

THE SCIENCE OF RUGBY FOOTBALL

English International Writes on Successful Attack and Forward Combination

J. E. Raphael, English international, writes in the "All Mail Gazette": "In order to develop a successful attack the various players that are going to participate in it must be very careful to be in their proper positions. One of the chief reasons why ordinary attacking movements so frequently lack sting and definiteness is that people do not have the courage to stand sufficiently far back."

"Naturally it is better to take the ground mean, but of the two faults, to be even an absurd distance behind the man with the ball is far less serious than to be only a foot too near on a level with him. A momentary concentration will make it plain why this is the case. It is quite impossible for the man who is to take the ball to be going in full speed unless he has been able to have got up his pace. There must obviously be a check if the pass has to be taken anywhere but right in front of the man taking it."

"The ideal thing really is for the passer to have to stretch forward to take the ball at all, though he must not, of course, get out of his stride. This question of being right back has been discussed so often that nothing fresh can be said on the subject. It is one of those 'bed rock' principles, and it is one of the conditions precedent to a higher standard of play." "Another very prevalent fault is standing too far away to the side of the neighboring player. You cannot transfer the line quickly in somebody else unless he is within easy reach. The essence of the four three-quarter system is that the passes should be sharp and straight. To give a long pass the passer should be facing himself, and to do this he has to 'slow down' just at the wrong moment.

"Where outside there is far away from each other there is usually a pronounced tendency to run across—a proceeding which not only gains no ground, but tires out the forwards in the most unnecessary fashion. How to bring back to 'straight ahead' a movement that has too much bias towards the touch-line is a difficult question to answer. It can be done, however, if people realize what is happening sufficiently quickly."

"The first method that suggests itself is for one of the players who would eventually get the pass when he cannot possibly do any good with the ball to cut in either right across or just behind the man in possession, and to take the ball practically from his hands. He will have to trust that the unexpectedness of his appearance will enable him to dash past the nearest defenders. In most cases there will be a very reasonable chance of his being able to do this, as the defending side will be coming across, and he will reach them at an angle. Even if he is tackled, in an ordinary game, no real harm will have been done. It will simply mean that the forwards will not have so far to run to get into their next scrum."

"Method number two is to pass the ball as quickly as possible along the line to the wing man. In the hope that he will get it before the opposition are concentrated on him. He will then have time at any rate to see if anything can be done, instead of receiving simultaneously with the ball the attention of the entire attacking enemy. If he can kick across so that the ball will drop behind the defending three-quarter line, his forwards may have the best of it furthering the prospects of their side."

"In this event, he must run straight up the field to put his own team out of play, and must not attempt to run directly for the ball himself. It is remarkable how even experienced players in the excitement of the moment, forget this very simple and definite instruction, unless they are being advised that they are otherwise advised, that they are kicking into touch or passing in again, either at once or when he is in a room where he has been often a risk of passing immediately to the man who gets the ball, because the man who has to take the transfer may not be expecting it at the moment."

"This is really a most feeble excuse for missing a pass. It means that the other player was not on the qui vive, as he ought always to be. The onus is certainly not on the man with the ball to see that his neighbor is ready to meet any ordinary contingency. He is, in fact, the man with the ball who has quite enough employment in deciding what tactics can most advantageously be pursued. Whatever he may think of their wisdom or futurity, it is the duty of the next player to be ready immediately and co-operate with his comrade."

"A wing especially should always be on the look-out for a pass that is apparently not intended for him. He may have noticed that there is very little chance of his outside man being able to get right through unaided, and that if he himself delays his pass till the ordinarily correct moment, he will be tackled and put out of further action in that special movement."

"When an attack is going well there is one exception to the rule that each participant should do his little bit towards making it more effective by parting with the ball. When the defense is overplayed, it will often pay to get the ball quickly to the wing and let him have a clear run in. This, of course, should not be attempted every time there is likely to be an overrun, as it is generally necessary for each player to 'draw' an opponent in order that the coveted positions may be secured. I have digressed somewhat from the subject of how to correct the evil effects of running across. To punt to wards either wing or straight up the field and make a dash for it, often are very effective."

"Only about one out of every 1,000 married couples live to celebrate their golden wedding."

COUNCIL CRITICISED.

Contract Record and the Specifications for Reservoir.

The writer who complained in a recent issue of this journal that during recent years certain specifications had been revised and devised 'apparently with the object of putting all contractors out of business,' may find some consolation in a perusal of the conditions 'desired' by the city of Victoria, B. C. for repairing the Smith's Hill Reservoir.

Paraphrasing it is of interest to recall in this connection that Arthur L. Adams, the water expert of California, under whose supervision the reservoir was constructed in the first instance, gave it as his opinion, subsequently, that the repairs could be effected for \$30,000. This sum was included in the estimates at the beginning of the year. Later, Mr. G. H. Bryson, acting city engineer, reported that in his opinion the reservoir could be made watertight for \$15,000. Later again, Mr. Angus Smith, city engineer, gave the council an estimate of \$10,000. And a few weeks ago the Pacific Coast Construction Company made a bid of \$3,000. Somewhat enlightened by these figures, even when the reservoir is filled, it would be interesting to call for tenders. The basis upon which these have been invited has been aptly termed 'no cure, no pay.'

The conditions to which we refer are as follows:

(a) The tenderer shall submit his own specifications.

(b) The successful tenderer shall give a guarantee bond, covering a period of five years from date of completion of the contract that the work done by him under the contract shall effectively prevent any further leakage, even when the reservoir is filled with water to its full capacity, and that if any leakage shall occur during the guarantee period he will repair the breach forthwith and make the reservoir watertight at his own expense.

(c) A sum equal to 25 per cent of the contract will be paid to the contractor at the end of the guarantee period, provided the reservoir shall then hold water at its full capacity without leaking.

(d) If, at the expiry of the guarantee period, the reservoir should not hold water when filled to its full capacity, without leaking, the contractor shall be paid to the contractor at the end of the guarantee period, providing the reservoir shall then hold water at its full capacity without leaking.

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Having in mind the facts set forth in our paragraphs, it is reasonable to suppose that the city council of Victoria expect to be inundated with offers for the work. Possibly they may think that some surprising concern will come along and do the job at a nominal figure—for the glory of it! Certainly it would be an advertisement that could be obtained in no other way. But what kind of an advertisement? The question resolves itself into this: Are there any contractors in or around Victoria, B. C. who are willing to submit to the imposition of conditions which require them not only to put up a guarantee bond, but also to leave 25 per cent of the total contract price in the hands of the city for a period of five years, and further, to make good any defects that may occur during that time. We hope not. Contractors who are alive to their own interests will give a berth to such conditions as these. After all, the issue is at their disposal. If they figure under such terms and see the job they encourage imposition and work at their own expense. If they hold aloof, the work will be carried out by the city engineer. And certainly he should be welcome to it.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICERS.

New Appointments in Party Are Announced at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—A reorganization of the Conservative Party, insofar as the whips and the methods of organization for the work during the session is concerned, it is announced, has materialized. All the officers and whips of the party have resigned in the reorganization, and the provincial committee has been abandoned. The only one officer to be retained will be Dr. Roche of Marquette, the Manitoba whip.

At already announced, George H. Peily, M. P., for Argenteuil, Que., will be the chief whip; T. W. Crothers, of East Elgin, chairman of the committee on chief inside whip; Charles A. Magrath of Medicine Hat, permanent chairman of the caucus; Dr. Roche and A. S. Goodeve, of Kootenay B. C., western whips; John Standfield, of Colchester, N. S., Maritime whip. The names of the Ontario and Quebec whips have not yet been made public.

MUST MAINTAIN GUARANTEE.

City Engineer Opposed to Relieving Paving Companies From Ten-Year 'Holdback.'

It is understood that the city officials have lately had under consideration the proposition of permitting paving companies tendering for work on behalf of the city to do so free from the 'holdback' clause, which compels successful tenderers to leave fifteen per cent of the contract price in the hands of the city for a period of ten years, as a guarantee that the pavement will last sufficiently for that period, and that the final decision has yet been reached in the matter.

It is decidedly improbable, however, that the wishes of those companies who desire to be striking out of the 'holdback' clause in their tender will be given effect, as it is the duty of the city engineer to provide for the interests of the property owners who are to be benefited. With the fifteen per cent of the contract left in the hands of the city it is felt that the best guarantee possible is obtained, and that the sum down will be thoroughly satisfactory.

There is said enough in the sea to cover several millions of square miles with a layer a mile in thickness.

ACTIVE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN UNDED

Thompson Valley Settlement Will Be Asked to Co-Operate With Kamloops

Kamloops, Nov. 21.—At the quarterly meeting of the board of trade a letter was received from the secretary of the Royal Inland hospital asking the board to appoint a committee of two to co-operate with similar committees from the city council and hospital board to take the initial steps for the building of a new hospital in the city. It was explained that the mayor, chairman of the hospital board and president of the board of trade will be the officer members of the joint committee. It was decided to accede to the request, and the president appointed J. M. Harper, and the president appointed J. M. Harper, and the president appointed J. M. Harper.

The Victoria Board of Trade asked the board to endorse a resolution asking the provincial government to build and maintain trunk roads through municipalities. The communication was received and filed.

J. M. Harper reported progress on correspondence that has passed between the committee and Mr. Wallender of the Iron Mask mine. The proposition, as understood so far, is that a company is to be formed with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000 to erect and operate the Iron Mask mine. It is asked by the promoters that Kamloops contribute the sum of \$60,000 to be paid for shares which are to be redeemed in 1916, with interest at 6 per cent, if the concern is found to pay. The committee has not received the reply from Mr. Wallender before further reply from Mr. Wallender before the proposition fully be before the board.

Mayor Robinson spoke of the necessity of the extended efforts being made along the lines of publicity. He suggested that a competent man should be secured to devote his entire time to this work. He mentioned this most important matter. The city had given a grant for \$1500 this year and only half the sum has been made use of, and that not in the best way. The service requires a man with ample time and most members of the board have too much to do to give the matter proper attention.

MISS CLARKE'S WAS A FINE RECITAL.

Young Victorian Pianist Delights Appreciative Audience

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A native daughter, Miss Alma Victoria Clarke, showed herself to be a pianist of great talent. Her recital, given last evening at the Victoria Lyceum, was a most successful affair. Mrs. Paterson very graciously placed the ballroom at the disposal of the young virtuoso, so that this brilliant young performer might be heard to best advantage, and further extended her kindness by providing refreshments at the close of the recital.

Miss Clarke played a difficult and most exacting programme with great brilliancy and an amount of artistic expression quite unusual in one so young. She is gifted with a remarkable memory and has a fluent, clear and beautiful technique. Her utter simplicity and lack of affectation is charming in the extreme. There is nothing which shows off a pianist's powers in practically every direction so well as a Rhapsodie Liszt. His rhapsodies are usually long pieces of music, in which he himself participated, either when travelling in foreign lands, or when sojourning with the spies in his native Hungary.

Rhapsodie No. 11 was played by Miss Clarke with splendid nerve, abandon and not the slightest extravagant movement. In response to an enthusiastic encore she gave the Chopin Ballade in F minor, an exquisite feeling. Special mention must also be made of her one Chopin number, "The Fantasia Impromptu." This was thought by many to be the gem of the evening, and she played it with delicacy and grace. Much appreciated too by the enthusiastic and responsive audience was the Mendelssohn-Liszt Wedding March and Elfin Chorus from Midsummer's Night's Dream.

The famous C. Minor Prelude by Rachminoff, one of the strongest composers of the modern Russian school, was played with a keenness which was very interesting, as Miss Clarke's rendition was based upon having heard the composer's own interpretation of it.

Miss Ethel Lawson, by her playing won still more golden opinions, and strengthened the belief of all who heard her that she is an artist of great ability and high ability. In response to an enthusiastic encore she played the beautiful Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria." Mrs. Oscar McEwing's sympathetic control was heard to great advantage, and she, too, had to respond to a warm encore.

PITCHER TO GOVERNOR.

Boston, Nov. 23.—From player on a baseball field to governor's chair of a great state is a far cry, but that is precisely what has happened to the illustrious pitcher-elect of Pennsylvania. Incidentally it is rumored that Tater is still interested in baseball, being the real owner. It is said that Tater was a member of the Boston National League Club.

At one time Tater was considered one of the best pitchers in the game. Under Captain Anson, Tater was a member of the old Inevitable Chicago White Sox and won many games for them through the cunningly pitched ball.

Tater does not figure in the records as the owner of the Boston club, but his interest in the team is reported by Walter Harris, president of the club. It is generally believed that Harris is merely a figurehead.

AL RED TELEGRAPH ROUTE PROPOSED

Only Line Not British is That Across the Atlantic Ocean

The announcement that the Atlantic cables may very shortly pass under the control of a great United States trust has aroused renewed interest in the question of an "All-Red" cable route—that is to say, an "All-British" line between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominion.

The proposal is that the Atlantic cable be the only part of that connection which is not "All-British," but it is a vital part of the link between England Canada and Australasia. The cables between Canada and Australia and New Zealand are state-owned, and controlled by what is known as the Pacific Cable Board, composed of representatives of the Joint owners, Great Britain, Canada and Australia.

For a considerable time an agitation has been in progress for securing the possession of a similar state-owned cable across the Atlantic. The Commonwealth of Australia has supported the proposal. Canada also favors it. The present labor government in England has had its attention drawn to the question, and is prepared to co-operate with Great Britain and Canada. But British government has been apparently too much occupied with other matters to take up this great Imperial question as an urgent need.

At present, as has been said, the Pacific cable board control owns all the cables from Australia and New Zealand to Canada, the Atlantic companies continuing the communication to Great Britain from Montreal. The result is that where any question of through rates or the like is raised, it is dealt with in the hands of the private companies owning the Atlantic cables. The Pacific cables, which were laid down in 1871, are 200,000 miles long, touch the Norfolk Island, Suva, the Fiji Islands and Fanning on the route to Australia, and touch the Cape of Africa in connection with the South African Telegraph Company—an "All-British" line being two lines, via Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Mombasa, Delagoa Bay, Durban and Capetown, or alternatively, via Madagacar, St. Vincent, Ascension, St. Helena and Capetown.

MR. MCARDIARMID CITY SOLICITOR

Mr. A. McDiarmid, city solicitor, has written a letter to F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade. It is an exceptionally interesting letter; in fact, in some respects, it is a rather extraordinary one. The city officials of the board of trade office severely over the knuckles, alleging that the latter misrepresented his position in the matter of the preparation of the petition for the re-paving of Bastion street. The letter to the city council from the petitioners asking why the delay in proceeding with the work, was read at Friday evening's meeting of the streets committee of the council and published in the Times on Saturday. Mr. McDiarmid's reply is as follows:

"The Victoria Board of Trade, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Sir: The letter of the British Columbia Board of Trade and others in connection with Bastion street has been referred to me. I am presuming that it was written by you and signed by the gentlemen, by whom it is signed, on your representation that it contained the facts of the case. It does not contain the facts of the case, and so far as you personally are concerned, it is a deliberate misrepresentation, and I think you owe an apology to the gentlemen who signed the communication for allowing them to make statements of this nature, and signed it. You were not at the time that they signed it, were you not?

You say the agreement was handed back to me, completed, for Bastion street, and that you signed it. The agreement drawn up by me has been secured for the repaving of Bastion street, which is the same statement in a different form, and which you know at the time that you signed it. The government of the Province of British Columbia own the law courts building; they are not parties to the agreement, and do not sign it, and the only thing that is hanging over the matter is the fact that the government have not signed it, and you also know this. Now, I return you the agreement here with the signature of the government. If you can obtain it quicker than I can, or can obtain it at all and will obtain it at once, the matter will be gone ahead with at a very rapid rate, and the agreement is unanimously signed, there is nothing that can be done by the city officials nor by the City Council.

BUY FINE YACHT

Two Victorians Purchase Magnificent Power Boat Now Coming From New York

J. A. Sayward and Walter Chambers, of this city, have purchased the finest of its kind in British Columbia, built by Lawley, of Boston, three years ago. The Mabelle is now on her way to Victoria, having been shipped as deck cargo on the steamship "Purdy," which left the Atlantic port last Saturday for Vancouver under charter to Evans, Coleman & Evans. The power-boat will be the first of its kind in British Columbia, as it is 75 feet long, has a beam of 15 feet, is equipped with twin-screws driven by two 50-h.p. Standard engines, and makes eleven miles an hour.

STUDY TUBERCULOSIS.

Scholarships to Be Provided for University Students.

W. J. Gage has offered to provide five scholarships of \$100 each, to be awarded to the students who make a special study of tuberculosis at the Muskoka Cottage hospital, Muskoka, Ontario.

FERNIE CITY CLERK.

Fernie, Nov. 21.—The city council at a recent weekly meeting received petitions requesting that the moving picture shows be stopped on Sunday evenings. There were several applications received for the position of city clerk and treasurer, which was finally given to S. Barclay, of the Crown's Nest Paper Company.

TIMELY RESCUE.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—Joe Fortes, the city's special officer and swimming instructor at English Bay, added another to the lengthy list of lives he has saved, when he launched his lifeboat and rescued Walter Parkes, an eleven-year-old boy whose parents live on Cordova street. The boy was paddling around on a log when the swift tide commenced to carry the log out to sea. If it had not been for the timely rescue the reckless youth's life would have been in great danger.

MR. McARDIARMID CITY SOLICITOR

City Solicitor Makes New Departure in Official Communications

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BUCKLE UP.

The decedent had been ailing for the past two years. She was a native of Waterside, Delmington, Scotland, aged 71 years and came to Nanaimo in 1846, being one of the earliest residents of the district. She is survived by her husband, three sons, Gilbert, Andrew and William, and four daughters, Mrs. James Bolton, of Seattle, Mrs. Joseph Dickson of Vancouver, and Mrs. W. Stove and Miss Agnes of this city.

FISHING ENTERPRISE.

Prince Rupert, Nov. 21.—Work on the main building of the new cold storage plant at Queen Charlotte has been begun. The plant when completed will have a capacity of 300 tons.

The cold storage company has already erected a chill room at Dawson Point. The plant has been put in to deal with cod fish only, and no fertilizer plant will be put in. Black cod and halibut for the present only will be dealt with. The cod are caught in 1,800 feet of water. In addition to cold storage, salting and drying fish will also be undertaken.

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FREE TRADE IN DOCTORS.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Dr. Black, the Liberal member of House of Commons, has prepared a bill, which will introduce this session, permitting physicians authorized to practice in any province of the Dominion, to exercise their profession in the other provinces. It is understood that all the provincial governments and other interests have been consulted, and that the bill will meet with any opposition.

CHARTER MARKET

Grain Freight Quiet But Lumber Is Picking Up

The Coast grain freight market remains quiet. Prices of grain are high, and there is a disparity of about 15¢ to 20¢ between shippers' and owners' ideas. The last sailing vessel fixed here for barley took 25 3/8, or 25 6/8 below the union minimum, says the San Francisco Commercial News in its weekly review of the coast charter market.

Lumber freights are picking up. It is understood that the rate of 33¢ 9/8 to Sydney for locally owned vessels holds good, which figure marks a sharp improvement in the market. A Norwegian steamer has been fixed for Sydney at 33¢ 6/8, February-March loading at Eureka and Columbia river or the Sound, also showing an upward tendency. For a British bark, carrying loading, 33¢ 3/8 is reported given for a Melbourne option.

In the coal business a local firm has secured a contract for about 20,000 tons of coal for Mexico, are awaiting the use of about four more steamers, and a couple more will be sent on similar business by another local firm. Tonnage for the regular coal trade between British Columbia and San Francisco is scarce, and vessels under time charter are being relet for single trips in this trade.

Coastwise freights are firm at the recent advance and all indications point to a further move upward with a continuously firm market. The general freight situation seems to be favorable around 10, a more satisfactory condition from the owners' point of view, and it is beginning to look very much as though the year 1911 will be a "shipowners' year," with high freights and plenty of occupation.

In the coal trade between Newcastle, N.S.W., and this port rates are now quoted nominally at 18 to 19¢. Offshore lumber rates are quoted as follows: Lumber from Puget Sound or British Columbia to Sydney, 31¢ 3/8 to 33¢ 9/8; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 33¢ 9/8 to 36¢ 3/8; to Port Pirie, 35¢ 3/8 to 37¢ 9/8; to Fremantle, 40¢ 3/8 to 42¢ 9/8 (steam), 25¢ 6/8 to 27¢ 9/8 (grass); direct nitrate port, 40¢ 3/8 to 42¢ 9/8; Callao, 40¢ 3/8 to 42¢ 9/8; Valparaiso or Arica, 42¢ 9/8 to 45¢ 9/8; to 60¢ less to direct port; to South African ports, 50¢ 3/8 to 52¢ 9/8. The government of the Province of British Columbia own the law courts building; they are not parties to the agreement, and do not sign it, and the only thing that is hanging over the matter is the fact that the government have not signed it, and you also know this. Now, I return you the agreement here with the signature of the government. If you can obtain it quicker than I can, or can obtain it at all and will obtain it at once, the matter will be gone ahead with at a very rapid rate, and the agreement is unanimously signed, there is nothing that can be done by the city officials nor by the City Council.

NANAIMO PIONEER DEAD.

Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—The death occurred Sunday of Agnes MacKinnon, wife of Andrew McKinnon, a well-known farmer of Cedar district, for many years a resident of Nanaimo and vicinity.

The decedent had been ailing for the past two years. She was a native of Waterside, Delmington, Scotland, aged 71 years and came to Nanaimo in 1846, being one of the earliest residents of the district. She is survived by her husband, three sons, Gilbert, Andrew and William, and four daughters, Mrs. James Bolton, of Seattle, Mrs. Joseph Dickson of Vancouver, and Mrs. W. Stove and Miss Agnes of this city.

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TIMELY RESCUE.

ENLARGING THE GERMAN ARMY

QUESTION WILL COME UP IN REICHSSTAG

Socialists Will Introduce Subject of the Kaiser's Recent Speech

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Reichstag will resume Monday for its last complete session before its dissolution for the general election at which will be chosen the deputies to represent the German people.

The present Reichstag, the election of members to which was completed in February, 1907, automatically ceases to exist at the beginning of 1912 under the law providing that no parliament shall continue for more than five years. It is possible, indeed, that there may be a session in the autumn of 1911 for the transaction of emergency business, but this is not likely.

The most important legislative measure will be the administration will be the bill providing for the German army's gradual expansion during the next five to seven years.

In order to escape the danger of fluctuations resulting from varying parliamentary majorities, the government long ago adopted the policy of fixing the number of members in advance, for periods of seven years, so that a bill once passed, remained operative during the ensuing years even though there might be a majority in favor of diminishing expenditures for armaments. Thus the German Navy Act of 1904 regulates the fatherland's naval programme up to the year 1916 and also fixes the maximum of military expenditures for terms either of five or seven years.

This time the government proposes to enact a fixed programme for the next seven years, but will reduce the period to five if there appears a strong feeling in the Reichstag that seven is too long.

The desired increase will be justified by the government's spokesmen on the ground that the present international situation renders it imperative for Germany to be armed to the teeth in order to maintain its position as one of the great powers.

The Socialists will offer the most determined opposition to any increase in military expenditures, but all the other parties, including the Radicals, are likely to co-operate in carrying out the administration's bill which is, therefore, almost certain to be accepted with very slight modifications.

Other administrative measures will propose the reform of the existing criminal code, an extension of the system of state insurance against old age and disability, and the reform of the field of usefulness of the government labor exchanges.

The criminal code changes will be mainly technical in character, but will include the inclusion of many classes of people who do not profit by the system now. The strengthening of the labor exchanges is designed, in part, to lessen unemployment, which has been greatly relieved by the extension of the field of usefulness of the government labor exchanges.

One of them revises the federal constitution in such a way as to provide for control by Prussia, the predominant state, to the three smaller states of Saxony, Baden and Hesse. A second provision for the construction of new waterways throughout the empire. A third revises the procedure in military trials by court martial.

The most interesting of the session's debates will probably grow out of interpellations which the Socialists intend to introduce.

First and foremost, the Socialists will question the chancellor regarding the question of the present international situation, in which His Majesty broke his last two years' reserve and proclaimed his inspiration from the Almighty to rule by divine right.

The second Socialist interpellation will deal with the riots in the North-western district of Berlin and with the measures to which the police resorted for suppressing them. The Socialists will charge that these measures were brutal in the extreme and that many lives were needlessly sacrificed in the suppression of the riots.

LM-EMERAL CONFERENCE.

Australian Government Will Submit Proposals—Trade and Au-Red Cable

SUGGESTION BY WILD, DAYMOND

NAMES NEW SITE FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Would Establish Same at Corner of Government and View Streets

(From Monday's Daily.)

Ald. Raymond has made an interesting and important suggestion in the attention of that body. This is that while the opportunity offers an effort should be made to arrange to have the public convenience in the city moved to the corner of View and Government street (where the former is extended from Broad instead of at the north end of the eastward).

Ald. Raymond points out that the new suggested site would prove in many respects more central than that of the corner of Government and Broad streets, and, moreover, it is important that the grass plots at the ends of the causeway should be preserved unimpaired in respect to their attractiveness.

It is argued further that already there is a basement excavation what will be the corner of Government and View streets, and that it would prove an important consideration from the standpoint of the expense involved in the scheme. He hinted in this connection that the D. J. Raymond Trust company, which proposes erecting a five eight-story block at the corner of Government and Wharf streets, has lodged an application to the city council for the plot adjoining its property should be used for the purpose mentioned.

At this evening's meeting of the city council Mayor Morley will undoubtedly refer to the suggestion of the Socialists to provide for the development of Sooke Lake and tributaries as a source of water supply for the city. The city council has sufficient to cover the estimated cost of