PROPER VIEW OF REGULATIONS

BRITISH WRITER ON SELECT IMMIGRATION

Defends the Canadian People for Barring Out Undesirables From Their Home Land

In view of the criticism—much of it uninformed, wild and taking no account of Canada's side of the case—which has been levelled at the restrictive regulations of the Canadian immigration department it is a pleasure to find on English newspaperman who writes of them in a common-sense fashion: Under the caption: "Canadian Immigration: Is Restriction Justifiable?" Denis Crane writes as follows in the Evening Standard and St. James Gazette:

The revised regulations respecting immigration passed by the Canadian government have by their alleged severity caused some misgivings in English minds, and in certain quarters have even evolved protest.

It is naturally repugnant to the Britisher that restriction should be placed on the free movement of any of his Majesty's subjects from one part of the Empire to another, and it is perhaps equally natural, should general restrictive measures be shown to be necessary in regard to immigrants, to contend that British subjects should be exempt from such provisions. It is well, however, while considering the Englishman's rights, to remember also his duties, or at least that primary one of conceding to an opposing party what he very properly is not slow to claim for himself—namely, fair play; and to recognize that the King's Canadian subjects have rights and feelings calling for respect equally with his own. Some of these rights and feelings find expression in the new regulations, and before attacking them it is obligatory upon us at least to try and understand them from the Canadian point of view.

The main provision to which exception is taken is that which requires every immigrant, during the period from March 1 to October 31, to have in his possession $25, and from November 1 to the last day in February $50, in addition to a railway ticket or the price of one to his destination, unless he is going to assured employment on a farm, or, in case of a female immigrant, to assured employment at domestic work.

This regulation, on first sight, not only appears to run counter to our national ideas of freedom, but also, it is urged, effectively prevents many British workingmen from emigrating to new fields of industry where they will find relief from the distressing conditions that afflict them at home.

The Canadian's answer is that no one can know the needs of his country better than himself, and that the regulation in question has been reluctantly adopted in self-defence. The lesson of 1997-8, when the influx of immigrants—many of them totally unfit for Canadian life—was such as to glut the labor market, and set up in a new country, possessing neither poor laws or other machinery for the relief of distress, evils which at home it takes all our resources to keep within bounds, has been thoroughly learned, and the Canadian is determined that come what may, that experience shall not be repeated.

The after-effects of this invasion of the unfit still linger. In certain parts of the Dominion, especially among employers of unskilled labor, there exists a distinct prejudice against the English laborer. The present writer, in the course of an extensive inquiry into immigration conditions, more than once heard an opponent in a heated dispute dubbed, as a crowning insult, a sanguinary Englishman.

Ask any well-informed Canadian the reason of this prejudice, and he will tell you that, until the large immigration movement of recent years, almost the only Englishmen with whom he came in contact were the tourist, the remittance man, and the pauper. The tourist, never perhaps in any age or country a very tractable person, hardly made it his business to understand the Canadian, while the Canadian, proud of his country and full of its praises, was unduly sensitive to passing criticism, with the result that relations between the two rarely became cordial. The remittance man was ipso facto a dead-head. Cast on his own resources he might have proved a national asset, but so long as the remittance came he saw no incentive to work, and frequently became a social pest. As to the pauper, he came not as one whose restless and adventurous spirit drove him to conquer new territory and to pluck from the overflowing lap of Fortune a competence for himself and his children, but as one who had failed at home, and whom some charitable agency had shipped over as much for its own relief as for his advancement. Other Englishmen, of course, there were, of the best type, and some of Canada's greatest industries are the fruit of their coming; but they were outnumbered by the less desirable.

It is only fair to say that as the direct result of the selective policy pursued since 1907 the Canadian complaints as to the character of the immigrants to the Dominion, which in 1908 bade fair to compel a cessation of immigration effort by the government, have ceased. There is now nothing but praise for the immigrants, and especially those from Great Britain, of the past two years. At first the imposition of the restrictions had a noticeable effect in lessening the movement, but it rapidly recovered, and this year the migration of British people to Canada is larger than ever before, and at the same time is, from the Canadian standpoint absolutely satisfactory.

In the light of experience, then, is it unreasonable that the Dominion government, understanding, as he at home cannot understand, the exact nature and duration of Canada's industrial needs, and anxious to avoid the social and other ills so widely exemplified in Englad, insists that those who enter the country shall be reasonably capable of standing its climatic and labor tests, and possess the wherewithal to maintain themselves and their families until they shall have secured employment? For it should be borne in mind that although there is, during the summer months, a large demand for skilled and unskilled labor in the building trade, and for unskilled labor in railway construction works, during from three to five months of winter these sources of employment are practically shut down.

If, therefore, a laborer coming out in the spring does not immediately need his little reserve of dollars, he is likely enough to need it in the winter, if only for the purchase of clothing—a somewhat expensive article—warmer than he would need at home.

Moreover, the Canadian may very well ask: If you have in England men so helpless or undesirable that you are prepared to spend money to send them out to us, how can you expect us to be willing to receive them with open arms? Admitting that some of them, under the wider posibilities and freer life of our new country, may turn out well, it it fair to expect us to support them if they do not? Yet all we ask is that they shall come to us physically fit and possessed or a very modest sum for the satisfaction of their immediate wants.

Irresponsible writers are perhaps as much to blame for the emigration of people unequal to the demands of Canadian life as are charitable agencies. They have painted in glowing colors the natural resources of the country and told of the riches acquired in a few years by men of average endowments; and their picture is perfectly true as far as it goes. Only they have not been so careful to state that those great natural resources are accessible only to the hard worker, and that in Canada dollars do not, any more than in England, lie about the streets.

As a matter of fact, any man, especially if he have a family, who is doing well at home, should think more than the proverbial twice before he throws up his position to try his fortune in a strange land. Large sums are amassed in Canada only by the speculator, the founder of new industries, and the farmer with capital and an indomitable will. Farm hands, domestic servants, and a limited number of laborers, skilled and unskilled, are certain of a good living, though work is harder than at home. They have this recompense, however, that rewards are proportionately greater.

Against the Englishman, as such, there is of course in Canada no prejudice whatever. Quite the contrary. Canada wants him. Only who shall blame her if she prefers the honest, sober, industrious type?

"There are Englishmen in England," our Canadian friend will remind us, "who have made their land the most beautiful, the best cultivated, and the best governed country in the world, and placed it at the head of the nations in industry, trade, and finance. And there are Englishmen in England who are paupers and criminals by birth. We speak of both as we find them. If the one class comes here, we have nothing but good to say of them, and their coming is bound to be of equal advantage to them and to us; whereas the coming of the others means no advantage to either, for their disability is in themselves rather than in their surroundings. No rigid line can be drawn between the two. There will always be among the unemployed victims of pure misfortune, just as there will be among the successful those who have been raised to affluence by circumstance rather than by merit. But speaking generally, the man who is good in England is good in Canada, and vice versa, provided always that the opportunities for exercising his particular gifts are equivalent.

If we on this side will only leave the Canadian alone and allow them to order their household according to their own ideals—ideals disinterestedly loyal, whatever else they may be—the lingering prejudice against the English laborer will speedily disappear. The Canadian is as anxious as we that our good name should be re-established, and he perceives what many on this side fail to perceive—that if it is to England's interest to develop this great country, that country must have the right population, one that will aid, not retard, its progress.

There need be no fear, the new regulations, notwithstanding, that the immigration officials will deport the Englishman who gives them good reason to suppose he means business; no one personally familiar with their methods and the care and unfailing courtesy—amounting frequently to positive kindness—with which they discharge their arduous and difficult duties, could for a moment entertain such a fear. As it is, the officers at the various ports are invested with considerable discretionary powers, powers which it has yet to be proved they have in a single instance abused while the fact that the government spends annually something approaching $300,000 on publicity work in this country and in smoothing the path of the British immigrant, should be conclusive evidence that no steps will be taken tending to deter emigration from these islands, unless such steps are considered absolutely necessary.

As to the popular plaint that the Dominion wants only our best men, the case is more correctly stated in the words of a typical Canadian, "We don't ask to buy the horse that wins the race," said he, "much as we should like it. We will be glad to get the horse that is only a nose behind. But you want us to take the horse that never started."

(Note.—The writer overlooked the fact that provision is made for exemption in regard to the money qualifications not only as he stated for farm laborers and domestics, going to assured employment, but also for the following, who have the means of reaching relatives who are able and willing to support them, viz: wife going to husband, child going to parent, brother or sister going to brother, minor going to married or independent sister, parent going to son or daughter.—Ed. Times.)

There are 798 distinct species of roses in existence. A horticultural exhibition with a sample of every one of these queens of the floral has not thus far entranced the world

FREE CANS IN GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Important Decision Reached by City Council at Last Night's Meeting

(From Friday's Daily.)

A new departure in the system of garbage collection which is about to be instituted was decided upon at last evening's special meeting of the city council by the adoption of a report from the health and morals committee. It was proposed in the first instance that the cans would be sold at $2 each. Now, however, the utensils will be free, and a by-law will be introduced making their use compulsory. The report read as follows:

Gentlemen,—Your committee on health and morals beg leave to report as follows:

Under the public incinerator by-law, No. 545, there is a balance still standing to the credit of this loan of a little over $30,000. Your committee have taken into consideration the establishment of regulations for the purpose of compelling the collection of city garbage and the destruction or removal of the same.

Your committee have already ordered 1,000 garbage cans, with a view to selling the same to the citizens, but it has been represented to your committee that it is impossible for the city to compel the purchase by anybody of these cans, and that the matter should be treated wholly from a health and sanitary standpoint, as it is absolutely impossible to have a healthy city if the garbage is not regularly and efficiently collected. The result of this is that it will be necessary to order sufficient cans to supply every householder and place of business with a city can, to be used for garbage, rubbish, etc., and to make periodical collection of the same by means of city workmen, and provide for the compulsory use of the said cans and the disposal of the garbage as a matter of city policy for the benefit of the health of the city.

Your committee therefore recommended that the contract with Joseph Market be increased to 8,000 cans at the same figure, $1.70 per can.

Your committee further recommend that the purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders for eight horses, eight carts and eight sets of harness, as per the specifications of the health department and the purchasing agent.

Your committee further recommend that a by-law be introduced, making the use of the said cans compulsory, and that the health department be instructed to make a report as to the periods of collection of the said garbage in various portions of the city.

The first cost of all the above recommendations will be paid out of the moneys voted by the said by-law, No. 545, the annual charge for maintenance and upkeep to be taken out of the general revenue of the city.

SURGERY GAVE HIM BACK HIS SIGHT

After Eighteen Months of Blindness Greek Laborer Completely Recovers

Portland, Ore., Dec. 23.—After 18 months of blindness, inability to walk and semi-coma that clouded his mind, G. Gorgina, a Greek, has been restored his eyesight, cured of paralysis and is recovering his mind, due to a surgical operation performed at St. Vincent's hospital early this week. The operation, it was learned to-day, consisted of the removal of a piece of the man's skull that was pressing down on the optic centre of the brain, and the removal of a small clot of blood from the brain itself.

While working with fellow laborers a year and a half ago the Greek was struck on the head and immediately lapsed into a semi-conscious condition. He was taken to the laborers' quarters, where for over a year his fellow countrymen waited on him when they had time. He was helpless. A few days ago Dr. Sargentich called to see the man. He found that the skull had been fractured. When Gorgina was operated on at the hospital it was found that the skull had attained three times its normal thickness at the point of fracture.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INQUIRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—A rigid investigation into the reports that the Friedlander Leather company fire, which cost the lives of 24 firemen and police early yesterday, is being made to-day by the city authorities. The testimony of watchmen who escaped in the building, it is predicted, will show that fire was seen simultaneously at different points, and officials of the fire department probably will be called to question concerning the rapidity with which the fire spread.

Preparations are under way for the burial of the victims and a public funeral jointly by the police and firemen is being planned.

HAMAR GREENWOOD FOR OFFICE

(Special to the Times.)

London, Dec. 23.—It is stated in Sunderland that Hamar Greenwood is about to receive an office in the government, and in that case he will stand for re-election in Sunderland. In such a contingency his opponent will probably be Samuel Storey, the ex-Radical who won a great tariff reform victory in the constituency in the January elections.

BRYNJOLFSON HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

Important Action at Meeting of the Victoria Football Association

(From Friday's Daily.)

The weekly meeting of the Victoria and District Football Association was held last night at the Y. M. C. A., there being a large number of delegates present. After a lengthy discussion on the position of Brynjolfson, of the North Ward Club, it was unanimously decided that he be suspended for the remainder of this season and the two seasons following. It will be remembered that Brynjolfson was ordered off the field last Saturday at North Ward park, in the North Ward, Victoria West match for striking the referee. There was some sympathy with the North Ward player on account of his previous clean record.

Referee Lorimer stated that he did not know why the North Ward player had struck him. Yousen, of the Victoria Wests, was coming up the field with the ball and when nearing the Ward's goal was charged by Brown. He was about to award a penalty, and before he had done so he received a blow at the back of the ear from Brynjolfson.

President Brown stated he knew he had been blamed for the selection of the referee for this match, but he could say that Mr. Lorimer had refereed the best game in the league this year. He refereed in the face of a hostile crowd of spectators and he congratulated Mr. Lorimer upon his presence of mind in not retaliating upon Brynjolfson. He believed that the action of this player had been premeditated. He had no desire to influence the delegates and concluded by mentioning the suspension which had been given Barber of the Empress Club at the last meeting of the association.

Bromley of the Garrison and McGregor of the Wards where severely censured for foul language on the field. A complaint was made by the Garrison team against the refereeing of J. R. Allen who refereed in their match last Saturday against Esquimalt. The complaint will be forwarded to the Referees' Association.

Dates for postponed games were agreed upon as follows: North Ward vs. Garrison, Dec. 31; Empress vs. Esquimalt, January 7; North Ward vs. Foresters, January 7; Garrison vs. Foresters, January 21.

Second division—Oak Bay vs. Beacon Hill at 2:30 p. m., December 31; Baraca vs. Esquimalt, afternoon, December 31; Oak Bay vs. Fifth Regiment, December 24, morning at Beacon Hill, 10:30 o'clock; North Ward vs. Fifth Regiment, January 7.

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOR ELECTRIC POWER

City Council Demands a One-Cent Rate From Jordan River Company

(From Friday's Daily.)

At last evening's meeting of the city council the report of the electric light committee, recommending that the B. C. Electric Company be asked to agree to a one-cent rate for Jordon river power, was adopted without comment. In the event of the company refusing to meet the wishes of the city arbitration proceedings will be resorted to. The report read as follows:

"Gentlemen: Your electric light committee having considered the cost of power production under the agreement with the B. C. Electric Railway Company, and having had a number of interviews with various officials of the company and a final meeting with A. T. Goward, manager of the company; Mr. A. E. Tripp, the superintendent of the company, and Mr. A. F. Griffiths, the accountant for the company, and having received an offer in writing from the company offering to supply current to the city at the rate of 1 210 cents per kilowatt hour, beg leave to report as follows:

"The cost in the year of 1909 of generating power has been thoroughly and carefully examined into by the committee, and we have had reports from the electric light superintendent and from the comptroller in connection therewith, and we find that on the basis which strikes us as being eminently fair and reasonable, the cost of power production has been $1.99 per kilowatt hour.

"Under the circumstances your committee do not feel justified in recommending the acceptance of Mr. Gowards's offer, and recommend that Mr. Goward be offered a rate of one cent per kilowatt hour for the power to be furnished by the company to the city, and failing acceptance of this by the company, the latter be placed in the hands of the legal department for adjustment by the courts or arbitrators.

"The committee wishes to point out that the difference of 1-10 of a cent per kilowatt hour does not sound very big, but in reality there is a difference of $600 per year in our present consumption, which present consumption will probably be increased owing to the number of arc cluster lights being called for."

The German house builders always contrive to have a small flat piece on the roof of each house for birds to rest and build on.

EARL GREY PLANNING AN EXTENSIVE TRIP

Down Mackenzie River and Out by Way of Yukon River

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—Earl Grey is said to be planning an even more hazardous trip than the one he took this fall to Hudson bay. This time his idea is to start from Edmonton or vicinity, travel overland and by the Mackenzie river, and come out at the Arctic ocean, where he would be met by a government steamer. The Yukon would be visited and the return made by way of Prince Rupert. The trip would cover a distance of about 3,000 miles.

Before leaving for home, the governor-general desires to be able to say that he has visited all parts of Canada. Already he has done so to a much greater extent than any of his predecessors. He wishes to see the great northwestern country through to the Arctic ocean, and if the present plans carry, will attain that end.

Preliminary arrangements have already been considered and his excellency is strongly hoping that he will be able to go. It will also be a great advertisement for that part of Canada whose resources are reported on, but of which much is to be learned.

The trip would cover a period of about three months and would necessarily be in the summer season. His excellency will be leaving for England in the fall.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

West Union, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Two hundred and seventy-two indictments were returned to-day in connection with the Adams county alleged election frauds, bringing the total number of true bills returned in the case up to 631.

One hundred of these indictments contained counts against voters. The remainder charged boodling and affected those who would be benefitted by the alleged fraudulent ballots. Judge Blair, who has been prominent in the investigations, asserted that 1,500 Adams county citizens would be disfranchised before the probe has been completed.

BRYAN'S FOUR CHOICES.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 23.—Four possible democratic candidates for president in 1912 are named and for a second time William J. Bryan disclaims any intention of attempting to secure the nomination for himself in to-day's issue of the Commoner. The four men he suggests as good presidential timber are Mayor Gaynor of New York, Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor-elect Wilson of New Jersey and Governor Harmon of Ohio. The Commoner is careful not to indicate which of the four men it prefers.

BIG CHINESE LOAN IS HANGING FIRE

Now Stuck on Point as to Who Shall Be Financial Adviser

Pekin, Dec. 23.—The government has not yet come to terms with the American financial syndicate over the proposed loan of $50,000,000 to be used by China in furthering currency reforms and other interests of the empire.

The final difficulty in the way appears to be in the matter of the appointment of a financial adviser to China, who will be in a position to influence the expenditures.

When the tentative agreement for the loan was made the Chinese evidently assumed that the adviser would be a figurehead, the acceptance or rejection of whose advice would be optional with them. Now, however, they are unwilling to proceed on this assumption. Willard D. Straight, the representative of the syndicate, has endeavored to dissipate any uneasiness that the government may feel on this point, and in doing so has been supported by the Administration.

There is no doubt that some suspicion was aroused by the alliance of the Americans with the European banking groups and Mr. Straight's proposal that in the future the English, German and French financiers be permitted to participate in the Chinese loan.

The Imperial Assembly is supporting the government in its attitude. The delegates are anxious lest the officials of the government will make unjustified use of borrowed funds, but their chief fear is of international influence upon the government as a consequence of financial agreements.

The government probably could obtain smaller and uncontrolled loans, though at less advantageous terms. In fact several agents of bankers not participating in the American syndicate are here, and it is believed they have opened negotiations. The diplomats in Pekin appear to be of the opinion that a placement loans will avail for some months, after which a recourse to serious loans will be unavoidable.

The newspapers significantly publish the new plan for currency reforms on a silver basis bringing out the fact that the plan requires for its accomplishment only $10,000,000.

SEATTLE'S RECORD MAIL.

Seattle, Wash., Dec 23.—Yesterday was the biggest day in history for the Seattle post office. Exactly 12,000 more letters were mailed than on any other day. Total number of letters posted was 18,400, and nearly 3,000 registered pieces have been sent out per day since Monday.

NEW COMPANIES.

Long List of Incorporations and Licenses.

Among the extra-provincial companies which have been licensed or registered during the past week to do business in British Columbia are: Burrill Rock Drill Co., Ltd., Brown Bros., Ltd., Caledonia Springs Co., Ltd., Dominion Express Co., E. A. Small Co., Ltd., Fitzgibbon & Co., Ltd., Knechtel Furniture Co., Ltd., Lawrence & Co., Ltd., Murray Shoe Co., Ltd., Northern Coal & Coke Co., Ltd., Princess Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Record Foundry & Machine Co., Slater Shoe Co., Ltd., Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Waldron Drouin Company, Ltd., Hallidie Machinery Co., Russell & Edwin Manufacturing Co. of New York, Salmon River Gold M. & M. Co. Incorporation has been granted to Alberni Power Co., Charles A. Bodies & Co., Ltd., Northern Development Co., Ltd., Realty Fruit & Land Co., Ltd., Taxicab, Ltd., Vancouver West End Club, Ltd., and Western Canada Underwriters, Limited.

The appointments are announced of Francis Webb, Ashcroft, as a judge of revision and appeal, vice D. W. Rowlands, resigned, and Penrose C. Morris, Vancouver, as a notary public.

A notice over the signature of the clerk of the House, Thornton Fell, appearing in the Provincial Gazette, announces that the time limit, by the rules of the House, for the presentation of petitions for private bills desired to be obtained from the legislature at the approaching session will expire on January 22, while such private bills must be presented to the House not later than February 2, and reports from committees thereupon received later than February 9. These expiry dates are subject, in the usual manner, to extension by vote of the House, on motion of the chairman of the interested standing select committee.

REDISTRIBUTION.

United States Congress Will Act on Recent Census.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The passage of a law fixing the basis of representation in the House of Representatives is practically a certainty at the present session of congress, according to Chairman Crumpacker of the House committee on census. Crumpacker said to-day that his committee was preparing a bill based on the new census that would place the number of congressmen at about 400. Crumpacker had a long conference with Champ Clark in regard to the proposed measure.

VANCOUVER POLICE FORCE

Vancouver, Dec. 22.—At a special meeting of the police commissioners there was considerable discussion as to the needs of the police force for the forthcoming year.

Chief Chamberlin said that he could not adequately police the city with his present force. There were only 49 patrolmen and 18 of these were employed on point duty guarding street crossings. With Hastings Townsite, District Lot 301 and South Vancouver all likely to come in, additional men would certainly be needed.

The commissioners, in discussing the matter, agreed that Chief Chamberlin would require at least forty additional men, and sub-stations would also have to be established at outlying points. No resolution was passed, as it was felt that any estimates would have to be submitted to next year's council.

ORE OUTPUT IN BOUNDARY.

Phoenix, Dec. 22.—The ore shipment from mines in the Boundary district during the past week total 36,178 tons, the largest weekly output for nearly a year, and brings output for the year to date up to 1,614,580 tons, which exceeds any past yearly record. The output during the week was: Granby, 21,365 tons; Mother Lode, 8,128; Rawhide, 4,000; Snowshoe, 2,000; Jack Pot, 420; Number Seven, 175. The Granby smelter treated 21,775 tons of ore this week, making its total for the year to date, 986,648 tons. The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter treated 13,220 tons during the seven days, with a total of 393,767 tons for the year.

SPANISH CHAMBER OBSTRUCTION

Madrid, Dec. 23.—The discussion of the "padlock bill" was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Catholic members, following their tactics of obstruction, introduced endless amendments. Premier Canalejas then moved that the Chamber sit until the bill was voted. This motion was adopted and the session continued until daybreak.

TEMPTED BY TREACLE.

A too eager appetite for treacle was the cause of a moose tragedy which seemed specially provided for the entertainment of the passengers by the Christmas steamship, express which arrived at Montreal from Winnipeg a few days ago.

As the heavily-laden express, with nearly three hundred pasengers on board, came to a stop, amid the glittering silvery snow that covered the brown precipitous banks of a gully which is spanned by a steel bridge, between Otter and Missanable, sixty-five miles west of Chapleau, strange, unearthly sounds, something between fearful howls and yells, reverberated in the clear air.

While the passengers were wondering what strange thing had happened in the solitudes, the brakeman was seen rushing forward with a rifle, and in an instant another sound, the sharp report of a Winchester, varied the strange noises of the December morning. Then there was stillness.

A little later the carcass of a large moose was being dragged to the baggage car.

The full explanation came later. The leakage from a treacle cask in a freight train had smeared and sweetened the snow for a side of the track near the edge of the gully, and the moose wandering about the gulch, had liked the sweetened snow. He followed the delicacy too far, for in the lattice work of the bridge his great head and antlers were pinned and held secure. As the train from the west approached the ravine the engine-driver and fireman heard the terrific growls and saw the writhing of the animal in torture. They stopped the train to secure so rare a prize for the dining car, and at the same time put an end to the agony of that monarch of the wilds.

BERKELEY RUGBY PLAYERS ARRIVE

WELCOMED AT WHARF BY LOCAL COMMITTEE

California Team an Exceptionally Strong One—Its Personnel

(From Friday's Daily.)

The California boys who are to try and wrest the Pacific coast championship from Victoria in a series of three games arrived here last night from the south by the steamer Queen and were met by a representative committee of the Victoria Rugby Club, who went on board and welcomed the visitors. Afterwards they were escorted to a special car which was waiting for them and they proceeded to the Oak Bay hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay here.

From this on and till their first match the Berkeley boys will be out training every day at the Oak Bay grounds. While here the visitors will be the guests of honor at a theatre party, a banquet and a ball.

The following are the members of the team: Coach, Schaffer and Chet Allen assistant trainer Volz, Douglas Markwart, Malatesta, H. Phleger, King Dolan, Jordon, Emerson, Wheeler, Fleming, Morris, Elliott, S. Allen, Evans, Peart, Dwiggins, Price, Baker.

The Victoria team has not been definitely decided upon yet. The local players are out training every day, and making a bid for a place in the team that will oppose the Californians.

The Berkeley team is an exceptionally strong one. Douglas is an exceedingly well-equipped man for a front rank position and has not played before for the reason that he has not been eligible. The trainers expect him to develop into 'varsity form with the gaining of experience, his work on the squad even though he has not been eligible for the team in the past, giving much promise. Markwart is a veteran of four seasons, not as heavy as Douglas but of nearly perfect form and excells in aggressiveness. H. Phleger has made a strong bid for the big team twice and will undoubtedly qualify before he graduates. His showing in the past, despite his youthfulness, has resulted in his being put on the training table each of the past two seasons. Malatesta is a sophromore of promise but unproven ability. The California 'varsity during the next eleven months will need some new material in the front rank and Malatesta may be able to "cut the mustard."

King is the big freshman forward of this year, the only one of his classmates who was just nosed off the 'varsity this year, although Emerson also made a strong bid for the honor. King and Emerson are counted upon to fill the vacancies in the forwards created by the graduation of Ashley and Hardy, of this year's team.

Dolan played at Nevada two seasons, was picked for the All-American team that toured Australia last summer but was unable to go because of his decision to accept a position in a mine in Nevada; last fall he entered California and, like Douglas, found himself unable to compete on the California team because of the one-year residence rule. He nevertheless stayed out on the squad and played with the Olympic club team and consequently is not rusty at the game. He is big but not beefy, fierce, hard-working and good with the boot.

Jordan is the biggest man Berkeley ever developed at Rugby. He weighs 235 lbs and is literally a mountain of strength. He is so fast that he has been played with success in back field positions, in fact, makes a very good inside five. At the same time Jordan is a man of most pleasing personality, and is a natural leader among the players.

Wheeler is a junior, who went in as substitute in the game with Stanford last month. He has developed more in the one season he has been out for football than any other man on the squad. Wheeler, too, is a gentleman of the first water and a favorite among his team-mates.

Fleming suffered a broken hand this season that prevented his best qualities from being shown. He is a freshman and while not so strong as King or Emerson, seems to have the makings.

Morris is said to be the best half-back in California, being decidedly better than Erb, of Stanford, who plays the same position. His miraculous ability to get the ball to the inside five has sayed California both against Stanford and the teams in the Antipodes.

Captain Elliott and outside five Chet Allen are a pair which can't be matched in college circles in the west. Elliott is the more reliable while Allen is the quicker to grasp a new situation, and executes a play before his opponent has discovered the opening. Elliott has played three times on the big team and Allen twice. Peart is a jolly good wing, has made his C, and this year did so with the greatest credit to himself. At centre three he is not so well known, but his alertness, kicking ability and speed make him valuable anywhere in the back field.

S. Allen is not a big C man but is one of the speediest wings on the team, but his lightness has in the past kept him off from the team, Watts, who has usually played here being a veteran of four years. Evans, at the other wing, is a C. man, played in good form this year with Stanford, and will be a credit to the team. Captain Dwiggins of this year's team has played four years against Stanford, and while one of the smallest is one of the surest back-field men yet produced by either university. He is a remarkable punter, and an enthusiastic man on the field. Price is a very fine punter, but is not an experienced man, although he has been twice on the squad. Baker is one of the substitutes on this year's team that may place next year, and can be counted on to annex a try from the wing position should he be given half an opening.

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