

Twice-a-Week Times

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INDUSTRY AND FREE TRADE.

That circumstances do not always warrant the aptness of that time-worn reproach "I told you so" was never more amply illustrated than at a Free Trade demonstration held recently in England at which reference was made to some predictions made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain eight years ago in connection with the inauguration of the Tariff Reform League.

The imports into Britain under the head of boots and shoes in 1903 were \$4,400,000, while in 1910 they were reduced to \$3,150,000; a decrease of \$1,250,000. Exports also exhibit a correspondingly favorable showing.

In the cement trade the increase has been proportional. In 1903 the imports were \$2,040,000, while in 1910 they were \$3,750,000, or a decrease of \$1,695,000. The exports for the former year were \$3,350,000, while for the latter they totalled \$4,000,000, or an increase of \$1,650,000, with a balance showing trade extension netting \$3,425,000.

Advantage was taken of the occasion by Mr. Sydney Buxton, who was in the chair, to remark that ample provision could be made for the payment of old age pensions and the requirements of the new scheme of insurance without increasing the debt of the United Kingdom, or without any adverse effect upon trade.

In a broader and more general way comparisons were made as to trade conditions in their effect upon the national debt when Germany, which has a protective tariff, was brought into contrast with Great Britain. Under free trade Great Britain had cleared off \$350,000,000 of this encumbrance within five years, while Germany, with its protective tariffs, had increased its imperial debt \$315,000,000 in the same period.

It would appear to be a reasonable deduction from these figures that whatever contributory conditions may exist to swell the tide of prosperity it cannot be claimed, as is so often done for Canada, that the healthy and growing conditions of industry and the wealth of the people must be credited to the beneficent effects of protection. While Britain has some measure of tariff for revenue purposes, she has been able to avoid the increased taxation of her industrial products which a protective tariff invariably levies from the home consumer.

The addresses delivered were not without their touches of delicate humor so characteristic of John Bull when dealing with the weighty matters of trade and finance. Sir John Simon, who was the principal speaker, referred to the advent of the airship and pointed out the difficulty under which protectionists would be compelled to labor in a few years when it would be necessary, not only to search the ships in the harbor for contraband and illegal imports, but when every birdman in every village may become a suspect and render the catch-thief proclivities of the protectionist futile.

When these conditions are prominent to-day it is no wonder that it was with some degree of gratification that Sir John recalled the famous speech of Mr. Chamberlain delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the Tariff Reform programme, and in which he delicately stated: "It is not well with British trade; after a long period of success there are evident signs of failure. Our exports are stationary in amount and declining in character." The results of the free trade principle carried into execution as the fiscal policy of Bri-

tain will go a long way to hearten those who to-day in Canada are pressing for a measure of relief from the heavy burdens which protection imposes upon the consumer both of the natural gifts and the manufactured products of the country. It is unnecessary to moralize on these deductions. The facts and figures are in themselves the most impressive lesson that intelligent men require, and if the voters of Canada have their best interests at heart the obvious lesson will not be ineffective when the time for expression of opinion and desire as to Canada's fiscal policy arises. Reciprocity is certainly a step in the right direction.

G. T. P. SUPPLIES.

The attitude of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in the matter of supplies for the work of construction has been the subject of much unfavorable criticism by organs of the opposition who appear to hold the federal government responsible for where the railway company makes its purchases. The statements of Mr. Charles M. Hays and Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, both high officials of the company, should throw some light on these affairs. Will there appear any yet, some doubt as to whether an order for 8,000,000 feet of lumber has been placed at Seattle by the Grand Trunk Pacific the reasons given for any order have been amply stated both by the Times and the railway officials. If this order was offered to Canadian mills and these could not undertake to deliver within the time specified as necessary for construction we can see nothing disloyal or unbusinesslike in placing the orders where the necessary lumber could be secured. Perhaps the critics would be ready to assert that they should have delayed the construction of their line until Canadian mills could send them the necessary supplies. As it appears to us we are gratified to know that all the British Columbia mills are so busy with other orders that they were, reluctantly we doubt not, obliged to pass this order up. When the C. P. R. is brought into comparison it should be enough to say that that company is not consuming any extravagant amount of lumber in its present work. We are glad also that the Grand Trunk Pacific is so enterprising in pushing forward its constructive work that the necessity to obtain lumber immediately from somewhere was imperative. "Ninety-nine per cent of Grand Trunk Pacific supplies are bought in Canada."

BEATING THE AIR.

The study of the methods adopted in the campaign against the ratification of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is instructive as an exhibition of thorough organization. The plan adopted is not altogether unique, but it reflects credit upon the genius which devised it and the persistence with which it is carried into execution. Only a few weeks ago the New York Herald uncovered a plot revealing how the interests had subsidized a firm of briefless lawyers on Wall Street to conduct a campaign with literature franked under the privileges of Senators and Congressmen. A Minneapolis editor was forced to confess that he had engineered a campaign among the farmers of Dakota and Minnesota and had personally conducted a delegation of these to Washington with money provided by bankers, insurance firms and trust concerns. The contributions of the farmers represented twenty-eight dollars and their attendance in a body to give a tone of responsibility to their spokesman-editor before the house.

The reports of these syndicates and the resolutions passed by them were regularly telegraphed to a series of newspapers and were made to represent so much annexation sentiment in the press.

By a singular coincidence exactly the same reports were telegraphed to a ring of Canadian newspapers and appeared simultaneously in each of these in various parts of Canada. By another singular coincidence all these Canadian papers happen to be of the Conservative persuasion, though it must be admitted that a very few of the responsible Conservative organs published these despatches. The really honorable Conservative papers printed the Associated press despatches, for and against alike. The exchange desk in any considerable newspaper office reveals the curious fact that a syndicated series of anti-reciprocity and pro-annexation articles appeared simultaneously and regularly on even dates clear across the continent, and it is thus not difficult to trace the trail of the serpent. Doubtless the ready papers or those allied with the interests had a good and satisfactory reason for joining this syndicate, but it is to the credit of some of them that they apparently did not.

The plot is even deeper and still more worthy of the fertile brain that refuses to be exhausted or discouraged by defeat. It is not difficult to perceive that some of the delegations

which have appeared before the Senate since the exposure of the National Grange have been engineered by the same interests. That these say they are told to say is all too apparent and also too transparent. A striking illustration of what we mean appears in an article in a Montreal Conservative paper as a "Special" from Washington. That the select portions of the despatch appeared on the same day in the other syndicate papers we have referred to does not for the moment matter. We give some excerpts from this despatch and let them speak for themselves:

"Let them pull down the British flag and unfurl the Stars and Stripes in Canada and we will not object, no matter what price we have to pay. The American farmers are able to work before an impassioned argument made before the Senate Finance Committee by Delegate Lyons, who, with half-a-dozen others, had been sent by the American Senators to South Dakota to lay before the Senate the usual feeling of those bodies as regards reciprocity."

"The Farmers' Institutes, it must be remembered, are very different institutions from the local branches of the National Grange. They are organizations of the farmers of a section absolutely without political affiliation. The American farmers, for the most part, are agricultural topics. Mr. Lyons' speech was the climax of a well-arranged series of arguments."

"Reciprocity, it was pointed out, would not increase the price received by the Canadian farmer for his wheat, but it would reduce the price of the wheat in the United States. It is that prevailing at Liverpool, and such was made of the injustice of asking the farmers of this country, buying all their necessities and comforts under a high protection tariff, to meet the competition of a low protection country."

The perforation of Mr. Lyons' well arranged series of arguments suggests that the "climax" was also well arranged. Knowing the strong anti-annexation sentiment which prevails in Canada, it was not supposed that an opportunity would be lost so favorable to arousement for annexation in order to strengthen the Canadian opposition to reciprocity. Even our local contemporary is staggered at the suggestion of annexation as a possibility and there is no room for admission that the "climax" was anything less than clever.

The Times has only one suggestion to make which might weaken the force of the argument somewhat, and that is as to the willingness which it was asserted the United States is prepared to pay any price to have the British flag hauled down and the Stars and Stripes unfurled in Canada. We dare affirm without hesitation that, were such the disposition of the United States, it has not the price at its disposal. Whether that purchase price should be represented in land or whether it should be represented in men and blood, the cost would be beyond the possibility of the United States to pay. This is not an idle boast; it is the unexaggerated sentiment which prevails from ocean to ocean on this side of the Forty-ninth parallel of latitude. Intelligent people of the United States know this, and the boast but cheapens the whole series of arguments of which it was the climax. But it does reveal the cleverness with which the interests endeavor to rally the anti-annexation sentiment of Canada to the defeat of reciprocity.

There is just one other feature of this remarkable argument to which the Times would call attention. It is in the concluding sentences. "Much was made of the injustice of asking the farmers of this country, (U. S.) buying all their necessities and comforts under a high protection tariff, to meet the competition of a low protection country."

We had been hoping, in the evolution of one of our own "carefully prepared arguments," to lead our readers around to the place where we could show that it is not high wages which determine the high cost of living. We had hoped to be able to show that the tariffs have something to do with that economic problem with which the laboring man and the consumer wrestles. We are half sorry that the argument has been snatched from us by a much more convincing authority. There appears, however, nothing for us to do but swallow our grief and bear the disappointment. These machinators are but beating the air. They are too transparent. This is the day of light and knowledge, and the men who hold the tremendous determining factor of the ballot are too sensible to be deluded by sophistry, no matter how skillfully it is disguised.

WOUNDED MAN MAY RECOVER.

New York, June 8.—The condition of W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, and widely known horseman, who was shot last night by two young women in their apartments, to-day was such that the physicians say he will likely recover. The young women, Lillian Graham, an actress, and Ethel Conrad, an illustrator, formerly charged with the shooting, were taken to police headquarters this morning on the verge of collapse. Three Japanese servants in the apartment house in West Eighth street, where Stokes was shot, are held as witnesses. Miss Graham and Miss Conrad will be arraigned in court later and held to await the result of Mr. Stokes' condition.

CRUISERS COMING HERE FROM JAPAN

SHIPS FLYING MIKADO'S FLAG MAKING LONG TRIP

Aso and Soya to Duplicate Cruise of Three Years Ago

(From Thursday's Daily.) Arrangements are now being made by the officials of the naval department of Japan for the dispatching of the two cruisers Aso and Soya, in command of Rear-Admiral Kato, on a cruise to the Hawaiian islands and Pacific Coast.

No word has yet been received as to when the ships will sail from the land of the rising sun on this long trip. It will be the fall when they reach Esquimaux, however, so that the public will have plenty of time to prepare to give the blue-jackets and officers a splendid reception and one which will eclipse that of three years ago in every respect.

With nearly half a million dollars worth of silk the Kamakura reached this port and after discharging nearly three hundred tons of freight proceeded to the wharves to be reloaded in the refined material, which will soon adorn the figures of ladies of this continent.

There were a large number of passengers on the Maru, many of whom left the ship at this port. Among those who arrived were: Dr. A. V. Velles, a noted linguist who speaks 22 languages and who is now returning from Tokio, where he has been completing his studies of the Japanese language on his way home to Buda-Pesth, where he is engaged at the Austrian university; W. Brindley, a British sculptor, returning to England after a trip to Japan, accompanied by his daughter, T. H. Swinburn, who has been in the China customs service, and his wife, Miss M. H. Purcell from China; D. Manson, a shipping man who has returned from business after a long stay at Shanghai to take up work in British Columbia; S. Miyamura, the new chancery for the Japanese consulate in New York, and Lambert of Manila.

The cargo discharged here consisted of the following: Sugar, 750 bags; beans, 597 bags; miso, 453 tubs; soy, 215 tubs; peanuts, 240 bags; canned goods, 123 boxes; 100 tubs; porcelain, 411 packages; total, 338 tons.

JUDGE MISQUOTED ON 'NE TEMERE' DECREE

Says It is Only a Dogma of Church Which Law Does Not Recognize

Montreal, June 8.—Judge Leet, who considers that his opinion with regard to the Hebert marriage case and the "ne temere" decree has been quoted in such a way as to create a misunderstanding, has issued a letter to the press in explanation of his position. He upholds the ruling of the court as regards the legal invalidity of marriage of two Catholics by Protestant ministers, but contends that this ruling has no application to mixed marriages. The court, he says, cannot endorse the "ne temere" contention with regard to marriage of a Catholic to a Protestant.

He concludes: "Until the 'ne temere' decree there was never any question in this country as to the validity of the marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant by a Protestant minister, and I do not think there is any danger of the courts upholding the pretension of the decree. The decree will only cause heartburnings and social difficulties that the law can hardly do with. It is only a dogma of church, which the law does not recognize, and is not likely to recognize."

QUEEN'S CORONATION GIFTS.

London, June 8.—Already a quarter of a million visitors are here for the coronation of the Queen. The shops and hawkers are disappointed at the absence of the hoped-for influx of Americans.

Police regulations for the control of the streets on the days of the procession will be more stringent than ever. Temporary gates are being erected in all the streets to prevent the procession from passing, and these will be closed as soon as the route is comfortably lined with spectators. Probably this will be as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, after which the centre of London will be a wall-in by this method of closing the streets. The president of the procession, who is expected to give the procession a napkin partly repaired the damage and the president comforted the child, who was overcome by the disaster.

TWO HEATEN WHILE AT WORK

Vancouver, June 8.—Two men were roughly handled and badly beaten up this afternoon at 1:05 o'clock in an apartment house being built on 21st Avenue, very close to the corner of Main street, in South Vancouver.

W. Paterson, foreman of construction, was attacked by five men and hit over the eye with a piece of two by four scantling. The wound was serious enough to necessitate the putting in of eight stitches by Dr. Casselman. J. Bryant, an apprentice, aged 18, was kicked and beaten until he was laid out.

G. T. P. AND CITY COME TO TERMS

Agreement With Prince Rupert Council Will Be Submitted to Ratepayers

Prince Rupert, B. C., June 8.—A feeling of optimism prevails to-day as a result of the city council's meeting with Grand Trunk Pacific's officials last night regarding the assessment question. Official present were President Hays, General Manager Chamberlain, Solicitor D'Arcy Tate and others. The agreement which will be signed to-night by the council and on which the people will vote in ten days, follows: The company to pay \$15,000 a year assessment for 10 years on all railway lands here, valued at several million dollars; give the city 100 feet water front; give the city a number of pieces of land in the centre of the city section for parks, etc.; give sixty acres for a cemetery; give the city 200 feet of water front; \$25,000 drydock, and station, machine and car shops, roundhouse, etc., costing over \$1,000,000; agree that this is to be the definite Pacific terminal of the G. T. P.; a hotel to cost \$1,000,000 to be started as soon as the site is selected.

The plans of all these works are prepared. Messrs. Hays, Chamberlain and others left on a tour of 100 miles of the line completed in the past week. It was expected that more than was expected in the agreement.

HOUSEWARMING AT NEW Y.W.C.A. HOME

Pleasant Function Held in the Courtney Street Building to Mark Opening

(From Thursday's Daily.) A very pleasant function was held by the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. in their new home on Courtney street yesterday, when an at-home was given in honor of those who have assisted in financing the present quarters of the organization.

Although really the formal opening there were no formalities whatever save those to the occasion. Those invited, of whom there were quite a large number, inspected the rooms, enjoyed a pleasant musical program and were served refreshments in the dining room. Mrs. Oscar McMicking, Mrs. D. C. Reid, Mrs. A. J. Brace, Mrs. Hallward, the Misses Adams, Marvin and Mast, J. G. Brown and George Duggan rendered songs, all of which were received with appreciation. The reception committee, Mrs. Nevin, Mrs. Forman, Mrs. Scates and Mrs. Bromley Jubb, were assiduous in their efforts to make the occasion an enjoyable one and to arouse the interest of the visitors in the work which is being carried on. The president, Mrs. Adams, was at the head of affairs.

Although the new building has only been in use for some four or five months the ladies are already finding it inadequate for the carrying on of the work in all its branches, and the present quarters have been forced to turn girls away. In consequence of this it is not improbable that in the near future a larger building will be secured. The present quarters comprise 20 bedrooms, a drawing room, dining room, rest room and kitchen.

BIG REVIEW.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Sunday School Scholars March Past President March

New York, June 8.—From a stand in Prospect Park President Taft this afternoon reviewed nearly 100,000 Sunday school scholars as they marched past him in the annual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. Previous to the parade the president was the guest of the Sunday School Union at a luncheon served at the University of the City of New York.

The president expressed his appreciation of the Sunday school work and the incident which necessitated bringing him a fresh plate of soup. The four year old grandson of Wm. Berrie, the late of the Union League club, wanted to give the president a programme and to elevate him to the level of the guest of honor, so one stood the child on the table. Just then a waiter put a plate of soup in front of the president and the youngster, advancing to deliver the programme, set his foot squarely in the middle of the hot soup plate, so that the first rays catch the floor and warm the chicks while they are scratching for their breakfast. C. DEVONSHIRE, 1124 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTES ON POULTRY RAISING FOR MARKET

No. IX. Brooder Houses.

The writer has often speculated as to the reason why brooder houses are not in more universal use, especially in those who desire to raise fowls in numbers. The fowl house, the incubator room and the brooder house have always seemed to him to be the three essentials to starting a poultry business. The first is the factory for the manufacture of the eggs, the second is that to produce the chicks and the last provides the machinery for raising them.

It has been said to the writer, "My chickens do very well without a brooder house," as if the fact that the chickens seem healthy and strong were the conclusion of the whole matter. On the other hand, taking say 800 chicks at eight weeks, which weigh one-half pound piece less than they ought to be, it is not clear that it will appear that 400 pounds of chicken meat at 35 cents a pound, or \$140, has been lost to the breeder. It is not merely then a question whether checks look well, but whether they are giving the maximum return in profit and weight for the food, warmth and care expended on them.

It is probable that incubator hatched chicks seldom have sufficient warmth for a long enough time. It is common to hear it said, "My chicks do not require artificial warmth this weather and I have turned out the lamp of the brooder." Two days ago, the writer had occasion to open the lid of the brooder at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (when the heat in the incubator room registered 84 degrees), and he found the 100 odd three weeks old chicks having an afternoon nap under the pipes. Chickens require much more warmth for a much longer time than is generally supposed. It is false economy to spare oil, because if the chicks are exposed to a temperature lower than the most suitable for them, they will require more food than would otherwise be the case—more fuel being required to keep the body warm.

The question of what to feed is generally considered the most important, but the writer believes that the question of temperature should come first. There is not much doubt that given the alternative of spending the night outdoors in the cold after a good supper or sleeping in a comfortable brooder, out any supper, most people would choose the latter, and rightly, because the strain of lack of food, if warmth is available, is not nearly so great as the strain of prolonged exposure even after a good meal.

Plenty of warmth, therefore, is an economy of energy, and therefore of the food bill and of the mortality account. The objections to outdoor brooders are manifold. First, the chill that in wet weather the chicks are confined to too small a space. Again, many chicks mean several brooders, which involves trimming several lamps daily. Brooders are expensive to buy, and the lamps have been known to get blown out or smoke and choke the chicks. Five brooders would cost say \$100, for which sum a sumptuous brooder house could be built.

The writer's brooder house is 16 feet square, made of a frame of 2-inch by 3-inch lumber, covered with 1/2-inch by 1-inch boards, with rain proof paper over all; \$14 spent in lumber and five rolls of roofing paper at \$2.50 a roll brings the bid for materials up to \$28.50. Add \$20 for the boiler and lamps, etc. for five brooders and \$3 for the wood used in the brooders and our bill is \$49.50. Add a roll of 3-foot wire and labor of construction.

First there is to be noted that there is only one lamp to trim instead of five. There is no danger of its being blown out, and as the room is warm, less oil is required to maintain the heat of the water in the brooder pipes than would be the case outside. In wet weather each batch of chicks have an inside run of 10 feet by 3 feet or 30 square feet exclusively of the brooder, which 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet.

Again, if the poultryman is obliged to go to town for the day, he can lock the brooder house up and if the outside air is cold, the brooder is roofed with wire netting stretched over the top, nothing in the way of vermin—hawks, etc.—can get at his chicks in his absence. They have three temperatures to choose from: that of the outside air, the inside run and the brooder.

The writer is prepared to supply plans of the construction of the brooder and pipes, etc., and of the house generally. The latter should be 6 feet 6 inches high at the back and 4 feet in front. The front should be well lighted with windows, the bottom of which should be 1 foot from the ground, so as to throw the light on the floor. Trap doors 1 foot square should be provided to give access to the outer runs.

The warmth of the house and the light would be increased by lining it with the white paper used in the construction of dwelling houses. The writer's brooder home is lined in this way.

If the outside is straggled with laths nailed over the joints of the lumber and given a coat or two of paint, the rain proof roofing paper would be dispensed with, at any rate, in the summer, as far as the walls are concerned, the roof only being covered with it. The writer has built several brooder houses for farmers and he has never found one yet who did not wonder how he had managed to raise his chicks in the past without it. The chicks put themselves to bed with unfailing regularity and there is no wandering about the bush for the poultryman looking for errant hens and their broods. Again, long before the poultryman is awake, the chicks are out of the brooders scratching for their morning meal and fitting up so as to be ready for hunting when let out. The brooder house should face the sunrise, so that the first rays catch the floor and warm the chicks while they are scratching for their breakfast. C. DEVONSHIRE, 1124 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

MEXICAN TOWNS WRECKED BY QUAKE

VOLCANIC ERUPTION FOLLOWS SHOCK

Thousands of Persons Are Homeless—Casualties in the Capital

Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8.—The volcano Colima became active yesterday when the earthquake shocks were felt and to-day is emitting smoke and lava. The towns of Tonila and San Andres were badly damaged by the disturbance, parts of them being destroyed. A relief train has been sent from here.

Many Victims.

Mexico City, June 8.—Dispatches from Tuxpan, a few miles east of the volcano Colima in the southern part of the state of Jalisco, say that Zapotlan suffered severely from yesterday's earthquake. The number of victims is said to be large, and a church and a number of houses were thrown down and other dwelling places rendered unsafe. Thousands of persons are homeless. The dispatch states that the centre of disturbance was the volcano Colima which has become active. The towns of Tonila and Platanad, situated near the volcano, have been damaged. The volcano Colima, reported to have been the centre of the seismic disturbance in Mexico yesterday is one of the most troublesome of the Mexican volcanoes. It is situated in the southern part of the state of Jalisco and is 12,728 feet high. History mentions violent eruptions dating back to the sixteenth century. Since the summer of 1893 the volcano, with the exception of a few brief periods of quiescence has been in a disturbed state. The eruption of 1896 produced a strong earthquake which did much damage.

Death Roll in Capital.

Mexico City, June 8.—So far the death toll as the result of yesterday's disastrous earthquake has been established at sixty-three souls, but it is believed that a more complete search of the ruins will increase this number considerably. Seventy-five are known to be injured, and this list also undoubtedly will be increased when the full details are known. The loss of property is estimated at \$500,000. No property of Americans was damaged.

More than half of the dead are soldiers, the worst effects of the shock being felt in that section of the city near the Mexican Central station, where also stood the artillery barracks. In the barracks where the soldiers were killed, twelve women also lost their lives. These were the wives of artillerymen. These women have the privilege of spending the nights within the walls of the barracks.

The other victims were principally tenements of the kind in cheaply built houses, shacks, in most cases, whose walls had little power of resistance. More than half of the dead are soldiers, the worst effects of the shock being felt in that section of the city near the Mexican Central station, where also stood the artillery barracks. In the barracks where the soldiers were killed, twelve women also lost their lives. These were the wives of artillerymen. These women have the privilege of spending the nights within the walls of the barracks.

FARMER SEEKS TO RECOVER MONEY

Defrauded of Cash and Farms by Former Fiancee and Her Brother

Chicago, June 8.—Thomas Foulkes of Danbury, Iowa, the wealthy farmer who has been prosecuting his former fiancee, Miss Lodavine Miller, and her brother, Attorney J. Marcon Miller, for claims of defrauding him of \$100,000 and two farms, won his case in a criminal court to-day. A jury returned a verdict of guilty against the girl and her brother. Foulkes told a remarkable tale of what he characterized as a "man's wooing." He said he bought kisses and caresses from the object of his affection with loans of from \$50 to \$600, and after he had lost the amount of money named in his suit and after his two farms had followed the money, his charmer advised him to go to California, read the Bible constantly and marry a widow. He added that three months ago he discovered that his affections were not returned. The attorney, her brother, was accused of being the one who planned the alleged ruse to Foulkes' heart and purse.

EDDY MILLS MAY BE SOLD

Ottawa, June 8.—That the great Eddy industries at Chaudiere are being sold was reported last night in Ottawa. J. H. Rowley, of the Eddy company, has just returned from a trip to the old country and the report is that his mission was a success. He has returned for its object the disposal of the Eddy works to an English syndicate. It is understood the deal has been practically completed. The industrial plant founded by the late Eddy Butler Eddy, many years ago and to-day representing millions. Most of the mills were destroyed in the great Ottawa fire, but were at once rebuilt.

TO OPEN COAL AREAS

Vancouver, June 8.—Leon Benoit of Monte Sank, has organized a syndicate in Montreal to develop large coal areas in the Telkwa valley, east of Hazelton, in Northern British Columbia. It is proposed to export considerable money this summer in prospecting the field. Benoit stated that he has \$75,000 available for development work. The coal is described as a high grade bituminous, ranging 85 per cent in fixed carbon.

RIFLE MEET WILL MARK

Programme of Mark Shot Off at Rifle Range July

The year 1911 should in military rifle shooting. This, to a great extent, has been brought about by the province of several a great deal is also due and enthusiasm display of the British Columbia.

For a number of years Benoit has been found that increase in the number of part in the competitions. It was not until this year, however, things were different. The increase shown in military rifle shooting was so great that it which has charge of the service, has found it necessary to increase the number of this year which is the effect of by any similar the Dominion.

Unfortunately, the reduction in the province of carrying out a programme the executive would be a great improvement and this year's events satisfactory to those who that British Columbia this respect.

One notable feature programme is the inter match conducted on these which confront active service—a skin as the prime objective of associations is to fit men when called upon to so try, a match shot under conditions as nearly as possible as to give a great benefit to all the take part in it or are a.

An innovation has the matter of "sighting" this year, in that the rifleman was allowed or trial shot, which he which did not count of year this condition has the marksmen a privilege of taking if he so desires. The rifle laid down that where the first sight was good, take the second one without the second one without the target accommodation. The object of this is more in the past to more shots, which meant the element of targets could for competitions, and it with the system, it is a great deal of time will be leaving all the targets matches.

No change has been dimensions of the target as it was done as to make any alterations found out how the exact result which are being this year.

A welcome change to the placing of the meeting on the Friday prize meeting. The members an opportunity of taking part in a thing many of do when the meeting evening, as many had the city then.

The matches open on July 19, and conclude afternoon following. Another day has been deemed expedient to add to two other days being added to the owing to the large attendance which is expected the meeting to be a success. The matches have been the case during years, and better work.

It will be seen that the range for forward addition of four miles the Skirmishing. The 0's match will be shot first and then the 1's stage. The individual this match will total \$400 with cup as Dawson match will be at 300 yards for a trap Jas. Dawson, Vancouver individual prizes. The team match for team or gazzetted rifle.

The accommodation marksmen this year will be desired, especially ing and sleeping arrangements that provision for the most of the season, the meet this be the most successful. The history of the as the most.

Wednesday, 8.30 to 9.30—Extra set 9.40 to 10—Tyro match 10 to 10.45—Extra set 10.45 to 11.15—Nanaimo matches, 200 yards. 12 to 1—Luncheon. 1 to 2—Extra series. 2 to 3.30—Westminster matches, 50 yards. 3.40 to 4.30—Extra set 4.40 to 6—Victoria matches, 600 yards. Thursday, 8 to 8.45—Extra series 8.45 to 10.15—Luncheon match, 200 yards. 10.15 to 11—Extra set