

Twice-a-Week Times

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A POSSIBLE PERPETUAL SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The conservation of the natural resources of Canada was the theme of Hon. Clifford Sifton in his inaugural address on January 19th as chairman of the Conservation Commission. As all Canadians know, Mr. Sifton possesses special qualifications for dealing with this subject. He has made a study of thrift in its relation to the development of natural resources. Some portions of his remarks are particularly apropos the position of British Columbia at the present time, and will be read with interest by all who believe in the conservation of the natural resources of Canada.

After referring to the magnitude of the work and the difficulty which he had experienced in endeavoring to get even a slight grasp of it, Mr. Sifton referred to some respects in which the position of Canada compared favorably with that of the United States, the most important of which was the fact that Canada, through the governments, Dominion and Provincial, still largely owned the lands which provided sources of supply to the greatest water courses. Reserves can therefore be made and protection given with comparatively trifling expense.

The first great work of the commission ought to be to make a complete and thorough inventory of our natural resources so far as available information permits, in order to determine:

- (1) To make information available for public use. (2) To permit of an intelligent and comprehensive policy of conservation being carried out.

In this connection reference was made to the fact that many persons held the view that what Canada wanted at present was not conservation, but development and exploitation. It was not the function of the commission, but to assist it in every way possible. The best and most highly economic development could only take place in accordance with scientific principles of conservation. The declaration of principles which is the basis of our work represents the ideal to which work should be directed. The task before us is to bring the law and the practice so far as possible into accord with these principles.

In mining administration we have departments at Ottawa and at the various provincial capitals. The hands of those who are endeavoring to work out progressive and scientific policies should be strengthened. There is much room for work along this line. The water supply, for domestic use, for the promotion of fertility of soil, for navigation and for power, was the universally necessary national resource. It more than any other resource could be conserved and improved by proper treatment. Some of the methods are:

- (1) Methods of cultivation which tend to prevent rapid run-off. (2) Preserving forest growth and forest cover which furnished the best possible reservoir. (3) Construction of catchment basins and areas such as are being constructed on a large scale by the federal government at the head-waters of the Ottawa.

The flowing waters are the greatest undeveloped resource. Unlike minerals, they need never be exhausted. On the contrary, they can be enormously increased with comparatively small expense if the work is undertaken in time.

This great resource, upon which, under modern conditions, much of the comfort and well-being of the great mass of the population will depend, should be dealt with in a liberal, progressive and even radical spirit. It should be so dealt with that the masses of the people will not be required, in time to come, to pay toll to monopolies upon a continually growing unearned increment. California and Switzerland have had water problems to deal with, and they have not hesitated to alter the fundamental law.

We have done so in the Northwest Irrigation Act which makes the water the property of the Crown and only permits it to be taken for irrigation by license.

The most progressive policy on this subject in Canada is the Hydro Electric policy of the government of Ontario, aimed at giving the people the greatest benefit from the possession of water resources. Further steps in the same direction are necessary. There should be a fundamental law governing the development of all water power, retaining public control of water and asserting the right of the governments concerned to participate in the profits on a scale, small at first, but providing for increase and revision in the future.

Water powers of Canada are roughly estimated at a possible development

of nearly 17 million horse power. It is probably very much greater. About 511,500 horse power is developed. The possible horse power if developed would equal 367,000,000 tons of coal annually. The power actually developed used to its full capacity equals 11,251,000 tons annually. The total importation of coal into Ontario last year was 4,570,000, so that even in the present embryonic state of development the water power developed is almost equal to the coal used.

In agriculture we have the most important of the bases of national prosperity. The conservation of the fertility of the soil outweighs all other subjects of the class in importance. History shows that the almost uniform course of agriculture over long periods is downward toward decreasing fertility and increasing poverty in the agricultural class. The real strength of the population comes from those who till the soil. To sustain their strength and numbers the soil must be preserved in a condition to afford a comfortable livelihood. We cannot afford to repeat the experience of other countries, particularly the history of the abandonment of farms in the New England states.

Our scientific agriculturists have done great and valuable work, but the work is in its infancy. Wherever there is an agency, public or private, promoting a more scientific treatment of our soils we should give our hearty cooperation and assistance. Particularly the various public departments and colleges having this work in hand should be given larger increased appropriations and larger staffs of skilled investigators and lecturers.

Concluding, Mr. Sifton called special attention to the peculiarity of the position of Canada at the present time. Having overcome the initial difficulties, we have laid the foundations of national progress, and are now on the eve of great expansion and prosperity. The last study of the conditions will make it clear that we shall soon see a great influx of capital, especially from the United States. It will come to acquire our sources of wealth. It will acquire in order to monopolize. It is our duty to provide in advance against this by amending all organic laws that, no matter who acquires the ownership, the people will not be deprived of their control nor of their fair share of the wealth that is produced from them in the future.

BRITISH POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

There does not appear to be any likelihood that either of the principal political parties in Great Britain will receive what is considered an effective working majority in the elections which will be concluded this week. The Asquith government will probably, in alliance with the Labor members, have a small majority over the Conservatives, but the Nationalists, in whose avowed policy Home Rule dominates every other issue, will hold the balance of power. They will be in a position which has been the goal of their ambition since the days of Parnell's leadership. They will control the situation, and the indications are that the Nationalists will continue to control the situation in the future whether the Liberals or the Conservatives appeal to the electorate as a government, because the issues which now divide the two parties in the rest of the Kingdom are such that neither is likely to secure the sweeping majorities in the House of Commons that followed the downfall of Gladstone on the rejection of his Home Rule Bill in 1886 or the appeal of the Campbell-Bannerman government in 1896. The fact is quite evident from the returns that the policy of the Asquith government appeals with special force to the industrial elements in the boroughs and large centres of population, while the programme of the Conservatives, that of protection, has fired the imagination of the agricultural constituencies. The free-fooders and the dear-fooders are lined up in array against each other.

The only sure way of bringing about political stability appears to be through the assimilation of the Irish elements. That is what Mr. Gladstone endeavored to do in 1886; it is the task which Mr. Asquith has undertaken in 1910. The one proposed to give Ireland as full a measure of Home Rule as appeared to be consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the United Kingdom. The other has announced his intention of going that far also and no farther. The Conservatives profess to see in such a movement danger to the future prospects of the Empire. But the predecessors of the Conservatives foresaw the same thing in the investiture of Canada with complete control over her own internal affairs. This colonialism who agitated for self-government were stigmatized as rebels; in some cases actually forced into rebellion. Yet these men are honored in history as patriots. Many of their successors are to-day occupying important positions in the service of the state. What is true in the case of Canada is also true in a far more conspicuous sense of the case of South Africa. When the present British government withdrew the forces which but a few years ago conquered the Boers and vested the government of the various colonies in the hands of their inhabitants irrespective of race or creed, the Tories of

Great Britain predicted disaster. Many of us in Canada feared that the consequences would not be what the imperial government confidently predicted. But no experiment in government ever produced happier results. The divergent races in South Africa have proved themselves worthy of the confidence thus extraordinarily displayed. Put upon their honor, they rose mightily to the occasion. The majority has dealt justly and honorably with the minority. In a political and racial sense South Africa is united, and none of the inhabitants are more loyal to the British flag than the Boers thus put upon their honor.

We know something of the character of the Irish people in Canada. From what we know of them we cannot believe that the majority in Ireland would deal otherwise than justly, less than generously, with the minority in the north. A supposition to the contrary appears to constitute the chief objection to giving them control over their own purely local affairs. The assumption that such a concession would mean the beginning of the disruption of the Empire is not worthy of the consideration of thinking men.

The fact unquestionably is that the Imperial Parliament spends a large part of its time in the discussion of matters which are in no sense Imperial, but are in a real sense municipal or parochial. There should be some devolution of its functions, not only in respect of Irish administration, but in respect of English, Scotch and Welsh administration. The creation of subsidiary legislatures with well-defined powers would relieve the congestion which compels the British Parliament to sit practically all the year round without overtaking its work.

At any rate, the most capable observers are agreed that there can be no permanent political stability in Great Britain until the Home Rule question is disposed of. It cannot be so disposed of until the matter of the supremacy of the Lords and the Commons is settled. The conflict between the two chambers will be embittered by the result of the present general elections and the events which are sure to follow. Their Lordships are pretty certain to take the position that the mandate they demanded has not been cast against them. On the other hand, the majority in the Commons can point to the vote cast for all candidates who are not Conservatives as an endorsement of the demand for the reform of the House of Lords.

The battle for popular as opposed to autocratic government has only commenced. There does not appear to be any likelihood that either of the principal political parties in Great Britain will receive what is considered an effective working majority in the elections which will be concluded this week. The Asquith government will probably, in alliance with the Labor members, have a small majority over the Conservatives, but the Nationalists, in whose avowed policy Home Rule dominates every other issue, will hold the balance of power. They will be in a position which has been the goal of their ambition since the days of Parnell's leadership. They will control the situation, and the indications are that the Nationalists will continue to control the situation in the future whether the Liberals or the Conservatives appeal to the electorate as a government, because the issues which now divide the two parties in the rest of the Kingdom are such that neither is likely to secure the sweeping majorities in the House of Commons that followed the downfall of Gladstone on the rejection of his Home Rule Bill in 1886 or the appeal of the Campbell-Bannerman government in 1896.

THOUSANDS ARE MADE HOMELESS.

The Seine to-day is ten inches above its previous highest watermark, reached in 1876. The volume of water in this year has been deepened an additional eleven feet within the last 20 years. The retaining walls along the banks are in serious danger of collapse. In many places they have been undermined, and several cave-ins already resulted.

Portions of the street fronting the Chambers of Deputies collapsed to-day, barring traffic from the thoroughfare. The basement of the great building was flooded, Place St. Michael and the underground station of the Orleans railway were partially filled with water shortly before noon. The barricaded windows of the station washed inward beneath the force of the flood, and a murky deluge seethed into the tunnel. The city's great railroad station, Gare d'Orléans, was abandoned when the authorities decided further occupancy would be dangerous. The morgue, one of the historic buildings, made famous by the price of many nations, is in danger of collapsing. Fearing the river street under which the Orleans river tunnel extends would cave-in, the police to-day ordered its blockaded. Genet, who was a journalist, by profession, he took part in the reorganization of La Presse some years ago. Mr. Tasse was a cousin of Hon. Roméo Lacombe, postmaster-general, and another cousin is Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, dean of the faculty of medicine in Laval university and president of the provincial board of health. A widow and five children survive, three of the children living here. Madame Tasse and her family will return to Montreal. Mr. Tasse's remains will be taken to his native city, where interment will take place in Cote des Neiges cemetery.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Bradstreet's state of trade to-day says: "Belief in an exceptionally good trade year is very firm in Canada, and therefore travelling salesmen are finding it quite easy to induce merchants to buy liberally. Spring orders are coming in freely. However, some of the larger eastern concerns are cautious about booking every order offered."

—The annual social and entertainment of the Yorkshire Society of British Columbia will be held in the Broad street hall, Broad street, Victoria, on Thursday, 27th January, when the attendance of all Yorkshire folk is invited, and they are desired to bring their friends, wives and sweethearts with them. There will be good music, a splendid floor and a certainty of a very enjoyable time. The members' meeting will be at 8 p.m. Music and dancing commences at 8.30.

SUSIE PLUMMER FOUND BY TEES

WRECK IS STRIPPED AND BARELY AFLOAT

Captain Gillam Was Lowering Boats to Visit Her at 2 p.m.

(From Monday's Daily.) The C.P.R. steamer Tees has found all that is left of the schooner Susie M. Plummer off Cape Cook. A wireless message was received here this afternoon at 2 relayed from Estevan which stated that they had just found eight miles southwest of Cape Cook. This point is just about half way between Kyquoot and Quatsino.

At the time the message was sent Captain Gillam was having the boats lowered to go on board and investigate. The vessel was stripped of everything and barely afloat. The Susie Plummer was seen a couple of weeks ago by one of the liners bound for Puget Sound. Then she was seen a little over a week ago by the Princess Ena bound south to San Pedro. At that time she was a little over half mile from the coast, and was drifting north. The Japan current sets in that direction, with the result that a good deal of drift is always thrown up on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

JOSEPH TASSE DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Was Well-Known Citizen and Greatly Interested in Its Progress.

(From Monday's Daily.) It is with very great regret that citizens of Victoria learn of the death of Joseph Tasse, who, though a resident of the city for but three years, has been well known to business men here for a quarter of a century past.

The late Mr. Tasse had been in failing health since June last, when heart disease began to develop. Later he had to enter St. Joseph's hospital for some months, but ultimately recovered sufficiently to return home. He was progressing slowly but about New Year he had again to enter the hospital. Everything that medical skill could do was done, but death came at noon on Saturday, as briefly announced in Saturday's Times.

Joseph Tasse was born in Montreal on December 14, 1854, and received his education in the public schools and in Montreal college. He first began business in a wholesale grocery establishment and then entered the cigar business, where his abilities soon enabled him to embark in manufacturing on his own account. He formed and became senior partner of the firm of Tasse, Wood & Co., which speedily became one of the leading houses in the trade in Montreal. In 1898 he received the Dominion for his firm, making frequent visits to this city, where, as everywhere, he made many staunch friends. His was a personality which could advance the city, and he drew cheer, optimism, broad in his views, a bright and witty conversationalist, and as a business man keen and straightforward. Three years ago he decided to take up his residence in this city of which he had always been an ardent admirer, still retaining his business interests in the metropolis. From the hour of his removal here he took an active interest in everything which could advance the city, and he drew up a comprehensive scheme for the beautifying of the city. This was a subject he was never tired of advocating, in the press and in conversation. He headed a deputation to the provincial government to ask it to embark upon some such scheme as that of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, but the assistance asked was not forthcoming.

Mr. Tasse was active in the councils of the Conservative party in Quebec. His brother-in-law, the late Hon. G. A. Nantel, was for many years commissioner of public works. Mr. Nantel, who was a journalist, by profession, he took part in the reorganization of La Presse some years ago. Mr. Tasse was a cousin of Hon. Roméo Lacombe, postmaster-general, and another cousin is Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, dean of the faculty of medicine in Laval university and president of the provincial board of health. A widow and five children survive, three of the children living here. Madame Tasse and her family will return to Montreal. Mr. Tasse's remains will be taken to his native city, where interment will take place in Cote des Neiges cemetery.

QUAKES IN WEST INDIES.

Slight Panic at Kingston—No Damage Reported. Kingston, St. Vincent, Jan. 24.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt throughout the island at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In Kingston the protracted shocks caused a panic, but no damage was done. Shocks were felt at Fort De France, a few minutes before three o'clock. The movements lasted about three minutes. So far as known there was no damage.

STORM WARNING.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—Southwest storm warnings are placed on all stations on the Sound, Straits and Oregon and Washington coasts to-day. The storm is over Vancouver Island, moving eastward, and will cause moderately high westerly winds to-night.

FOUR TRAINMEN KILLED.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—Four trainmen were killed and a fifth is dying in a wreck of the Chicago express on the Big Four road near Riverside to-day. Four passengers were seriously injured.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS OHIO.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Reports of fatalities and accidents are beginning to arrive here this afternoon from all parts of Ohio following in the wake of a great blizzard which is sweeping the state to-day.

When the navigation laws were repealed 70 years ago, the shipping owned by Liverpool, England, totalled 350,000 tons. The total now is round figures 1,250,000 tons.

RESULTS OF POLLING IN OLD COUNTRY

London, Jan. 23.—The following are among the results of Friday's election results:

- Rhonda, Glamorganshire. W. Abram, Labor, 15,436; Harold Lloyd, Unionist, 8,471. No change. Somersetshire, Bridgewater. R. A. Sanders, Unionist, 6,573; Harold Hicks, Liberal, 5,398. Unionist gain. Middlesex, Enfield. J. R. P. Newman, Unionist, 12,621; J. Branch, Liberal, 11,383. Unionist gain. Lancashire, N. E., Rosendale. Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Liberal, re-elected, 7,183; J. R. Kaby Fletcher, Unionist, 4,656; Mr. Bullet, Independent Unionist, 639. No change. Brecknockshire. S. Robinson, Liberal, 6,335; Hon. R. C. Devereaux, Unionist, 3,965. No change. Yorkshire West, Kelghey. Sir J. Briggs, Liberal, 7,788; W. M. Ackworth, Unionist, 4,122. No change. Renfrewshire, West. Col. Greig, Liberal, 6,480; J. C. Cunningham, Unionist, 5,331. No change. Inverness Burghs. J. A. Bryce, Liberal, 2,440; T. M. McMicking, Unionist, 1,850. No change. Leith Burghs. H. C. M. Ferguson, Liberal, 7,146; Sir Robert Cranston, Unionist, 4,500; W. Walker, Labor, 2,724. No change. Lancashire, S. W., Bootle. Col. T. M. Sandys, Unionist, 9,954; Dr. W. Pernevan, Liberal, 8,869. No change. Lancashire, S. E., E. Roles. Sir G. H. Poltard, Liberal, 7,094; E. Assinder, Unionist, 6,883; G. H. Stuart Laird, 4,511. No change. Westwick. Sir F. Crawley, Liberal, 11,554; C. H. Potter, Unionist, 8,190. No change. Leicestershire, Harborough. R. C. Lehmann, Liberal, 8,632; Sir H. Marshall, Unionist, 7,781. No change. Hertfordshire, Hitchin. Hillier, Unionist, 5,781; Fox Pitt, Liberal, 5,077. Unionist gain. Dorsetshire, Dorchester. Hambro, Unionist, 5,311; Scarisbrick, Liberal, 4,370. Unionist gain. Nottinghamshire, Newark. Starkey, Unionist, 5,497; Wells, Liberal, 4,818. No change. Lancashire, S. W., Ormskirk. Stanley, Unionist, 3,818; Lever, Liberal, 4,878. No change. Cumberland, Eskdale. Howard, Liberal, 4,504; Lowther, Unionist, 3,470. No change. Cheshire, Wirral. Stewart, Unionist, 10,309; Jones, Liberal, 8,882. A Unionist gain. Bedfordshire, Biggleswade. Black, Liberal, 6,631; Prothero, Unionist, 6,020. No change. Warwickshire, Tamworth. F. A. Newdegate, Unionist, 10,313; Brampton, Liberal, 4,798. No change. Worcestershire, Bewdley. Baldwin, Unionist, 6,618; Brooks, Liberal, 2,370. No change. Suffolk, Woodbridge. Peel, Unionist, 6,120; Buxton, Liberal, 5,226. A Unionist gain. Lowestoft. Foster, Unionist, 6,300; Beauchamp, Liberal, 6,294. Unionist gain. Wiltshire, Salisbury. Sandys, Unionist, 6,167; Stileck, Liberal, 4,671. Unionist gain. Middlesex, Uxbridge. Mills, Unionist, 10,116; Pocock, Liberal, 6,408. No change. Hampshire, Petersfield. Nicholson, Unionist, 6,279; Baker, Liberal, 2,554. No change. Kent, Medway. Warde, Unionist, 8,083; Cairns, Liberal, 3,235. No change. Warwickshire, Rugby. Baird, Unionist, 6,291; Clomel, Liberal, 4,986. Unionist gain. Wiltshire, Wilton. Bathurst, Unionist, 4,541; Verney, Liberal, 3,884. Unionist gain. Lincolnshire, Brigg. Gelder, Liberal, 5,488; Sheffield, Unionist, 6,313. Liberal gain. Yorkshire West Riding, Ripon. Wood, Unionist, 6,362; Lynch, Liberal, 5,219. Unionist gain. Northamptonshire, Brixworth. Mansfield, Liberal, 6,539; Taget, Unionist, 6,003. No change. Sussex, Eastbourne. Gwynne, Unionist, 7,553; Morrison, Liberal, 6,246. Unionist gain. Berkshire, Newbury. Mount, Unionist, 7,081; Hoderwick, Liberal, 4,725. Unionist gain.

PARTIES TIE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1.) having permitted radicals like David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill to commit the party to a budget which is so far on the road to what their opponents term Socialism. The Liberals declare their enemies are trembling in their shoes lest they find the government on their hands with the necessity of raising revenues for old age pensions, and a larger navy.

Another Minister Defeated. Henry Chaplin, who was regarded as the archbishop of tariff reform before Mr. Chamberlain took the field, was re-elected Saturday by 6,200 majority. This was no great feat as his previous majority, but Mr. Chaplin's opponent in 1907 was a woman suffragist who was unable to poll a great part of the Liberal vote. The tariff reformers also made a substantial inroad upon the heretofore solid free trade ranks of Yorkshire. Three Yorkshire seats have been placed to the credit of the Unionist Saturday, and two of these seats were formerly held by the Liberals. An interesting member of the new parliament will be Francis Neilson, the Liberal candidate elected by the Hyde constituency of Cheshire. He was formerly stage manager at the Covent Garden Theatre. Another minister was Francis Dyke Acland, financial secretary to the Richmond seat in Yorkshire, North Riding. Acland is the sixth minister beaten in the present election.

Premier's Views. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Fifehead Saturday twice used the qualifying phrase, "if you send us back to Westminster with an adequate majority." In that case, he observed, the government intended Scotland should share as largely as England in the small holdings.

Mr. Churchill, at Torquay, said: "I am not in the least down-hearted. The government has considered all these possibilities beforehand. If there has been any error, the error has been in our not doing justice to the strength which our position has disclosed. No doubt there has been a very sharp turn of the feudal screw in the county divisions, and where that influence is most powerful, successes have been gained by our Unionist opponents, but we have Lancashire and Yorkshire, our strong giants, sweeping all before them."

Austen Chamberlain Speaks. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Stourbridge, said that Mr. Asquith comforted himself with the idea that if he and his friends were going to be impotent in the next parliament to carry out their extraordinary destructive schemes, the Unionists at any rate would not be able to carry out their policy of tariff reform. They would speak about that when the election was over. (Cheers.) There was a question which interested his countrymen more at the present moment, and that tariff reform, whether it came a little sooner or a little later, come it would. Speak they ever so bravely, the Liberals were undoubtedly set back by the declaration of the past two days. It requires victory in having a majority constituencies to provide the Unionists with a sufficiently strong party to give the Irishmen, on occasion, the power of life and death over the new parliament, and in this situation they would find little consolation in the already professed support of Unionists on all "national" questions, such as naval defence, etc. He would be between the devil and the deep sea all the time. The Liberals are blaming the landlords, the church, the brewing interests, and the lack of motor cars for the defeats in the counties. They are vastly disappointed that the gift of old age pensions is having so little effect on rural voters. In contradiction to the premier, the Unionist press is now proclaiming the death of free trade.

Detail of Polling.

- The following were among the election results announced on Saturday: Cambridgeshire, Chatterton. Montague, Liberal, 5,265; Bell Unionist, 4,728. No change. Denbighshire, W. Vale of Clwyd. Roberts, Liberal, 5,854; Thompson, Unionist, 3,239. No change. Norfolk, North Walsham. Price, Liberal, 5,592; Fitch, Unionist, 4,338. No change. Oxfordshire, Woodstock. Hammersley, Unionist, 5,095; Bennett, Liberal, 4,270. Unionist gain. Ayrshire, North. Anderson, Liberal, 6,130; Cochran, Unionist, 5,361; Brown, Labor, 1,816. Liberal gain. Waukebec, Northumberland. Fenwick, Liberal, 10,872; Percy, Unionist, 4,650. No change. Wimbledon, Surrey. Chaplin, Unionist, 14,145; Holland, Liberal, 8,930. No change. Isle of Wight, Hampshire. Hall, Unionist, 7,414; Baring Liberal, 7,124. Unionist gain. Roxburghshire. Jardine, Liberal, 2,943; Scott, Unionist, 2,625. No change. Stirlingshire. Chappelle, Liberal, 10,122; Home, Unionist, 6,417. No change. Louth, North. T. M. Healy, Independent National, 2,432; Hazelton, National, 2,338. No change. Monaghan, South. McKean, Independent National, 611; Lavery, National, 1,903. No change. North Antrim. Smiley, Unionist, 3,159; Baxter, Liberal, 3,135. Unionist gain. North Fermanagh. Featherstonehaugh, Unionist, 2,311; Kerr, Liberal, 2,037. No change. North Down. Corbett, Unionist, unopposed. No change. Brixworth, North Hants. Manfield, Liberal, 6,539; Paet, Unionist, 6,003. No change. Waukebec, Northumberland. Fenwick, Liberal, 10,872; Percy, Unionist, 4,650. No change. Carlisle. Mills, Unionist, 10,116; Pocock, Liberal, 6,408. No change.

STORM PREVENTS FLIGHT.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24.—Twenty thousand people braved a southwest gale and a downpour of rain yesterday in the hope of seeing Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, make a flight in his biplane. Although drenched to the skin and shivering with cold the 20,000 nounced there was no possibility of flight. It meant certain death, he said, to attempt to get the machine into the air, and the crowd, after waiting for hours, even seen the biplane, which was not taken out of the shed.

Paulhan and his manager, Edwin Cleary, narrowly escaped injury yesterday when the automobile in which they went to the track was struck by a street car. The machine skidded and mud holes and swung so close to the track that a passing car struck it, glancing blow. The occupants were considerably shaken, but not injured.

When Cold Winds Blow

When cold winds blow, biting frost is in the air, and back-draughts down the chimney deaden the fires, then the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device) shows its sure heating power by steadily supplying just the heat that is needed for comfort.

The Perfection Oil Heater is unaffected by weather conditions. It never fails. No smoke—no smell—just a genial, satisfying heat. The new

Automatic Smokeless Device

prevents the wick being turned too high. Removed in an instant. Solid brass front holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles. Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agent of

THE IMPERIA OIL COMPANY, Limited.



MAKE GRANT TO TRANQUILLE SANA

Junior Society Holds Meeting—Officers Elected for Year.

The annual meeting of the Junior Society of the Anti-Tubercular branch of the Victoria Hospital was held this morning at the Hotel Victoria. There was a large attendance of members and business was transacted in election of officers. It was decided that, as a temporary measure, the society should be held in the morning at the Hotel Victoria. After a short discussion amount should be given to the head body of the society. This is part of the Cafe Chanté, a short time ago from which cleared \$600. Another important decision was that of amending the constitution so that it should be the treasurer's book at least one week before the annual meeting. In its place the treasurer's books be at least one month before the annual meeting. As it put to inconvenience in having audited so far ahead. Considerable other business was transacted which included the secretary and president for the past year. A large number of the society's affairs for the year: President, Mrs. Rissim vice-president, Mrs. Lampary, Miss Mackay; treasurer, Mrs. Spratt, Miss Newlings.

START EMPRESS WING

(Continued from page 1.) and of the same material. The Empress will be five 225 bedrooms. Mr. Painter said that the son promised to be one on record for his department with C. P. R. large appropriations had this year and some extra takings had been arranged. Vancouver hotel is to be built. It will be of a class from the Empress in this very fine structure never. There will be large improvements to the Montreal three and a half to increase the size of 30 rooms. At Glacier the fifty-room addition to a structure and there will be a big rotunda and lounge. Louise the hotel will be the addition of a new dining ball room. At Hanf it is remodel the baths and new wing on which work commenced last season.

Mr. Painter added that at other points in Canada very large undertakings are in progress. At Montreal the hotel is being spent in terminals of the Windsor, and over a million being spent for a similar the Place d'Armes. The Algonquin which has come to be one of the resorts on the Atlantic being entirely rebuilt.

BIG SALE IS TO BE C

Williams and Company Give Bargains for other Week. Owing to the fact that marble slabs, plate glass new front and show window has not yet arrived, the big sale will be continued longer. This will be good bargain lover of Victoria. B. Williams & Co. have offer big bargains to week. Stock-taking takes place on Friday and the other pull out the old stock and install the new one, which finest and most up-to-date and show window in the OAK BAY SHOP.

Special Meeting of Board of Trustees of Municipality met on Saturday.

Purpose of considering for the coming year a business. Arrangement for repairs to the school some small improvements. The meeting was held on Friday last, and the chairman was Mr. J. H. Bell. The salaries of three Messrs. Cathcart, Russell and Macdonald were increased \$5 a month. The salaries of the other regular meetings of the board after this, he held on the 19th inst.

The debate on the amended Bill was held in the House on Monday.

When Mr. Parker Williams, member for Newmarket, began the government policy. The Premier will be