in the event of reciprocity passing. The only possible conclusion to arrive at in view of these circumstances was that the opponents of the pact were seeing bogeys that did not exist, or were wilfully endeavoring to pervert the public point of view.

He referred to Mr. Barnard's action in the House of Commons in regard to the Alien Labor Act, pointing out that almost immediately after his statements in the House tending to show the impossibility of obtaining convictions under the act, a conviction was recorded in the city of Victoria. He also quoted the returns and surpluses of the Liberal and Conservative governments during their regimes, demonstrating conclusively that the country had prospered at a much greater speed under the Liberal administration than under the Conservative administration.

The meeting broke up with the National Anthem.



ZAM-BUK SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Barrett, 602 Morean St., Montreal, says:

"A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50. A certain cure for all skin diseases, cuts, burns, etc., and for piles.

Zam-Buk

Sick Headaches and Nervousness

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Cured Me.

Lakelet, Ont., May 12th, 1910.

It is my firm belief that every woman should take "Fruit-a-tives" if she wants to keep herself in good health.

Before taking "Fruit-a-tives" I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as "Nerves" or severe Nervousness. This extreme Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking Doctor's medicine.

Constipation was also a source of great trouble for which the Doctors said "I would have to take medicine all my life," but "Fruit-a-tives" has banished these troubles and I am a well woman.

When I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" I took four at a time, but have reduced the dose so that it is only necessary for me to take one in a week, and that one "Fruit-a-tives" tablet every week keeps me well."

MRS. FRED GADKE.

It is wonderful how quickly women get better when taking "Fruit-a-tives". These famous fruit tablets relieve headaches and tone up the whole nervous system. They regulate the bowels, strengthen the stomach, stimulate the appetite, and take away that pain in the back. Pale, weak, nervous women should always use "Fruit-a-tives."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FIVE APPEALS FROM CITY POLICE COURT

Judge Lampman to Hear Cases Decided Against Accused by the Police Magistrate

When the September county court opens before Judge Lampman after the vacation there will be five appeals from the city police court listed for hearing.

Quock Sing, who was alleged to have stolen two chickens, one of which afterwards ran away and the other died, was found guilty of the theft by the police magistrate and was sentenced to serve two months' imprisonment. Quock Sing has decided to appeal against the sentence.

G. Anderton, a baker who was summoned at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and charged with illtreating a horse, which it was claimed he struck in the face with his fist and kicked in the stomach, was fined $25 by the police magistrate. He appeals against the conviction and is represented by D. S. Brandon.

An appeal arising out of the labor disturbance at Yates street and Government street last month is down for hearing. The appellant is Moses McGregor, a Socialist, who was fined $20 for his share in the disturbance.

Against J. M. Wood there is a fine of $20 for automobile speeding across the causeway. His solicitor, J. H. Austin, has entered an appeal against the conviction.

The fifth case is an appeal brought by Frances Smith, Discovery street, sentenced in the police court to serve one month in jail for keeping a disorderly house.

CONVICTED WIRELESS OFFICIAL.

George H. Parker Will Serve His Term at McNeill's Island.

New York, Aug. 23.—George H. Parker, last of the convicted wireless quartetete will, by his own request, serve his sentence at McNeill's Islard on Puget Sound. He will leave this city for the prison Friday. Parker's request to serve his sentence at McNeill's Island is said to be due to his desire to be close to his large real estate holdings in Seattle. It is estimated that he has more than a million dollars invested in Seattle in apartment houses. Parker will serve his sentence almost in sight of the handsome house he built with the money acquired from the sale of United Wireless stock.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

CONSERVATIVES FOR RECIPROCITY

PACT IS POPULAR IN EAST KOOTENAY

Ranchers in Windermere Valley in Favor of Trade Agreement

Athalmere, B. C., Aug. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors from Athalmere, Wilmer and Windermere, and the ranchers of the surrounding distict in the Windermere Valley, was addressed yesterday by Dr. King, the Liberal candidate for Kootenay, and M. A. Macdonald of Cranbrook. The meeting was freely acknowledged to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this part of the valley. The public school house was completely filled, many standing throughout and at least forty or fifty people who could not gain admission to the building stood around outside of the open windows.

The chair was filled by Samuel Brower, one of the old timers and a brother of the late Mr. Justice Brower of the United States Supreme court. In a few vigorous sentences he declared in opening the meeting his approval of the reciprocity pact, stating that it would prove a great benefit to every man in the valley, and what was good for each one of them would be good for the country at large.

Dr. King was the first speaker and was received with enthusiasm. He emphasized the fact that the agreement was largely a farmers agreement and in the farmers' interests, although in addition the lumbering and fishing industries of the province would derive much benefit. It was supported by both political parties in the past, quotations being given from speeches of Sir. John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, and Sir Charles Tupper, showing that for many years they fought to obtain from the United States government the ideal arrangement which is within our reach to-day. He also refuted the claim made by opponents of the pact that the British preference would in any way be interfered with, the arrangements with the United States being confined practically to agricultural products, whereas our importations from Great Britain affected by the preference consist almost entirely of manufactured goods. He also referred to the inconsistency of the Conservative party in professing to be alarmed for the safety of the British preference at present in view of the fact that they opposed it when it was introduced. The annexation cry raised by the Conservatives was also touched on by Dr. King. It was apparent, however, that the audience took no stock in the cry and plainly indicated the contempt they felt for the effort made to scare if possible the people of Canada into rejecting an arrangement so plainly in their interests for fear annexation would reslit.

Dr. King also dwelt with the effect of the pact on the fruit industry, pointing out that increased values of fruitgrowing lands in the Windermere Valley must follow the adoption of the pact in view of the high price of the lands on the other side of the line. He also referred to the development which would be bound to ensue in the coal mining towns along the Crow's Nest by the opening up of the American market from coke. All parties, Liberals and Conservatives, alike agree that the foremost benefit would result to the coal mining industry from this one feature of the pact. Such developments in the Crow's Nest pass would open a market of easy access for the construction of the Kootenay Central railway, which is now under way to the Valley. Dr. King closed by asserting that there should be no party politics in this contest. It was simply a referendum to ascertain the views of the people on this one question.

M. A. Macdonald, the silver-tongued orator of the Kootenay, was the next speaker. He had his audience spellbound for two hours, showing conclusively that the identical arrangement with the United States sought to-day was sought by the great leaders of the Conservative party in the past. He asked the Conservatives present, if they insisted on retaining their party allegiance, to vote for the old Conservatism rather than the new, for the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and his lieutenants who desired reciprocity with the United States rather than the policy of Mr. Borden, who, without consulting his own followers in the country by means of a convention or otherwise, undertook to oppose this pact at the instance of certain protected interests in Montreal and eighteen Liberal millionaires in the city of Toronto. Mr. Macdonald entered into an analysis of the agreement, showing its effect from a national standpoint in enlarging the markets of Canada and its particular effect so far as the Windemere districts was concerned. He claimed that party feeling should not, and he believed would not, enter into this contest. The farmers present should consider this agreement just in the same way as they would do if the subject were up for discussion at one of their meetings in farmers' institutes or agricultural associations. If this were done and party feeling eliminated, he asserted that he believed that every farmer and rancher present would favor a resolution endorsing the pact, and the audience showed by their applause that they agreed with this view. The speaker further touched on the various arguments used by Mr. Goodeve throughout the riding, pointing out that he discussed everything else except the agreement and its possible effect on the community. It was shown that every industry in the province would be benefited by the arrangement, lumber by obtaining free access into American markets, without increasing one iota the competition by American lumbermen in the Canadian markets; the fishing industry will get free access to the American market, and would be so great a boom for the fishing interests at the coast that no opposition speaker to date had ever disputed it; the mining industry of the Crow's Nest, with the free admission of coke into the American market would also boom. It was a question of everything to gain and nothing to lose, and no rancher or business man present could vote against it without admitting that he placed party feelings ahead of his own personal interests.

At the close of the meeting the chairman called for cheers for reciprocity, and every one in the room responded except one individual at the back. The meeting showed conclusively that the Windemere Valley is for King and reciprocity.

Visits Golden.

Golden, B. C., Aug. 23.—Dr. J. H. King, Liberal candidate for Kootenay, reached Golden yesterday after a trip through the Windermere Valley from Cranbrook. He made the trip in an automobile and was accompanied by four other cars owned by Messrs. E. Small, James McKay, R. E. Beattie and F. Patrick, of Cranbrook, who with a party of supporters made the trip through the valley. At various points throughout the trip Dr. King called on many ranchers personally, and he was assured by many of them who have been Conservatives heretofore that they were in favor of reciprocity, and intended to express their views at the ballot on the 21st of September. Many prominent Conservatives in East Kootenay, like Mr. Peter Lunde, of Wardner, a prominent lumberman and owner of a large tract of land in East Kootenay, are in favor of reciprocity, and do not hesitate to say so. The Windermere Valley is rapidly developing. A new town is being built up at Invermere. Many ranchers have already located in the valley and are actively engaged in agriculture. Dr. King's election is conceded by all independent voters irrespective of party.

EIGHT HUNDRED KILLED.

Former Shah's Forces Defeated in Battle With Government Troops.

Teheran, Aug. 23.—It is reported here that the former Shah, Mohamed Alir Mirza, is surrounded at Savadkuh, in the mountains seventy-five miles northeast of Teheran.

The report adds that he lost eight hundred men and two guns in a pitched battle with the government forces.

FAVOR LEMIEUX ACT.

London, Aug. 23.—M. Barlow, M.P., and Allen Baker, M. P., both recommend the adoption of legislation similar to the Canadian Lemieux Act, as an improvement to British legislation in settling industrial disputes. In view of his appointment on the strike commission Arthur Henderson, ex-chairman of the Labor party, is postponing his visit to Canada.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA.

New York, Aug. 23.—Frank Coffee, one of the wealthiest men in Sydney, Australia, has arrived in New York. Mr. Coffee, who is making a business trip around the world, said: New York is a wonder and my adopted country, Australia, is another marved, but Canada, which I have just visited, has possibilities undreamed of. Vast fortunes will be made there every year."

SELLS ISLANDS TO ENGLISH INVESTORS

Victoria Financial Broker Returns From Coronation and Successful Business Trip

J. E. Smart, the financial broker, with offices in the Pemberton block, has returned from a business trip to England, during the course of which he sold to British investors three islands, St. James island, Pier island and Parker island, comprising 2,057 acres of land.

St. James and Pier islands have been sold to companies for development purposes. The St. James Island Company, Ltd., originally intended laying out a private summer resort, or in fact a number of private summer cottages for stockholders in the company. The plans and specifications of these have been turned over to the English purchasers, who, Mr. Smart says, will carry out the full scope of the work contemplated by the former owners, and make it a public summer resort.

The price paid by the English purchasers was $225,000. The property was formerly owned by Irving H. Wheatcroft, who kept a racing stable there. At the time of the sale to the St. James Island Company, Ltd., the purchase price was reported as about $100,000. Mr. Smart says an agent of the company will come from England in about two months to undertake the work of developing St. James island and turning it into a pleasure resort of summer homes.

The Pier Island purchasers have 250 acres on their property, which is to be subdivided and offered for sale to those wanting summer homes on the island. Each home is provided with water frantage and the plans call for a general park in the centre of the island.

Parker island, situated west of Active Pass, and comprising 407 acres, was sold for Dr. Stanier.

Mr. Smart was home at the time of the coronation and says the historical pageant was most impressive and striking in its national significance.

—Bank clearings for the week ending August 22 amounted to $2,677,722, an increase of $130,000 on the week before.

RUPTURE!! The well known HEARD TRUSS, the only reliable one for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen. Ask your Doctor or Druggist. Made and Fitted by T. MacN. JONES, 1348 Fort. Consultation Free. Phone 1172.

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Its fine invigorating qualities suit people of all ages.

Rich in cocoa butter, and FREE FROM CHEMICALS

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Children thrive on "EPPS'S."

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE 4

Take notice that G. R. Talbot, of Victoria, B. C., gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of L. 125 on the north side of Neclestscon river, North Bentinck Arm, near Bella Coola government wharf, thence north along east boundary of L. 257 20 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to L. 124, thence south 20 chains more or less to Dr. Grantlan's lot, thence west along northern boundary line of L. 125 20 chains more or less to post of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

G. R. TALBOT

By B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.
July 10th, 1911.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE III.

Take notice that Louis Erickson, of Vancouver, clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains west of the N. W. corner of Lot 4 on the south side of North Bentick Arm on the shore line, thence south 20 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence north 20 chains more or less to shore line, thence east 60 chains following shore line to post of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

LOUIS ERICKSEN

B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.
June 26th, 1911.

ACTIVE LIBERAL WORKERS CONVENE

Executive Meetings Last Evening—Spirit of Enthusiasm Animates All Members

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Executive meetings of the Liberals of Ward Three, Ward Two, and the part of Ward One on this side of the Arm, were held in the Liberal rooms last evening and electioneering arrangements were mapped out. There was a full turnout of the executives of each ward and great enthusiasm was displayed.

With the coming of the voters' lists from Ottawa the members of the associations were enabled to draw up a definite programme of work, and it was for this purpose that the meetings had been called.

Energetic workers in each ward have offered their services to the association and prospects for a successful campaign are felt to be very encouraging. From now on the Liberal rooms will be open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. every day and representatives of each ward will always be on hand to provide any information required by those not thoroughly versed in the advantages to be derived from reciprocity or any other matter connected with the elections. All Liberals are invited to call up to the rooms and to supply any information they have concerning wards.

Committes were appointed last evening and will start active canvassing in their respective wards immediately.

VIRGINIA MURDER TRIAL

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Aug. 22.—Sheriff Gill summoned today an additional venire of thirty residents of the county for possible jury duty in the Beatties case. There was no session of the court to-day and Clay Beattie, jr., remained in the Henrico county jail at Richmond. When court adjourned last night on Wednesday noon the jury box was filled, but four of the twelve jurors were subject to peremptory challenge by the defence and it was said that all of these challenges would be exercised.

For the first time since his arrest a month ago on a charge of wife murder, there was made public to-day the list of witnesses who will be called in the defence of Beattie who pleaded "not guilty" when arraigned yesterday. Beattie's lawyers have summoned witnesses, five of them women, the majority of those summoned being former associates or former employees of Paul Beattie, through whom the defence will try to break down Paul's story of having purchased the single-barrelled shotgun for Hazel three days before the murder.

Several persons who live near the scene of the crime will be called to testify to hearing calls for help and the sounding of a motor horn. The story of the prisoner is that his wife was shot at his side by a mysterious bearded man in the road, and that he (Henry) called for aid. Others will be called in the defendant's behalf, young women who lived near the home and his wife during their brief married life.

They will be asked to support Henry's statements that their married life was all that it should be, and that quarrels between them were unknown.

TWO FROZEN TO DEATH

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 23.—W. F. Skinner and wife, of Dallas, Texas, have been found frozen to death near the summit of Pike's Peak. Their bodies, almost covered by snow, were found side by side by a boy walking down the peak.