

LONG WRANGLE IN PROSPECT

"Regular" and "Progressive" Senators at Loggerheads in Regard to Placing Members on Committees.

DEMOCRATS MAY HAVE TO ARBITRATE

Failure to Organize Committees Likely to Delay Legislation, Including Bill on Canadian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Democrats of the senate may be called upon to arbitrate the differences between the Republican "regulars" and "Progressives" over the question of committee assignments.

This unprecedented situation was predicted tonight following the adjournment of a meeting of the Republican committee on committees, at which the demands of the "Progressives" for the right to dictate one-fourth of the Republican members on all committees was again denied.

The "Progressives" did not ask for a formal recognition, but this made no difference in the vote of seven to four, by which their original demands were defeated. It was said the "Progressives" will appeal to the senate from the assignments of the committee on committees, and in this way the Democrats will be called in to settle the difficulty.

Neither of the Republican factions is disposed to shirk the responsibility of the situation. If the dispute sets into the hands of Democratic senators it is predicted the result may be far more unsatisfactory. The "Progressives" expect that no one could forecast the legislative results of the session. Just what action the Democrats would take as arbitrators is speculative. The dispute is likely to delay action on the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

At today's meeting a resolution adopted yesterday, which provided for the organization of the committees in alphabetical order was reconsidered, and Senator Gallinger, as chairman of the committee, was instructed to bring in a tentative list of assignments. But this action was not taken without opposition from the "Progressives," who insisted on their right to designate their representatives on committees. When they were voted down the "Progressives" retired to the committee room. They do not relish the prospect of having Mr. Gallinger name the Progressive members of the committee, and while they make no declaration of this effect, it is plainly their purpose to oppose the chairman's action whenever it fails to meet their requirements of one-fourth of the Republican committee assignments.

In such a conflict in the committee as would ensue it is expected the seven regular members would stand together in supporting the "Gallinger" selections. The defeat of amendments offered by the "Progressives" would follow, and in the event the "Progressives" refused to accept the situation, would take the case to the senate. The principal contention in the committee on committees is over the assignments to the committee on appropriations, which is expected to handle the entire budget, judicial and foreign relations.

HOWE SOUND RAILROAD

Plans for the last section of the Howe Sound & Northern railway are stated to have been filed with the department of railways, covering 25 miles from the summit of Anderson lake to Lillooet. The line in its entirety will extend from Newport, on Howe Sound, to Lillooet, on the Fraser river, a distance of 120 miles in all. Track has already been laid for twelve miles from the seaboard terminus, and freight trains are being regularly operated thereupon, while the advancing road is serving a very useful purpose in facilitating the operations of large lumbering concerns. It is said, indeed, that the receipts from lumber and rough timber traffic as the construction advances is sufficient to pay for the road.

It is officially announced that the extension of the line from the present terminal towards Green lake and Pemberton Meadows will be undertaken shortly. Plans of the surveys between Newport and the summit, near Anderson lake, were filed several months ago, and recent filing completing the task. The official surveys show that excellent gradients for the entire route have been secured. The maximum grade to be overcome is only 1.6 per cent, and that only for a short distance over the main divide near Anderson lake.

Chief Engineer Nelson has just returned from Pemberton Meadows, where he completed surveys in connection with a project for draining the lower end of the Meadows, a small portion of the valley. The work will be undertaken this spring, and the cooperation of local land owners has been secured by the Howe Sound & Northern Land Company.

REBELLION QUELLED

Albanians Subdued by Help of Strong Reinforcements Sent Recently. WASHINGTON, April 22.—With the arrival of strong reinforcements from Constantinople, the rebellion in the Albanian vilayet of Scutari has been quelled by the Turkish government, according to advices to the Turkish ambassador here.

Blatt and Converse

EL PASO, April 22.—Edwin Blatt and Lawrence Converse, who were released from the Mexican prison in Juarez today were immediately placed under \$500 bonds each in the El Paso district court for their appearance May 5 as witnesses. They are wanted to testify against Ascension Archuleta, who is under arrest charged with being one of their kidnapers.

Dr. Hyde's Case

KANSAS CITY, April 22.—Attorneys for Dr. B. Clark Hyde, in whose behalf the supreme court of Missouri recently reversed a verdict convicting him of the murder of Colonel Thomas H. Swope and remanded the case for a new trial, filed with the clerk of the circuit court here tonight a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the physician. Notice was also served upon Prosecutor Virgil Conkling that on next Monday morning Dr. Hyde's attorney will appear before Judge James H. Slover and ask that the writ be granted. If the court takes the action sought, Dr. Hyde will be released from jail.

Celebrate Millennium

PARIS, April 22.—This is a year of centenaries and anniversaries, and after Rome comes Rouen. All Normandy will be in fetes from the 28th to the 30th of May celebrating the millenary of the conversion of the Normans to Christianity. This time the Church, which is in mourning in Rome, will take a leading part in the fetes, and a solemn "Triduum" will be celebrated in the churches of Rouen, as a prelude to the civil fetes. Jeanne d'Arc was burnt in the market-plate of Rouen on May 30, so that the fetes will include this memorable anniversary. On May 28, Mgr. Touchet, the Bishop of Orleans, will pronounce a eulogy on the saint, as well as a panegyric on the actual date.

LAND GRABBERS WORK IN ALASKA

Senator La Follette's Resolution Likely to Open Up Coal Controversy—Richard S. Ryan's Operations.

SEATTLE, April 22.—Senator La Follette's resolution, adopted by the United States senate last Thursday, calling on the secretary of the interior for information relative to President Taft's executive order of October 12, 1910, withdrawing from the Chugach forest reserve 12,800 acres of tide land on Controller Bay, Alaska, has revived the whole Alaska coal controversy.

Controller Bay is the situated on a point to the great Bering River confluence, in which are nested all but one of the groups of claims which have been under investigation. The bay shore is shallow, but ships could load coal at trestles built across the mud flats to deep water.

It is alleged that last summer the steamer A. G. Lindsay landed on the shore of Controller Bay more than five miles of barbed wire fence consigned to Richard S. Ryan. It is alleged also that early on the morning after President Taft's order was issued, Richard Ryan, former delegate to congress from Alaska, staked all the land open, posting notices of location under soldiers' scrip. Ryan's operations are said to be financed by Probst, Wetzlar and Co., Lords Court Building, New York. Ryan, according to land office officials, was engaged all last summer in surveying the lands subsequently opened, and his engineers are known as Guggenheim employees.

At the Seattle office of the Alaska or Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate, today it was said that nothing was known of Ryan's movements.

PLAN PURCHASE OF H. M. S. EGERIA

Resolution Passed by Vancouver Branch of Navy League Authorizing Committee to Take Action.

SECURING FUNDS MADE CONDITION

Proposition Opposed by Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, Because of Absence of Assurance of Money.

VANCOUVER, April 22.—Definite plans to undertake the purchase of H. M. S. Egeria were formulated tonight at a special meeting of the Navy League in Pender Hall. A resolution was drafted and passed as follows: "That this meeting authorize the executive committee to tender for the Egeria, a sum to be decided upon by them, provided we are able to get said sum subscribed or promised before submitting the tender."

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, the retiring president, was the only opponent of the resolution, though Rev. John Antle feared that perhaps the meeting was a little too sanguine as to the price for which the vessel could be had and maintained.

While Sir Charles opposed the resolution, he wished it understood that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement. Past experience had convinced him, however, that greater assurance than was at present at hand should be secured before authorizing anyone to make a tender under any circumstances. He and Mr. Antle were overruled by the majority of those present, who felt sure that once the project was undertaken sufficient funds would be forthcoming.

Auto Records Broken

DAYTONA, Fla., April 22.—Two world's records were to smash here today when Bob Burman drove a 200 horse power Blitzen Benz a mile on the beach in 20.12 seconds, and again when he went a kilometer in 16.27 seconds. Both records had previously been held by Barney Oldfield, the mile at 27.33 seconds and the kilometer at 17.04 seconds.

Kierman in Court

NORWICH, N. Y., April 22.—Patrick J. Kierman, former president of the Defunct Fidelity Funding Co., whose case involved many Catholic institutions throughout the country, pleaded not guilty today to the indictments charging larceny in the first degree. In default of bail he was placed in jail. The indictments charge Kierman with obtaining \$10,000 from the First National Bank of Earlville on a false statement of his financial condition. He came here from New York yesterday after Chenango county officials had gone to New York for him.

TO MAKE ATTACK ON BORDER TOWN

Insurrectos Surrounding Ojinaga Are Directed to Make Assault Because of Reinforcements Sent for Garrison.

DOUGLAS AFFAIR MAY BE REPEATED

PRESIDIO, Tex., April 22.—General Sanchez, commanding the insurrectos, besieging Ojinaga, has received a telegram directing him to attack the town at once, as federals were marching from Chihuahua to the relief of the garrison. The reinforcements cannot possibly arrive in less than nine days.

Detachments of rebels guard all the trails and roads leading through the mountains to Ojinaga. About 1,800 surround Ojinaga, and the two brass field pieces, one of them the famous McGilroy gun from El Paso, are planted near the southern end of the town. The American company of twenty-six men commanded by a man who fights under the name of "Death Valley Slim," will operate the cannon and machine guns. An attack is expected. Sightseers have been warned to keep away from the Rio Grande during the expected battle to prevent a repetition of the Agua Prieta incident. General Leon and Colonel Toribio Ortega and Col. Antonio Villarreal command the insurrectos.

TROOPS CALLED ON

Companies of National Guard Summoned to Muscatine to Keep Order. MUSCATINE, Ia., April 22.—Three companies of the Iowa National Guard again were called to this city tonight to assist in the maintenance of order in connection with the buttonworkers' strike. Governor R. W. Carroll issued orders for the calling of the troops here late tonight. The immediate cause, it is said, was the determination of the labor leaders here to hold a huge outdoor mass meeting tomorrow afternoon. Clarence Darrow, an attorney of Chicago, April 22, had been invited to make an address to the meeting, which Sheriff David Yost had ordered called off. This labor official refused to do, according to reports. All is quiet tonight.

EUROPEANS SAFER

More Reassuring News Received from Mexico—Tribesmen Still Troublesome. TANGIER, April 22.—A despatch from Tangier, dated April 15, says the situation growing out of the revolt of the tribesmen was then unchanged, but that the Europeans there were less anxious than they had been. The despatch said the prices of foodstuffs also had been reduced.

Ex-Chief Wappenstein

SEATTLE, April 22.—Former Chief of Police Charles W. Wappenstein entered a plea of not guilty when he was arraigned today on the indictment charging him with securing \$250 from disorderly and gambling houses, were overruled by the superior court.

Alaska Railway Rates

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The governor of Alaska has been instructed by the secretary of the interior to receive all complaints and hear all evidence in the matter of railroad rates in that territory for presentation to the secretary for action. Only two railroads are now operating in Alaska. The jurisdiction over Alaska rates is held by the secretary of the interior because of the refusal of the interstate commerce commission to assume the authority, which decision was upheld subsequently by the United States Supreme court.

BIG INCREASE IN ASSESSED VALUES

Preliminary Figures Indicate Growth in Real Estate and Improvement Values Over Tax Rate.

Preliminary figures of this year's assessment of land indicate that when the assessment roll is finally compiled values in the city will be shown to have increased nearly \$5,000,000 over those of a year ago. City Assessor Northcott, assisted by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. A. H. Mitchell, has been at work for the past two months preparing the roll, which must be completed and submitted to the city council not later than May 15. The assessable value of land alone for this year as shown by these preliminary figures is \$46,001,442, compared with \$37,915,310, the aggregate for lands and improvements a year ago. The land values, the various wards are estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Value. Ward One: \$7,203,170; Ward Two: 10,329,425; Ward Three: 9,478,325; Ward Four: 9,832,111; Ward Five: 9,172,411.

Total: \$46,001,442. In consequence of the decision made by the ratepayers at the January election, when the referendum favoring the doing away with the tax on improvements was passed, it is altogether probable that no tax will be levied on improvements this year. Last year improvements to the amount of fifty per cent of their value, were taxed, while land values were taxed to their full assessable value. Last year the tax rate was twenty-six and one-quarter mills. While the estimates for the present year have not yet been finally passed and the aggregate expenditure which must be provided for is not definitely known it is altogether probable that with a great increase in assessable values this year a rate lower than that levied last year will be struck this year. In fact Alderman Bishop, chairman of the finance committee, believes a rate of about twenty mills will suffice to meet the city's financial needs for the year.

Shoe Manufacturers Object

BOSTON, April 22.—In adopting a memorial to congress today, the directors of the New England Shoe & Leather Association characterized the proposal to place leather, boots and shoes on the free list as "unwise, uncommercial and inexcusable."

ALL ARE READY FOR ARMISTICE

Agreement for Cessation of Hostilities in Mexico Likely to be Concluded in Immediate Future.

PERMANENT PEACE MAY THEN ENSUE

Unofficial Negotiations Now Proceeding Between Dr. Gomez and Parties Representing Federal Government.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A long step toward restoring tranquility in Mexico was taken today. After a series of unofficial conferences, including the overtures of many go-betweens, General Francisco I. Madero, Jr., acknowledged leader of the insurrectos, today formally advised Dr. Vasquez Gomez, his diplomatic representative in the United States, to consummate the armistice with the federal government which, in the last few days, had been urged by mutual friends. The armistice has met with the approval of the Mexican government, and is a preliminary step to peace negotiations designed to adjust various differences out of which the revolution grew. Tonight the conditions of the armistice are speeding back and forth over the wires for the approval of both sides in the revolution. They include chiefly the immediate suspension of hostilities, as well as the discontinuance of troop movements, the establishment of a definite period in which the truce is to be effective, the zone to be comprehended in it and permission for both sides to secure food supplies and free telegraphic communication.

While the peace negotiations between the United States and Mexico towards events on the border has not as yet been clearly defined, the general opinion in official circles was that the amicable settlement of the Mexican revolution would in a great measure relieve the United States of the necessity of making any move in response to protests of American citizens regarding the danger of border warfare. President Taft and his cabinet were pleased to learn that peace in Mexico was in prospect.

An evidence of the desire for peace was the issuance tonight of two statements, one by the Mexican embassy and the other by Dr. Gomez, declaring, in substance, that neither side had taken the initiative in proposing the armistice. It was inferred that an effort was being made by Dr. Gomez as the agent of the revolutionist party, and the Mexican government, to forestall friction in future peace negotiations by the possible cry of "triumph" or "victory" for either side.

By Intermediate Parties

Dr. Gomez said that armistice proposals had not been made originally by the revolutionists, but intermediate parties had suggested the idea stimulated by the Mexican embassy and the other by Dr. Gomez, declaring, in substance, that neither side had taken the initiative in proposing the armistice. It was inferred that an effort was being made by Dr. Gomez as the agent of the revolutionist party, and the Mexican government, to forestall friction in future peace negotiations by the possible cry of "triumph" or "victory" for either side.

BODIES HURLED A HUNDRED FEET

Seven Killed and Six Seriously Injured by Explosion of Gasoline Tank Car in Suburb of St. Louis.

FOUR OF VICTIMS FROM ONE FAMILY

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Four persons, two men and two women, died in a hospital here tonight, making the deaths resulting from the explosion of a tank car of gasoline today number seven. Six others are seriously burned.

The car was standing on the Wabash tracks at the plant of the Bell Oil Company. Those immediately killed by the explosion were: Mrs. Emma Dallwitz, her granddaughter, Emma Dallwitz and Edwin Young, a Wabash fireman who was standing near the car. Their clothes were blown from their bodies, and all were found more than a hundred feet from the car.

Of the dead, six resided near where the tank car was standing. Four of them are of one family, and a boy of the family who is the only living member may lose both hands. A fire resulted from the explosion, but it did little damage to property.

QUEER REPOSITORY

Cook Finds \$850 in Sheep's Carcass Upon Which He was Operating—Left There by Clerk. PORTLAND, April 22.—When the chief cook of the Commercial Club cut into the upper ribs of a sheep's carcass today, \$850 in gold and silver coins and currency fell out upon the kitchen floor. There was a hurrying and scurrying in the culinary department of the club, and soon the treasure had been gathered up. A telephone call to the market from which the mutton had been obtained revealed the fact that a clerk had placed the money inside the carcass for safe keeping after banking hours. It had not been missed and probably would not have been missed until banking time today.

Pitcher Craig Likely to Die

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—George W. M. ("Lefty") Craig, pitcher of the Indianapolis club of the American association, shot by a burglar in his room at the training quarters of the club early yesterday, was in a critical condition tonight. Surgeons held out little hope of his recovery. According to the police, they have no clue to the identity of the person who shot Craig.

Sought in South America

NEW YORK, April 22.—Robert E. Davie, the Boston "boy broker," under indictment for embezzlement got back to the United States tonight after a flight to South America. He will be taken to Boston for trial. Caught in Rio de Janeiro, Davie said little during the voyage, but one of the ship's officers said he appeared to be "one of the happiest persons on board."

Postal Savings Banks

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 22.—"This office has been forced to refuse to accept more money from people not entitled to deposit here than is on deposit now," said Postmaster W. T. Cavanaugh, head of the Olympia postal savings bank today. Money has been received from Alaska, Eastern Washington and Oregon, but to mention the large cities on Puget Sound. One man in Alaska sent down \$100 each month for three months, as the third one had been started before the first money order he forwarded, and which had been rejected, was received by him in the mail. Postmaster Cavanaugh says the postal savings bank is reaching the people desired, and that April is going to break all records.

TO BE TAKEN UP BY CONFERENCES

Methodist Church Stirred Up Over "No Tamere" Decree—To Seek Government Intervention.

TORONTO, April 22.—The Methodists are aroused over the "No Tamere" decree of the Roman Catholic church, and the matter will be taken up by every Methodist conference from British Columbia to Newfoundland at their meetings in May and June. Between forty and fifty representative men of the Dominion of Canada and the Methodist church have been appointed a committee to follow up the resolutions asking for the government intervention passed last Thursday. These men represent all the conferences.

Object in Brigham's Motion

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Utah's decision to place a picture of Brigham Young on the silver service to be presented to the battleship Utah was denounced at the closing session here today of the 20th continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A resolution was adopted protesting against the action and providing for a committee of three to urge the secretary of the navy not to accept the service. With the election today of Miss Harriett L. Lake, of Iowa, as one of the vice-presidents general of the organization, she having called off election on Thursday by a narrow margin, the entire administration ticket for the next two years was placed in office.

U. S. and Mexico

LONDON, April 22.—The weekly newspapers comment on the formidable year of operations in American intervention in Mexico. The Spectator makes a comparison of the situation on the North American continent and Great Britain's difficulties in the South African War. It asks if Great Britain needs 400,000 men and two million horses, occupying a region half the size of Mexico, how many troops would the United States require to deal with 1,000,000 Mexicans? The article expresses the greatest friendliness for the United States and hopes that country will not abandon the Monroe Doctrine, but it urges there is imminent danger in insisting on Monroeism without having the means to make good the doctrine.

RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPLOSION

Charge Made Against Indianapolis Man in Connection With Dynamiting of Los Angeles Times Building.

JOHN J. MCNAMARA UNDER ARREST

Proceedings Under Direction of Detective Wm. J. Burns—Large Quantity of Explosives Discovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—Charged with murder in the explosion that wrecked the building of the Los Angeles Times, October 1, 1910, causing the death of 21 persons, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Structural Workers, was arrested at the office of the organization here today.

The warrant was based on an indictment found by a grand jury at Los Angeles, and was served by William J. Burns, the detective, accompanied by Indianapolis detectives. Burns said he would start tonight for Los Angeles with McNamara, Governor Marshall having honored requisition papers.

Responsibility for explosions in other parts of the country will be placed as the result of an investigation now in progress, Burns said. He added that J. E. McNamara, brother of John J. McNamara, and Orin McManigle, were detained by the police in Chicago as having knowledge of the Los Angeles Times explosion.

After the arrest of McNamara, Burns and other detectives searched the offices of the association of bridge and structural iron workers, and detained there other officials during an examination of papers and records. When the detectives were in the office of a meeting of the executive board was in progress. Attending it were F. M. Ryan, of Chicago, president; H. W. Legleiter, Pittsburg; P. A. Cooley, New Orleans; E. A. Clancy, San Francisco; J. J. Young, Boston, and J. L. Butler, Buffalo. These men were permitted to leave the offices afterward.

Other Explosions

The detectives declined to say whether they had found any evidence against McNamara. The warrant against McNamara charges him specifically with murder, complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, and also alleges that he was implicated in an explosion at the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, on December 24, 1910.

Detective Burns said further developments were expected to disclose perpetrators of explosions directed against employers here, at Omaha, Neb., Columbus, Ind., and other places.

At midnight on March 23 last, explosions occurred in the courthouse at Omaha, under construction, and at the plant of Caldwell and Drake at Columbus, Ind. They were the contractors for the courthouse. They estimate their loss at \$15,000. They said they had had disputes with the ironworkers' union.

On the night of October 24, 1909, a new telephone exchange building, a sawmill and garage at the home of Albert Van Sprockelsen, a contractor here, were almost destroyed by explosions of dynamite. Van Sprockelsen had employed non-union workers in several of his contracts. He was engaged in constructing the telephone exchange building, and a part of the material was being prepared at the sawmill. After the explosions he discharged his non-union workmen and engaged union men. Police investigation apparently came to nothing.

EXPLOSIONS

Detective Burns said a detective from Los Angeles has been here several days, but their movements were carefully hidden by the police until the raid was made.

Explosives Found

Detective Burns, with local police officers, in searching tonight the basement of the building where the union offices are located, found 44 sticks (about 80 pounds) of dynamite, 200 feet of fuse, 500 dynamite caps, one dozen small alarm clocks and a leather case made to carry a ten-pound can of nitroglycerine.

Detective Burns, Superintendent of Police Hyland and Chief of Detectives Holtz, of this city, found tonight seventeen sticks of dynamite and seven cans of nitro-glycerine in a barn owned by T. H. Jones, a structural iron worker, and located near here, which Jones says was placed there last January by McNamara.

Burns says Orin McManigle, who was arrested in Detroit, told him here that

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STEWART WILL BE GRAIN PORT

President of Land Company Predicts That Peace River Fields Will Ship Via Panama Canal.

That Stewart, at the head of Portland Canal, which is to be the terminus of the Canada North Eastern railway when the present Portland Canal short line is extended across the valleys of the Naas and Peace to Edmonton will be the shipping port from which wheat laden grain will carry the wheat exported from the immense wheatfields to be opened up by the new railway by way of the Panama canal when that waterway is finished, was the prophecy made by R. M. Stewart, president of the Stewart Land Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company which has just been held in the offices in the Pemberton block. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Stewart said that the future before Stewart was a great one. It was the port through which the Naas and Peace valley products would reach the world's markets, and the gateway to an area which would prove to be very rich when developed. He referred to the coal lands found near Hazelton, the placer grounds to which prospectors are now hurrying in the Naas, a field free from lumber, where good results were anticipated—the prospect of immigration into the lands of the Peace valley, the last great west by way of Stewart, when the railroad to be constructed from Edmonton west to reach the sea at Stewart was completed. Mr. Stewart went on to tell of the present growth of the city with a country, yet in the making behind it—a city with light, water, schools, telephone system, good hotels, and practically all modern conveniences. He told of how the provincial government had realized the future before the district, and had acted accordingly, and told of the construction, now under way, of the Dominion telegraph line, the art of the aids to navigation being laid in Portland canal by the Quadra for the future shipping, of the mineral wealth of the country beyond Stewart, and dealt optimistically with the future.

The report of the directors for the past year was as follows: The financial report presented by the treasurer shows a net profit for the year of \$15,539.35, which we feel sure you will agree is very satisfactory. The disbursements have been comparatively small considering the amount of business transacted, the business necessitating a staff of manager, secretary and six assistants.

Our inventories have all been made at actual cost of the land, plus improvements, such as surveying, clearing of streets, partially grading same, etc. This means that the \$68 lots we now have subdivided cost us slightly less than \$47 each. In addition to this we still have 117 acres inventoried at \$100 per acre. It will be easily seen that these figures simply represent the cost of the property to the company, and do not in any way show the present value of the lots.

It is gratifying to note that profits made from commissions on resale of property and stocks, interest to date, from the leased lots and amounts received from drawing up agreements and transfers, practically cover the expenditure for the year. This means that we have sold our property without any cost to ourselves, and we feel that on the standing we now have as a real estate firm and our policy of always studying the best interests of our clients, this branch of our business will materially increase until we shall be paying a very handsome dividend from this source alone.

The majority of our sales are now made through our own offices, thus reducing the commission paid to agents to \$191.23, from which \$145.75, as paid last year. One of the greatest benefits we have had in the town has been the excellent water and electric light by the Stewart-Portland Canal Power, Light & Water Co., in which company we now have stock to the amount of \$4,400. We have to thank this company for not having had to face a serious fire or epidemic.

We also erected a fire hall for the fire brigade at a cost of \$1,893.84, for which they pay rent, which nets us \$1,000 on the investment.

Besides this, we have built, on the 19th street, a mineral exhibit building, at a cost of \$700, which is now well equipped with fine samples of ore from all the mines in the district, making it possible for visitors to get a comprehensive view of the mineral wealth of the camp, even if they only make a short stay and have no time to tramp the hills to the various mines.

Although last year's business was not so satisfactory, we believe that the coming year will be even better. The mines actively worked through the winter have proved beyond a doubt the presence of deep-seated ore bodies, and the fact is now being established by them on an early shipping basis. This is being facilitated by the construction of the Canadian Northeastern Railway, from the mouth of American Creek at Stewart and thence to deep water via the new pier already constructed, being a total distance of about 14 miles, which will be in operation by the end of June.

In addition to the railway wharf, the Dominion government has completed a wharf from deep water to the centre of the town, at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

We have also another great asset to the town, the Naas valley lands, which the natural outlet is, without question, the Portland Canal, cutting as it does, the whole of the coast-mount-

tain range, with the exception of one low pass, easily negotiated. These great advantages to railway construction have been already recognized, the fact being borne out by the charter granted to the Canadian Northeastern railway from Stewart to the Eastern boundary of British Columbia, thus making Stewart the distributing point for the vast interior of Northern British Columbia and the Peace River.

CHINA PLANNING EXTENSIVE WORK

People of Famine District May Be Employed in Restoring River Channel—Stories of the Plague.

PEKIN, April 20.—Between Kirin and K'an-yuan an ancient hero's tomb of the Golden Tartar dynasty of China (overthrown by Genghis Khan) has just been discovered. His head, the crown or family name of Wanyen, which is that of the present Manchu dynasty. The unending Chinese dynastic histories prove conclusively that this was one of the Early Manchu (Yuechi) emperors, a Royal Prince named Lou-shih, who in the year 1126 captured the last of the Cathayan Emperors of China. Unfortunately—or perhaps fortunately, as the things may now go to a civilized museum—the Japanese have rifled the tomb. They found two bodies in coffins, but these crumbled to dust at once. However, there were also six utensils, besides gold and silver ornaments, and a silver crown weighing 42 oz. All these the Japanese carried off, and no one present could say them nay. In view of Mr. Baddeley's recent explorations in Manchuria, this discovery is important, for at least three centuries, the Cathayans, Nuchans and Mongols in succession ruled as emperors of North China at Pekin.

A Gigantic Work. In view of the terrible famine now raging in North Kiang Su and An Hwei provinces, the Chinese government is contemplating the employment of starving millions upon the gigantic work of reconducting the Lower Hwai River by its proper channel to the sea, instead of allowing it to dissipate itself into the lakes and Grand Canal. Dutch engineers have already been engaged to estimate the probable cost of this important job. The evil of the present want of a proper channel is that the Yellow River may at any moment repossess itself of the Hwai Valley, as it has often done before.

One of the disputes between Russia and China is, about the abandoned Chinese villages opposite Argun, on the Biagovschensk side of the Amur. When the great massacre of 1900 took place, the sixty-four Chinese villages fell into ruin, as all the Chinese inhabitants had been ruthlessly driven into the river. The Chinese consider that they have a right to the restoration of these places.

Most of the Tientsin merchants have shut up shop and left Urumtsi (or Tihwa, capital of Turkestan province) since the military revolt and the disastrous fire of last autumn. The immediate reason is that there is no money for rebuilding the devastated official and bazaar quarter, and the authorities had been contemplating a forced tax of 25 per cent on the capital of all merchants for this purpose. Naturally, this unfortunate state of affairs affects Russian trade.

Female Calendar. The "Hoi Pao" contains a wonderfully clear article on the disadvantages to China of preserving the old solar-lunar or "female" calendar instead of accepting at once the western or "male" (i.e. solar) calendar, so as to bring China into line with civilized powers in all that concerns status, contract and political economy. It appears that the moon exactly 1,000 years ago, one Shen Kwob had already proposed that the year should always begin at the first day of spring, that there should be no intercalary moon about every third year, and that the year should consist of twenty-four solar divisions marking the 1st and 15th degrees of each zodiacal sign entered by the sun. The Astronomical Board had been considering the question of adopting Shen Kwob's system, but now it is considered that if a change is made, China had better follow Europe.

Many stories are told of the plague in North China. In one shop a tailor had eight apprentices. Two of these died, their bodies were hidden, and this was made. Then four more were stricken and died, and their bodies also concealed. But now the master was un-nerved. He gathered together his money, collecting what debts he could, and with a board of \$245 hurried off to the railway, determined to flee from the infected district, and the railway would not issue him a ticket. In despair he returned to his shop, and the day after he died. Two apprentices now survived. They divided his money, and looked forward to the enjoyment of their gains and of the property. Escape, however, was denied them. Both died, and when the bearers came to search the house they found the money equally shared sewn-up in the clothing on their dead bodies.

Inquiring Into Plague. The danger is over for the present. Delegates are now gathering for the conference in Mukden, which will meet under the presidency of Dr. W. Liensch. Many interesting questions await answer. What is the origin of the plague? Why did it not break out before? Why has it died out? Why has it become less virulent? What is the nature of the marmot plague? Will the pneumonic outbreak be succeeded by a bubonic infection? During the recent outbreak there has been an unusual mortality among horses, mules and pigs. These are pneumonic symptoms, but it is believed no plague infection. What is the explanation? Is the mortality a coincidence only? Finally, what is to prevent a recurrence of plague next October?

Infection was by direct contact. Rats and fleas played no known part in the infection. The attack was fulminant, there was no authentic case of recovery. Old persons and young children were equally susceptible, and were equally liable to die. In one family, out of 16 persons, there were only two survivors, a woman of 71 and her great-grand-

child of two. Evidence as to the value of inoculation is inconclusive, but evidence is overwhelming that nearly every case of death among the Europeans was preventable, and there have only been 50 deaths among a European population in the infected areas of North Manchuria of not less than 60,000. Astonishing indifference was manifested in the face of danger. Dr. Mesny, a brilliant French doctor who died, was examining unmasked the chest sounds of a patient with his naked ear when the patient coughed into his face and thus gave him his death. Dr. Michel, the Russian doctor whose death shocked the community, believing himself immune, showed a reckless disregard of precautions. When Pere Mettill was struck down in Hulunui a large Chinese town, the fellow-countryman from a neighboring district, Pere Delpal, came to nurse him. They had been friends from boyhood. Pere Delpal kissed his dying comrade on the lips, was infected, and died in three days. In the chief plague hospital 1,600 plague patients were admitted and 1,600 died. An aged Chinese quack of the old school named Kur, assisted by a dresser, was in charge of the hospital. They cared for the dying, superintended the removal of the dead, incurred appalling risks, took no precautions, and yet enjoyed complete immunity. Both were opium smokers.

A decree is expected constituting a responsible Chinese cabinet. It is probable that the Prince Ching will be the president, and that Natung and Hsu Hsi-chang will be vice-presidents. Duke Tsai-tse will probably take the portfolio of finance.

LAND GRABBERS WORK IN ALASKA

(Continued from Page 1.) except 1,320 feet that were filed upon before the bay was included in the national forest. The claimant to the 1,320 feet is the Controller Bay and Bering Coal Railway company, which was organized to develop the Davis-Lippy coal field in the Bering River district. Henry R. Harriman, attorney for the Davis-Lippy interests, said today: "The Controller Bay and Bering Coal Railway company has no connection with the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate or the railway projected by Harry White and his California associates. We have profited by no executive order, and no congressional act has been passed in our interest."

Land officials report that soldiers' scrip has been filed during the past year in the canyons that lead into the Bering River coalfields, and all the land adjoining the Davis-Lippy claims that has been staked with soldiers' scrip is worthless at present, but if the lands were to be withdrawn from the national forest the locators of the soldiers' scrip would claim a prior right of location.

An addition to Vancouver's population of at least 25,000 is looked for during the current year.

STEWART WILL BE GRAIN PORT

President of Land Company Predicts That Peace River Fields Will Ship Via Panama Canal.

That Stewart, at the head of Portland Canal, which is to be the terminus of the Canada North Eastern railway when the present Portland Canal short line is extended across the valleys of the Naas and Peace to Edmonton will be the shipping port from which wheat laden grain will carry the wheat exported from the immense wheatfields to be opened up by the new railway by way of the Panama canal when that waterway is finished, was the prophecy made by R. M. Stewart, president of the Stewart Land Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company which has just been held in the offices in the Pemberton block. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Stewart said that the future before Stewart was a great one. It was the port through which the Naas and Peace valley products would reach the world's markets, and the gateway to an area which would prove to be very rich when developed. He referred to the coal lands found near Hazelton, the placer grounds to which prospectors are now hurrying in the Naas, a field free from lumber, where good results were anticipated—the prospect of immigration into the lands of the Peace valley, the last great west by way of Stewart, when the railroad to be constructed from Edmonton west to reach the sea at Stewart was completed. Mr. Stewart went on to tell of the present growth of the city with a country, yet in the making behind it—a city with light, water, schools, telephone system, good hotels, and practically all modern conveniences. He told of how the provincial government had realized the future before the district, and had acted accordingly, and told of the construction, now under way, of the Dominion telegraph line, the art of the aids to navigation being laid in Portland canal by the Quadra for the future shipping, of the mineral wealth of the country beyond Stewart, and dealt optimistically with the future.

The report of the directors for the past year was as follows: The financial report presented by the treasurer shows a net profit for the year of \$15,539.35, which we feel sure you will agree is very satisfactory. The disbursements have been comparatively small considering the amount of business transacted, the business necessitating a staff of manager, secretary and six assistants.

Our inventories have all been made at actual cost of the land, plus improvements, such as surveying, clearing of streets, partially grading same, etc. This means that the \$68 lots we now have subdivided cost us slightly less than \$47 each. In addition to this we still have 117 acres inventoried at \$100 per acre. It will be easily seen that these figures simply represent the cost of the property to the company, and do not in any way show the present value of the lots.

It is gratifying to note that profits made from commissions on resale of property and stocks, interest to date, from the leased lots and amounts received from drawing up agreements and transfers, practically cover the expenditure for the year. This means that we have sold our property without any cost to ourselves, and we feel that on the standing we now have as a real estate firm and our policy of always studying the best interests of our clients, this branch of our business will materially increase until we shall be paying a very handsome dividend from this source alone.

The majority of our sales are now made through our own offices, thus reducing the commission paid to agents to \$191.23, from which \$145.75, as paid last year. One of the greatest benefits we have had in the town has been the excellent water and electric light by the Stewart-Portland Canal Power, Light & Water Co., in which company we now have stock to the amount of \$4,400. We have to thank this company for not having had to face a serious fire or epidemic.

We also erected a fire hall for the fire brigade at a cost of \$1,893.84, for which they pay rent, which nets us \$1,000 on the investment.

Besides this, we have built, on the 19th street, a mineral exhibit building, at a cost of \$700, which is now well equipped with fine samples of ore from all the mines in the district, making it possible for visitors to get a comprehensive view of the mineral wealth of the camp, even if they only make a short stay and have no time to tramp the hills to the various mines.

Although last year's business was not so satisfactory, we believe that the coming year will be even better. The mines actively worked through the winter have proved beyond a doubt the presence of deep-seated ore bodies, and the fact is now being established by them on an early shipping basis. This is being facilitated by the construction of the Canadian Northeastern Railway, from the mouth of American Creek at Stewart and thence to deep water via the new pier already constructed, being a total distance of about 14 miles, which will be in operation by the end of June.

In addition to the railway wharf, the Dominion government has completed a wharf from deep water to the centre of the town, at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

We have also another great asset to the town, the Naas valley lands, which the natural outlet is, without question, the Portland Canal, cutting as it does, the whole of the coast-mount-

tain range, with the exception of one low pass, easily negotiated. These great advantages to railway construction have been already recognized, the fact being borne out by the charter granted to the Canadian Northeastern railway from Stewart to the Eastern boundary of British Columbia, thus making Stewart the distributing point for the vast interior of Northern British Columbia and the Peace River.

The provincial government has appropriated \$25,000 for roads and trails, including one from Stewart to the Naas Valley, also \$10,000 for the improvement of streets in the town. A whole city block has been reserved and an appropriation of \$8,500 made for a school-house, and provision made in the estimates for a principal and three assistant teachers. The government have completed the erection of a substantial court house, recording office and homes for the various officials. The Light & Water Company will install a local and long distance telephone exchange within the next two months, and practically all of this has been done in the past 12 months.

ALL ARE READY FOR ARMISTICE

(Continued from Page 1.) taneously and had been successful in bringing it about.

The Mexican ambassador issued a statement indicating that the Mexican government was sincere in its desire to bring about peace, and also giving the assurance that his government had not taken the initiative.

The whole effect of the two statements, it was said, was to prevent the charge that constitutional government in Mexico had yielded to the force of arms. A summary of the statement issued follows:

The Mexican ambassador issued a statement with respect to the reports of armistice with the insurgents, that the government had made no preparation, but on the other hand, had openly and repeatedly made known their good disposition to consider any proposition made to them which should be reasonable and inspired by sentiments of true patriotism.

The ambassador asserted in unequivocal terms that the Mexican government had "the power and counted on moral and material means sufficient to obtain within a short time, a complete pacification."

As to the delations of Mexico and the United States, the ambassador said "The good will and conciliatory spirit of both governments are so manifest and sincere that most undoubtedly all questions that may arise will find in the future, as in the past, a friendly and peaceful solution satisfactory to the dignity and welfare of both sister republics."

Government Hopeful. MEXICO CITY, April 23.—With the acceptance by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., of the proposal of an armistice, Mexico believes the end of the revolution has arrived.

Obstacles may arise to prevent the consummation of an agreement for peace, but neither officials nor the public this afternoon expressed anything but optimism. What the terms will be cannot be told now, but it is reasonably certain that they will not include the resignation of General Diaz, at least for some time. That the general has agreed to leave the presidency on May 5, or any other date, is laughed at by members of the cabinet, and that he has expressed his intention to resign at all is denied by Minister of Finance Limantour.

News that Madero has agreed to the armistice was received here early this morning by the foreign office and was immediately transmitted to the other departments and to the president.

Keen satisfaction was expressed by Mr. De La Barra, who with Dr. Gomez began the negotiations and he said he believed little difficulty would now be experienced in arranging for permanent peace.

The great difficulty has been in getting the leader of the rebels to enter into any conference leading to a settlement other than on terms considered by the government as impossible. His statement this morning that he would not insist upon the immediate resignation of the president has caused the cabinet members to believe that a satisfactory adjustment can be reached. This afternoon a cabinet meeting was called, which lasted until 8 o'clock to-night, and at the meeting it is thought that the subject of discussion was armistice and the methods to be followed in the negotiations for peace.

FAMILIES' PARADE

Silent March Through Streets of Paris in Search of Legislation

PARIS, April 22.—Contrary to general belief, there are some large families in this country, and they are being asked to parade in force on a Sunday in Paris. Fathers, mothers and progeny are to muster on the Place des Invalides, which it is hoped they will fill to overflowing. They will then march, with bands and banners, but "otherwise in complete silence," to the Chamber of Deputies, which they will not, however, invade with their children, but pass by, cordes, where they will disperse. The "popular League of Father and Mothers of Large Families," the president of which is Captain Simon Maire, the sire of nine children, all living, wishes to obtain special legislation, granting relief in taxation to prolific parents.

ATHENS, April 20.—The premier, M. Venizelos, has delivered a brilliant speech in the chamber of deputies in favour of the expediency of the land-owners in the assembly for the benefit of small holders. M. Venizelos defended himself against the charge of socialism and declared himself always on the side of law and order. While ever ready, he said, to defend the rights of the lower orders, he was equally determined to repress undisciplined methods of obtaining them. At the conclusion of his speech, M. Venizelos received an ovation from the whole house.

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THE FASHION CENTRE

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Authentic Showing of Spring and Early Summer Fashions

SPRING is here—March will soon be but a memory of the past. April is with us and not far is the promise of May.

There are few shops indeed where such a glorious galaxy of Spring and Early Summer Suggestions for the lady and Miss can be seen in such profusion as at "The Fashion Centre."

You cannot get anything here that isn't good — we haven't a poor quality on the premises. You might make a mistake or get something you decided afterwards you didn't require, but even then you are safe. Our guarantee of satisfaction prevents you from your own mistakes.

A stroll through any one of our departments will convince you of our great supremacy in Ladies' Misses and Children's Ready-to-wear apparel, and of our ability of being a little ahead in style showing.

While, perhaps we may not be favoured with an order for your new costume, coat or dress, we extend you a very cordial invitation to at least make comparisons.

Charming new styles in Parasols, Lingerie and Tailored Waists, also Neck Trimmings, Marabouts and Ostrich Feather Boas.

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WIT CINCINATION

Washington Af- persons Taking Alaska Ports mers,

0.—Acting under on, the local offi- ces public health also announced the taking passage Alaska must sub- before they will be Steamship men 900 travellers will elation order: rd. of the Marine the order is caus- of cases of small- and passengers calling at Nome. in Alaska where fiers, and for this to be vaccinated

all vessels in the passengers sailing from foreign ficates of vacin- be permitted to

eed tonight that on M. F. Foster, will week to investi- there, especial- reports of lep- the Indian tribes region. Surgeon transferred to New York.

AGWAY RUN Fallings to Lynn New Sched- ounced

new spring and C. F. R. coast made yesterday als of the line. w arrangement a month for May and Fri- the northern g on this new 5, and Alert Bay, upert, Port Simp- neau will be in- call. Skagway Mondays and sk. The steamer on the Vancou- out, and will from this port. become effective so until Sep- ne service to Se- the triangular months, have not

in Sunk April 20.—The sailed from the South Seas, the Pigeon point ent to the bot- row took to the t Pascadero.

anted The four-mast- rom Honolulu. rhor yesterday in and mizen encountered a west of Call-

ising elation uface, and gener- dig- stab- repre- rators made e and use un- apers can- ts of him- was tion, orate there Fair ment ally, he when edit- and his was rator, is De- ment es of fur- out this for hine

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OBSTACLE IN WAY OF ARBITRATION

German Chancellor and Others in Reichstag Debate Point to Absence of Court With Necessary Authority.

BERLIN, April 21.—In the Reichstag recently a discussion took place on disarmament and arbitration which de- serves the close attention of the opti- mists who imagine that an era of uni- versal peace is at hand. With mascu- line composure Dr. von Bethmann Holweg struck through the vague gen- eralities which are employed to cloak a lack of quite concise thinking, and pierced to the kernel of the problem. Universal arbitration, like universal disarmament, is impossible until some means of control is devised by which to obey the decision of the Court to which by agreement the matter has been referred. There is no effective jurisdic- tion without the power of enforcing the mandate of the Court.

The whole purpose of the gradual substitution of the settled-rule and regulation of law for the anarchy of dis- putes between individuals is to give a sense of security, so that less of the time and the wealth of men may be spent upon the primitive duty of defence and more may be given to the culti- vation of other faculties and other arts. But that sense of security can only arise when the tribunal to which refer- ence is made has an unquestioned power to exact obedience. At times when within a single State the prestige of the law-making authority is low the existence of the Courts and all the process of law is of little real avail to lessen the stress and anxiety for individuals. So also in all international arbitration of plans for disarmament the existence of legal machinery theoretic- ally complete will be of no avail un- less the power behind that machinery has a real control over the nations.

As was pointed out in the Reichstag debate, a conference for the limitation of armaments will find at the outset a demand on the part of England to maintain a Navy superior to any possible combination of Powers, and it is difficult to imagine any world confer- ence acquiescing in that ideal. The German Chancellor insisted that the real difficulty arises directly if it is sought to reduce the general proposals of the pacifically minded to the precise formulae in which treaties must be set out. Unless and until States are ready to abandon their sovereignty and admit the control of a higher

power, any general treaties of disarmament are impossible. But a renunciation of sovereignty could mean far more than a treaty for arbitration or disarmament. It would imply some fed- eration of States, in which the largest powers of self-government might be left to each constituent nation, but the final use of sovereign power would be denied to any individual and reserved to the States acting in union.

For a conference or concert of Powers would in fact, be substituted a United States of Europe or perhaps of the world.

Dr. von Bethmann Holweg's remarks are regarded by some of the leading newspapers as being so natural that there is no need to comment on them.

The "Liberal" ("Borsen Courier") says peace ideas which seem today to be ideal will be realized, but for the pres- ent it must be admitted that the Chan- cellor, who is responsible for the stability of the Empire, found in his statement the happy medium between the aim of eternal peace and the nationalist fears which seem today to be the main- tain peace as a symptom of national weakness. The "Vossische Zeitung," the organ of Berlin Liberalism, con- siderers that Dr. von Bethmann Holweg could have overcome all difficulties by accepting the resolution which request- ed that the German people should enter into negotiations with any Great Power which made a definite proposal to limit simultaneously and equally ex- penditure on armaments.

The Radical ("Tagblatt") declares that the majority of the German people does not agree with the Chancellor's judgment on the disarmament question, while the Socialist ("Vorwärts") con- tends that the Chancellor's statement is a declaration of war against the need for peace felt by the masses throughout the world and is, moreover, the strongest possible appeal to the Chauvinists of all countries to continue their armamentary with all the forces at their disposal. It announces that time will soon show that the Chancellor's views are in direct opposi- tion to the will of the people. These few Radical and Socialist comments cannot, however, influence the profound impression made by the Chancellor's speech within and without the Reich- stag.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Herr von Bethmann Holweg merely re- peats what Baron von Marschall said at the "Ligue" Conference four years ago. All the emphasis is placed on the difficulties, and what little readiness there is to do anything is choked in doubts and exaggeration of the obsta- cles. The German government looks at things only with the conservative in- stinct of a military caste, and with a regard for the industry of armaments. How regrettable that Germany's love of peace is again put in doubt abroad. Some day the German government, too, will be unable to resist the weight of the idea of peace, but it would be better for it and for Germany if it

would help to push instead of waiting to be pulled.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "the state- ment of President Taft that the people of the United States are an Anglo- Saxon nation and one with England in blood is, of course, absolutely indefen- sible from the scientific point of view, and will presumably produce strong protests in the United States."

GOLD WATCHES STOLEN Trunk Containing \$20,000 Worth Taken from an Express Wagon on a Chicago Street

CHICAGO, April 22.—A trunk filled with gold watches valued at \$20,000, consigned to a manufacturer here from a Cincinnati house, was stolen from an express wagon today in the downtown streets.

While the driver was in an office building delivering packages, the robber boarded the wagon and drove away. An hour later the wagon was found several blocks away, and later the trunk was found nearly six miles away. It had been broken open and rifled.

Counterfeit Bank Notes WINNIPEG, April 22.—A number of counterfeit Bank of Montreal notes for \$5 are in circulation. They bear the number 28707, series B, Issue January 2nd, 1904. They are lithographed and clumsy. The bank is sending out a warning to its western branches. A number of counterfeit American fifty-cent pieces are also in circulation here.

Negro Lashed on Stage LIVERMORE, Ky., April 20.—Will Potter, a negro, was the central figure in a tragedy tonight, when fifty citizens dragged him upon the opera house stage, and after hanging him, hid- den his body with bullets. Potter had shot and killed Frank Mitchell, 22 years old, while in a quarrel. Potter was captured by Marshal Stabler and placed in the city jail. Hearing the mob ap- proaching, the marshal swore in half a dozen deputies, and rushed the pris- oner to the opera house. A messenger was sent for the sheriff, but before he arrived the mob had captured the negro.







# An Hour with the Editor

## IRISH HISTORY

The attempt of Henry VIII. to introduce Protestantism into Ireland was a great failure. The common people would have none of it and the suppression of the religious orders only intensified the adherence of the masses to Rome. Perhaps in no country has the relation between the clergy and the people ever been developed as in Ireland, at least not to as great a degree. In the opening number of this series of articles mention is made of the fact that the Irish were from their earliest history a superstitious people. The word "superstitious" is here used in a very broad sense, as implying given to worship, the recognition of what are called supernatural influences. When they embraced Christianity they did so with an intensity of devotion almost unknown elsewhere in Europe. It became a part of their lives, and they looked upon the priesthood very much as the successors of the wise men of old, who in pre-Christian days had been their trusted counselors. Whether we regard them in the days of Paganism or Christianity, we find the Irish a deeply religious people, and intensely conservative as well. Hence, while the English, the Scotch, the Germans, and to some extent the French accepted the reformed religion readily enough, the Irish were slow to do so, and as we have seen, the country was untouched by the new learning which swept over Europe like a flood in the centuries immediately following the Crusades. Against such a people the efforts of Henry VIII. proved powerless. Some of the nobility accepted the new religion, led to do so by self-interest, but nothing could swerve the peasantry from their loyalty to their church and their priesthood. Monasteries were destroyed in vain, for as soon as the soldiers marched away reconstruction was begun. In vain were the priests driven into the forests, bogs and mountains, for the people followed them or waited ready to welcome them when, danger being passed, they emerged to resume their spiritual labors. Differ as we may upon religious belief none of us can do otherwise than admire the splendid courage of the Irish priesthood and the equally splendid devotion of the people to them.

During the reign of Edward VI. the efforts to Protestantize Ireland were resumed, but with no great degree of success. His reign was short and when Mary came to the English throne the Roman Catholic church was restored as rapidly and as fully as possible to its ancient status. Elizabeth resumed the policy of her father, Henry VIII. In the second year of her reign the Act of Supremacy was introduced at a parliament convened in Dublin. It met with so much opposition that it was withdrawn, but on being brought forward again the following year it was passed, although in the face of great opposition. Thus was the church of Ireland established by law, but it found no resting place in the hearts of the people.

During the reign of Elizabeth civil war prevailed in Ireland. It is not easy to form more than a vague idea of their origin. Father Thebeau, to whose History frequent reference has been made, attributes them to a refusal upon the part of the Irish nobility to recognize a sovereign who did not acknowledge the Pope as the supreme source of temporal as well as of religious power. While this writer is so very partisan in his treatment by his subject, that everything he says must be taken with much allowance, the fact that Philip III. of Spain sent a force to assist the revolted Irish nobles is evidence that the attempt to overthrow the power of Elizabeth in Ireland had to some extent at least a religious motive, and it is known that representatives of the leading Irish lords were received, secretly if not openly, at the courts of the Catholic sovereigns of Europe as ambassadors from independent princes.

The English military operations were not very successful although the native Irish were not by any means a unit in opposing them, many of them, indeed, taking up arms for the queen. At the outset victory crowned Elizabeth's efforts. An invading force of Spaniards was defeated and put to the sword, and the vigorous, though cruel, policy of Sidney, who commanded the English forces secured a period of peace which lasted for ten years. In the end, however, the northern chiefs, O'Neill and O'Donnell, were able to force recognition of their claims and the former was made Earl of Tyrone and the latter Earl of Tyrconnel. They did not long remain in Ireland to enjoy their new authority, but fled to the continent, their flight furnishing James I. with a pretext for partitioning Ulster among settlers from Scotland and England.

This was instituted what we now sometimes hear spoken of as Protestant Ireland, for the flight of these chiefs and to the policy pursued by James is due the existence of Ulster as a section of Ireland completely out of touch with the aspirations of the people of the other provinces. The most favorable estimate of the condition of the Irish masses at this time leaves much to be desired. They were sunk very low in barbarism. Though professing to be ardent Catholics they robbed and slew without mercy the men of such ships of the Armada as were wrecked upon their shores, regardless of the fact that the Spaniards were at war with England chiefly for the suppression of Protestantism. Sidney in reporting his military operations says it is not worth while to encumber his letters by telling how many "varlets" he killed. He seemed to have no more consideration for them than if they were so many wild beasts, and yet Sidney was accounted one of the most refined men of his time. Even the

clergy were in many cases only a little more civilized than the wild peasantry to whom they ministered.

## WHAT CHRISTIANITY DOES

Buddha taught that there was a supreme Deity, so unapproachable that his name might not even be mentioned. We find the same idea in the Mosaic commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain." Zoroaster taught that there was a Being called Mazda, who was the creator of everything and to whom worship is due. Confucius conceded that there might be a deity, as some of his predecessors and contemporaries claimed, but he held the idea of such a power to be so far beyond human comprehension as render its consideration profitless. The great philosophers of Greece held to the existence of a supreme deity. Because in the popular mind a belief in myriads of gods, demi-gods and the like found a place, and the poets wove remarkable fabrics in verses as to their doings, we are not to suppose that among the educated classes of the ancient world there was anything resembling a belief in polytheism. It was charged against many of them that they were deifying the gods of the people, but we do not know just how much politics there was at the back of these accusations. The code of ethics laid down by these great leaders, that is the rules of conduct, are just as lofty as those to which the most righteous people hold today. Seeing, therefore, that there have been in the past many teachers of monotheism, or the doctrine of one supreme deity, and many promulgators of high systems of ethics, wherein does Christianity differ from them? There may have been a time when a question like this could have been brushed aside as unnecessary, if not impious, when it was sufficient to lump all ancient teachings together and cast them out as so much pestilential rubbish. Men were expected to accept as final what the clergy told them, and to ask questions was to exhibit skepticism, and skepticism was unforgivable. Many of us can remember when it was a worse sin in the eyes of religious teachers to question what they said than to do deeds of open wickedness. A Canadian judge once said that he might do such and such things, mentioning practices that are not usually considered righteous, but "I am not so bad as to question what my bishop tells me to believe." But this sort of thing is rapidly passing away. With the popularization of investigation into the realms of ancient thought and achievement, men in all walks of life are beginning to feel less and less bound to accept what the church teaches simply because the church teaches it. They want to know, and they have a right to know, what Christianity has to offer them that other systems of religion and philosophy do not offer.

Let this not be misunderstood. There are thousands and tens of thousands who do not ask this question, because either from their own experience they know that Christianity does offer something better than any other system, or who are content to believe it does without making any inquiry. To such persons this article is not addressed, and it will be perhaps of no interest to them except to confirm them in their confidence; but there are very many who are not in this happy position, and who earnestly desire to know why they ought to accept Christianity, not merely nominally, as most people do, but actually; not simply as a rule of life, but as a principle or force, if you prefer the term, to enlarge their normal powers. You do not have to argue with a man to convince him that he ought to obey the Ten Commandments. He may violate any or every one of them, but he will not tell you that he believes it is right to do so. But something more than the observance of commandments is essential to Christianity, and it is just that something which constitutes the difference between what Christ taught and all the great galaxy of religious teachers before him promulgated. It is to this that we shall address ourselves briefly in the hope of implanting a germ of thought in the mind of some one who may have asked himself the question above stated.

Christianity as exemplified in Jesus Christ himself is more than a belief, more than dogma, more than a series of rules of conduct. It introduces a new element into life, not new of course in the sense that it had been previously non-existent, but only in the sense that it is not to be found in the other great systems. The latter relied upon reason, whereas the base of Christianity is faith. Faith is a word with many meanings, but in the sense of which it is here employed it signifies the recognition of the spiritual as superior to the physical. Aristotle, who represented the most advanced type of pre-Christian philosophy taught that the Prime Mover or First Cause was beyond the touch of humanity. Christ taught, and by his acts demonstrated, that by the exercise of what is called faith, humanity may come closely in touch with the Divine, and may employ what may be called the divine will for human purposes. Plato taught the supremacy of thought over matter; claiming, indeed, that thought alone was real and permanent, and that matter is a mere temporary expression of it. Christ demonstrated in fact what Plato sought to prove by logic. Ancient philosophy seemed unable to grasp the thought of a spiritual life; Christ taught that there is the possibility of such a life both here and hereafter. He opened before mankind a field of new and limitless possibilities. In other words Christianity, if accepted as something more than a mere formula, is a vital and effective principle, whereby

our lives may be brought into harmony with the divine mind. To Buddha the divine was far off and incomprehensible; to Confucius it was too vague to be worth considering; to Zoroaster it was sublime but unattainable; to Aristotle it was a necessary conclusion from creation, for creation implied a creator. But Christ taught not only that God is, but that His relation to mankind is that of a father; that He is not power only, but love as well; that He is not removed far from us but near at hand, so that we may, if we will, become as one with Him. Nor does Christ stop at this point, for He tells how we may reach this harmony, saying: "I am the Way, the Truth and the Light. No man cometh into the Father but by me." Herein we find the great difference between Christianity and every system that preceded it, and this it is that Christianity offers and nothing else does.

## LEADERS OF HUMANITY

Dr. Henry Smith Williams in "The Literature of Science" says: "The varied scientific writings of Aristotle furnished what seemed the last word on almost every department of knowledge, undisputed and indisputable, for something like a hundred generations of his followers." Their influence is potent today. On this point Dr. Hammond, professor of ancient and modern philosophy at Cornell, may be quoted. He says: "Aristoteism was continued in the peripatetic school down to 529 A. D., when the Emperor Justinian closed all the Athenian schools. During the middle ages it was kept alive by the works of Boethius and the Isagoge of Porphyry. Later, by its fusion with the theology of Thomas Aquinas it became practically the official philosophy of Roman Catholicism, which it still continues to be. The Arabs of Spain were the bearers of Aristoteism to mediæval Europe, and by 1220 almost all of Aristotle's works had been translated from Arabic in Latin. A little later they were, by the efforts of Thomas Aquinas, translated from Greek originals, and Aristotle's authority in Rome became well-nigh absolute. With the rise of humanism Aristoteism began to wane, and with the development of modern science and the Cartesian philosophy his influence outside the Catholic church was to a large extent nullified. Within the church, however, during the last quarter of a century the influence of Thomism and Aristoteism has increased." The Rev. Dr. Turner of the St. Paul Seminary, writing of Thomas Aquinas, says his teachings were all cast in the mold of Aristotle, and there has been no single teacher in the Roman Catholic church whose influence has been greater than this illustrious cleric. No other profane may be cited in support of the claim of Aristotle to a place among the leaders of humanity.

Aristotle was born in 384 B. C., and died in 322 B. C. In his 18th year he went to reside in Athens, where he became a pupil of Plato. He later became tutor of Alexander the Great and when that young conqueror set out upon his famous series of expeditions, Aristotle returned to Athens, where he taught in the gardens of the Lyceum. His practice was to walk up and down among his pupils, talking as he went, and then his school was called Peripatetic, which means to walk about. He then began his investigations into the whole domain of science, but his researches were chiefly philosophical not experimental. At this period in its history intellectual Greece was in the height of its activity. Such philosophers as Pythagoras, Socrates and Plato, to mention the three most conspicuous names out of the scores who devoted their lives to study, had developed their various systems of thought, each advancing a little beyond the other. Their minds sought to grasp everything. Unlike Confucius, Buddha or Zoroaster, who thought the supreme power too great for comprehension, or Moses, whose conception of the deity was purely human, these Grecian thinkers sought to establish the nature of what Aristotle called the Prime Mover or the causeless First Cause. The Green mind was prepared for such investigations, which were inaugurated at a time when the great tragedies were written and when every citizen was trained in the art of elocution. We have nothing today at all comparable to the intellectual activity of Athens from, let us say, 500 B. C., to 300 B. C. During the days when the minds of the people were concentrated upon the production of tragedies it is said that more than two score new productions would be placed before the citizens of Athens every year, and when we remember that the masterpieces, which have come down to us, in no case received the first prize, we can form some idea of the general quality of the work of these early dramatists. Reference has been made to the culture of elocution, and in passing it may be mentioned that an Athenian felt himself dishonored if he found himself unable to plead his own case before the judges, or incapable of taking part in the discussion of public questions. Out of such a community and as a sort of intellectual climax came Aristotle. He has been called the founder of philosophy, by which we are to understand that he was the first teacher to divide the demand of thought into departments.

It would be impossible in the space available here to give even a resume of the principles laid down by this extraordinary man, and exceedingly difficult, even in a great space, to present them in popular language so as to make easy reading. One feature of his philosophy may be mentioned, a feature which seems self-evident enough to us now, but does not appear to have

occurred to his predecessors. Socrates taught the necessity of being accurate in all things, and Aristotle went further and declared that not only was accuracy essential, but that we must deduce all our knowledge from ascertained facts or certain principles recognized as fundamental. This, we all realize now, must of necessity be true, but even the wisest men of twenty-three centuries ago had not begun to realize that creation was a vast harmonious whole.

Aristotle's teachings may be classed under several heads: Logic or the method of pursuing investigations; metaphysics or the nature of matter and motion; physics, or the relation of things to each other; psychology, or the nature of life; ethics or the rules of conduct; politics or the science of government; and art or the supplementing of nature. In each of these departments his work was monumental, and is today the study and admiration of mankind.

## Stories of the Classics

(N. O. Bertrand Lugin)

### RETURN OF ULYSSES

The troubles of Ulysses, King of Ithaca were almost at an end. The long twenty years of his weary travelling were almost over. Through the instrumentality of gentle Nausica, she who had brought about his release from the suffering of the gods, and had seen him depart from her father's kingdom with secret but poignant sorrow, he was permitted to return to the wife who had been watching for him through the seemingly endless years. Thus beautifully has Homer described the hero's departure from Phæacia:

"Therewith goodly Ulysses stept over the threshold. And with him the mighty Alcinoüs sent forth a henchman to guide him to the swift ship and the sea banks. And Arete sent in his train certain maidens of her household, one bearing a fresh robe and a doublet, and another she joined to them to carry the strong coffer, and yet another bare bread and red wine. Now when they had come down to the ship and to the sea, straightway the good men of the escort took these things and laid them by in the hold ship, even all the meat and drink. Then they strewed for Ulysses a rug and a sheet of linen, on the decks of the hollow ship in the hinder part thereof, that he might sleep sound. Then he too climbed abroad and laid him down in silence, while they sat upon the benches, every man in order, and unbound the hawser from the pierced stone. So soon as they leant backwards and tossed the sea water with the oar blades, a deep sleep fell upon his eyelids, a sound sleep, very sweet, and next akin to death. And even as on a plain a yoke of four stallions comes springing all together beneath the lash, leaping high and speedily accomplishing the way, so leaped the stern of that ship, and the dark wave of the sounding sea rushed mightily in the wake, and she ran ever surely on her way, nor could a circling hawk keep pace with her, of winged things the swiftest. Even thus she lightly sped and cleft the waves of the sea, one that erewhile had suffered much sorrow of heart, in passing through the wars of men, and the grievous waves; but for that time he slept in peace, forgetful of all that he had suffered."

And when Ulysses' ship had reached the shores of Ithaca, the oarsmen alighted, and lifting the still sleeping King, they placed him wrapped in the sheet of linen and the bright rug upon the sand. And all the rich and wonderful gifts that Alcinoüs had showered upon him, they put near at hand, that he might readily find them upon awaking. Pallas Athene, who had finished thwarting her favourite, now began to assist him in every way possible. She threw a mist about him so that he should remain undiscovered. When Ulysses roused from sleep he was greatly distressed to find himself, as he supposed, in a strange land, for the mist had all familiar landmarks. He was lamenting his hard fate, when the goddess appeared to him in the guise of a shepherd lad, and after testing his faithfulness and his sagacity by a few questions, disclosed her identity, and dispersed for a moment the mist. Ulysses recognizing his surroundings was almost overcome with joy. He fell to his knees on the ground and "kissed the earth, the grain-giver, and anon he prayed to the nymphs and lifted up his hands."

Meantime Penelope was in a sad plight. Numerous suitors have been long encamped in her son's halls, and have lately become uproariously importunate. Penelope had put them off upon one pretext or another for a long time. But at length she promised them that she would choose one from among them when she had finished weaving a winding sheet for Laertes. All day she sat at her loom and at night just as diligently she unraveled her work of the day. Three years went by before this ruse was discovered, for at the end of that time one of the waiting-maids explained the deception to the suitors. Then they pressed Penelope so hard for an answer that it almost seemed that she must give way before their fierce pleadings, and leave that "home of my wedded years, exceeding fair filled with all the goods of life, which even in dreams methinks I shall remember."

But Ulysses arrived in time. Disguised in

rags, he passed along the road, through the gates, into the court yard and up the steps to the palace doors. No one recognized him. Telemachus, the son that he had left a toddling babe, now grown to stalwart noble manhood, passed him by with but a fleeting glance. Only his old dog, Argos, when he heard the step on the threshold, waked from sleep in the hall and rushed with mad joy to meet his master. When Ulysses bent to stroke the lifted head, the dog's faithful heart broke with happiness and he died at the hero's feet.

For a short space Ulysses sat near the hall door watching the suitors come, hearing Penelope's artful replies to their importunities, and seeing them disappointed return to their camp. Then he thought the time was ripe to make himself known. The hand-maid who had served him of old was the first to whom he disclosed himself. She knelt to examine his foot, and, seeing a well-remembered scar, had no doubt of his identity, and wept tears of joy. Then she led him to his wife. But Penelope, grown suspicious and fearful in all those long years, refused to acknowledge him at first. Even after he had taken his great bow and gone out and slain the suitors, she was still in doubt. At length when Ulysses weary from the toils of the day sits at the fire to rest, she comes to him with gentle questioning. His replies dissipate all remaining doubt, and she goes to her lord and puts her arms about him in an embrace that makes past sorrows all forgotten. And so we leave Ulysses.

## ANACHRONISTIC

"Was his drama modern and realistic?"  
"No," answered Mrs. Wildwest. "The second act takes place six months after the first and the heroine still has the same husband."

The ship was sinking. A great panic was imminent. "What shall we do?" cried the terrified passengers.  
"Send for the barber," remarked the professional humorist. "He's the only man on board who can razor."  
With justifiable rage they hurled him into the angry sea.—Philadelphia Record.

Percival (politely): Chicken croquette, please. The Waiter (lustily): Fowl ball!

In a small western town there was an operator that stuttered, and a new subscriber called up one day and said:  
"C-c-c-Cent-t-t-ral, wh-wh-wh-what t-t-time i-i-is it?"  
Central answered him back like this:  
"I-i-it i-i-is f-f-five th-th-thirty."  
The subscriber said, "J-j-just f-f-for th-th-that, I am going to h-h-have my ph-telephone t-t-t-taken out."

The Teacher—"Willie, can you tell what steam is?"  
Willie—"Sure—it's water gone carzy with the heat."—News.

"Did you see the janitor?" asked Mrs. Shivers.  
"Yes," replied her husband. "I told him that it was as cold in our flat as at the north pole."  
"What did he say?"  
"He merely looked supercilious and asked for my proofs."—Washington Star.

"The edge on a razor," said the garrulous barber; "improves by laying it aside for a time."  
"That being the case," rejoined the victim in a chair, "I'd advise you to lay aside the one you are using for about 2,000 years."

A newly made magistrate was gravely absorbed in a formidable document. Raising his keen eyes, he said to the man who stood patiently awaiting the award of justice.  
"Officer, what is this man charged with?"  
"Bigotry, your worship. He's got three wives."

The new J. P. rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger tips together. "Officer," he said, somewhat sternly, "what is the use of all this technical classes, and what not? Please remember, in any future like case, that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigotry, but trigonometry. Proceed.—St. Paul Dispatch.

"Speaking of farms," a Dakotan said, the other day, "we have some right sizable farms out in Dakota. Yes, sir, I've seen a man on one of our big farms start out in the spring and plow a straight furrow till fall. Then he turned around and harvested back."  
"Wonderful," said I.

"On our Dakota farms," he went on, "it's the usual thing to send young married couples out to milk the cows. Their children bring back the milk."  
"Wonderful," I replied.

"Once," he said, "I saw a Dakota farmer's family prostrated with grief. The women were weeping, the dogs were barking, the children were squalling, and the tears ran down the farmer's cheeks as he hitched up his twenty-mule team and drove off."

"Where was he going?" I asked.  
"He was going half-way across the farm to feed the pigs," said the Dakotan.  
"Did he ever get back?" I asked.  
"It isn't time for him yet."











SCHOOL TEACHERS CONCLUDE SESSIONS

Premier McBride and Hon. Dr. Young Address Gathering—Miss Ravenhill on the Necessity of Care of Health.

Concluded by short but interesting speeches from the Hon. Premier, Mr. McBride and the Hon. Dr. Young, the first annual convention of the Provincial Teachers' Institute was brought to a most successful close at the George Jay school last night.

Premier McBride stated that his last attendance at such a gathering was in 1902 and the present meeting indicated a comparison between educational conditions then and now.

He next took exception to a criticism of the attendance at the convention which appeared in the afternoon paper to the effect that the attendance had been desultory.

He felt that, taking the last session of the British Columbia parliament as an example, that there would be little left for the other departmental expenditures of the province.

Mr. Young believed that a convention was one of a teacher's best efforts. He had sent Dr. Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of education, to England for the express purpose of attending the international educational convention there.

In opening the meeting, Superintendent Paul paid a tribute to both of the honored guests and wished to call the attention of those present to the editorial appearing in the afternoon paper, which he declared was a libel on the profession in British Columbia.

The chairman, having gracefully expressed the thanks of the convention to Mr. Young, as one who has shown a persistence not only as school trustee, but as a teacher, inspector and examiner.

The afternoon session in the George Jay school was given additional interest by another masterly address from Miss Alice Ravenhill, P.R.San. Inst., the eminent English educationalist, who has come to reside at Shawanigan Lake.

Mr. T. A. Brough, B. A., opened the discussion in a speech of characteristic lucidity and well-ordered thought. As the entrance examination was the egg of the High School course, he urged that the present standard should be lowered.

Mr. W. N. Winsby, as headmaster of a school that prepared pupils for the High School course, agreed with Mr. Cowperthwaite. He was strongly of opinion that the subjects required were far too complex and abstract.

Mr. Clark expressed concurrence with the two preceding speakers in a brief and successful speech. Mr. Alar Stewart, school trustee of Vancouver, made a humorous and pointed contribution to the discussion.

The school curriculum should, he suggested, be brought into harmony with the physiological rhythm of children. The mental and physical capacity was lowest in the morning.

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SEATTLE, April 20.—L. W. Moran was found guilty by a jury in the Superior court here of the malicious destruction of property in cutting a guy wire on the high tension transmission line of the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company last December.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Against the advice of Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the state department of insurance, and its trustees, the Equitable Life Assurance society, by vote of its board of directors today, elected William A. Day, Jr. president.

DECLARATION OF MR. A. J. BRACE

Document Which Y. M. C. A. Police Placed Before Substantiate His Charges.

The declaration handed to the police commissioners last Tuesday by Mr. A. J. Brace, through which he claims to have established the charges he made that certain persons in the city of Victoria were bribed to insult women in order to make it appear that it was necessary to re-establish a restricted district, has been given to the Colonist.

And I the said Jessie Henderson for myself do solemnly declare: 1. That I am the daughter of the Reverend Andrew Henderson of the said City of Victoria.

Not a Luxury But a Necessity. The up-to-date man or woman of today knows the necessity of cleanliness with regard to health. Things that contribute to cleanliness, such as A SPECIALTY HERE BATH BRUSHES.

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What would you give in my woodland home? From worry and care? Ah! What would you give? Say, you of the city? Come back to Nature! Among the beasts? Ah! Slaves of the city? What would you give? In the brook, with the With rod and reel? Ah! What would you give? As he plunges and Your hot blood goes? Ah! Men in your company? Come fishing with me? What would you give? As I go forth with Returning soon with A pleasant change? Where you forfeit wealth, And you and your health. Ah! Come with me! Where we know me? What would you give? Away from the noise? In our log cabin? Among the birds and Beautiful Nature? Where man meets? His work you will? Come! abide with me!

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# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## WHAT WOULD YE GIVE?

I.  
What would ye give to be with me  
In my woodland home, where I am free  
From worry and care, with children and wife—  
Ah! What would ye give for this country life?  
Say, you of the city! who sweat and toil,  
Come back to Nature and God's free soil;  
Among the beasts and the birds to live—  
Ah! slaves of the sweat-shops! What would  
ye give?

II.  
What would ye give to be with me  
In the brook, with the water up to my knee,  
With rod and reel, as I cast about?  
Ah! what would ye give to see the trout?  
As he plunges and leaps, his freedom to gain,  
Your hot blood goes rushing through every  
vein.  
Ah! men in your office, who plot and scheme,  
Come fishing with me in this silvery stream.

III.  
What would ye give to see the fun,  
As I go forth with my dog and gun?  
Returning soon with a full game-bag,  
A pleasant change from your city drag,  
Where you forfeit your soul for the greed of  
wealth,  
And you and your children are broken in  
health.  
Ah! come with me to the woods and hills,  
Where we know no pains, or aches, or ills.

IV.  
What would ye give to come with us,  
Away from the noises and city fuss—  
In our log cabin among the trees,  
Among the birds and the humming bees?  
Beautiful Nature! this is the place  
Where man meets his Maker, face to face.  
His work you will find here on every hand,  
Come! abide with me in this wonderful land.

V.  
What would ye give for a home like mine,  
Cozily nestling 'neath the pine?  
'Tis humble, I know, for all of that,  
I would not change for your city flat.  
Ah! look in the glass at your poor worn face  
And come with me to my country place,  
Among the beasts and the birds to live—  
Ah! Slaves of the Dollar, What would ye  
give?

—Marvin O. Jenkins, in Sports Afield.

## THE DEMON SALMON

For a man ungifted in word painting to describe Søndefjord were a vain task. In Scandinavia are many scenes of grandeur prospect—there, indeed, no endless vistas of snow-capped ridges meet the eye, no expanses of river and fjord fill the onlooker with that sense of infinite vastness, so often noted by Norwegian tourists and their guide books. From Sønde house to the fjord the river flows in clear, steady stream over a pebbly bottom—an almost uniform depth of some 4 ft., an almost uniform breadth of some 80 yards. Here and there a turn, here and there a few big boulders break the continuity sufficiently to earn various stretches names of their own as pools. From the grass banks the land on either side rises, fir and larch covered, to the grey-headed hills above wood level. The house itself, standing out in the sunshine green and red, seems as it were the end of the valley, which converges to this point. No one driving up from the sea could divine the scene beyond the house. It were as if nature had in an hour of mischief played some trick; what is a quiet, rippling stream below is above a mighty cataract, roaring and hissing down through a deep channel, so dark that in it a man may count the stars at midday through the narrow crevice at the top. Above the forge is the Fosse, beneath which the force of the impetuous torrent has eaten out of solid rock a mighty basin.

However, I must not anticipate, for I did not myself enter the gorge and try fortune on the Fosse pool for some little time after my arrival. If Mons, indeed, had had his way, I never should have gone there, and I really think the very persistence with which he endeavored to keep me to the lower water, and the mysterious manner in which he baulked all questionings as to the chance of a salmon in the Fosse pool, were the mainspring of my attempt. I confess, too, just a suspicion crossed my mind that this pool, where, if salmon came up the Solde, they must be, might be kept a native preserve. And so, with glorious weather and no mean sport, though the season was all too late, I contented myself in the lower valley. With such sport, indeed, no one could fail to be content. Who that has killed on light tackle not one, but some days twelve, especially when in every score landed a prize of double figures came to the net?

If a hundred men have killed a tale of salmon, not ten have killed a tale of sea trout, and as one of that ten—yet I longed for the old-fashioned strain of a heavy fish on a strong rod—and I grew impatient. On the evening of Sept. 4 about 8:30, just as it was getting dusk, I was bringing a very large sea trout to the stand in the first reach below the house. Mons the most gigantic salmon I had ever seen leaped clear out of the stream. The fish fell back from her davits. Even the momentary glimpse of the monster as he shot out did not prepare me for the reverberation with which he fell

back on to the water, and I started back. It was all done in a second; the jerk broke the gut; unregretted he went—the sea trout till then so large, so keenly played—and sank back free, a thing of insignificance. Mons must have performed an extraordinary feat for a middle-aged, sombre peasant—I saw him as I turned on the bank behind, sitting huddled up, with white face and chattering teeth, an image of the blankest terror. Even that panacea "aquavite" failed to restore his equanimity; like a dazed man he walked with me back to the house, and as he went muttered disjointed words. I could only make out that some nets had been injured in the fjord, and that a fisherman had been drowned, and that the "fiend" had played an active part in both occurrences. But for the extreme and real agitation of a brave and kind man, I should have at once dismissed Mons' weird behaviour from my mind, for at the moment I never connected the fish with his odd mutterings about the fiend. The sight, however, of that fish could not be dispelled, and as I sat and smoked I weighed and reweighed him. "Yes," I said to myself, "not one inch under 5 ft. long, 70 lb. at least." Then as my eye rested on the log books—28 in number—dating back to 1865, I thought I would see if there were any record of salmon caught at Solde, and I opened the first.

Under date September I found these entries in Sir A.'s neat handwriting:

Sept. 4. 1865. Lord X. reported seeing a gigantic salmon leap.

Sept. 5. He went up alone to fish the Fosse pool; had not returned as he said he would by five, so went up with Erik and Ole. Men very uneasy at going, filled with crazy superstition about the fiend fish—natives report monster due this year, and accident in Fjord attributed to its visitation.

Awful tragedy—found poor X. drowned, body caught on partly sunk tree at bottom of gorge, brought body back. This is awful—made all arrangements for return.

Sept. 6. Went alone to Fosse pool; no trace of X.'s rod or gaff—no marks to indicate how he was lost. Leaving today.

For the next five years there were no books, they started again 1871, and were consecutive till 1885, when again till 1893 there was a hiatus. I knew that in that year poor Sydney Smith, Sir A.'s nephew, and heir, had been drowned at Solde, and I turned over the page to read the record of his death on the same date, Sept. 5. It was simple—"Sydney drowned Fosse pool." No mention was made of why he went there. Here then, was the reason why Sir A. had not for years asked a guest to Solde, and here too, perhaps, the reason for his having said to me so markedly, "Stick to the sea trout, my boy, and don't even take a salmon rod with you." I had a salmon rod.

Next morning Mons seemed seriously unwell, so I told him to take the carriage and do a commission for me at Flekke. When he had gone I undid my old and trusted salmon rod—a 19 ft. greenheart, seasoned, tough, heavy. I tested the line, 125 yards, well backed, and I tested one of the three casts I had brought. All was in order. Putting into a small tin some six flies—two Jock Scotts, two Dusty Millers, and two Durham Rangers, No. 4 and 5—with a few captain's biscuits and a flask of whisky in my pocket, and an ash-handled clip slung across my shoulders, I started to try issue with a possible salmon, fiend or no fiend.

In all ventures of life a man at times feels an extraordinary confidence—I do not for one moment suggest that such lapses from rational control are trustworthy. But be that as it may, as I walked down from the house a sense of elation, a certainty of a big issue, filled my mind, and I scarce noticed the things around—the splendid sunshine making bare places hot, shaded places cold, or the chattering magpie which mocked me as I passed. Winding a tortuous way through the thick woods, I reached the river bank, and slowly ascended. Above the broken water—half fosse, half rapid—which marks the turn of the Solde river below the house, there is a long stretch which converges at the upper end to a narrow rush of water, classed on one log fixed in the rocks on my bank, held by an iron hand against the current, doomed to decay, but ever fighting the force of destruction. The bank here afforded an easy but slippery path, and here the sunshine just touched the edge of the stream. Past the neck of the pool I could still pick my way without difficulty, for the water was dead low, and indeed, for the next quarter of a mile up to the Fosse pool itself no real obstacle barred my passage.

At each step the hillside steepened, and at places but a narrow path had been left by the shrunken river, while looking up it seemed almost as if the trees on either bank hundreds of feet above intertwined. The character of the river was a vivid presentment of unrest; the turbid foam-covered waves of the broken water seemed in their constant restlessness almost peaceful in contrast to the stretches of surface smoothness, which the bubbles and seething eddies of deep turmoil failed to disturb. I saw no place where in my experience a salmon could lie. At last I reached the one pool—the Fosse pool. Here at last I could feel once again the kick of the old rod as the line curled out, and yet, as my eye took in the pool, and its possibilities, I lost for quite a minute the angler's zest. Looking upwards, I saw, if one may apply the epithet, the most vicious waterfall I had ever seen. The river fell over a

precipice some 200 ft. high, and yet it seemed that each to ft. or so the rocks protested at the water's licence. Scraps and crags, still unsubdued, hurled the mighty mass of foam at every angle in its descent, so that the mass, though in fact continuous, presented as it were a series of storm-driven breakers on a rocky coast. Nor did the river fall in one current. Three separate torrents, widely separated at the apex, joined into one at the base, and rushed into an abysmal hole, to be hurled back and redivided into seven different streams by a ridge that, barely hidden, seemed like some Titanic dam of old world impotence. Breaking past this barrier, the pool broadened out into an immense basin, moulded out of solid rock, yet strewn with boulders and shingle. So far, also as the eye could judge, the river basin was like the banks, smooth rock bottom, boulder strewn; and over it one even-swirling current 200 yards across narrowed down to the hissing rapid below. As I got nearer the fall itself, I found the shingle edge stopped, and the further approach was on a narrow ledge, which just gave foothold on the sheer side of the gorge. Here, at first sight unnoticed, a black mass of impenetrable deep water flowed back from a second submerged barrier. As one stood on the ledge it seemed possible, despite the roar of the fosse, to hear the gurgle of this back current return course. Above the crest of the fall, far, far away, the warm sunlight touched the tree tops, deepening the shadow of the chasm, making colder the spray charged air.

After sufficient contemplation of the scene, I prepared for business, and, having refreshed the inner man, I put up a Dusty Miller. On ascending the ledge I had for the first few yards a clear space behind, and with a long line could cast over the backwater underneath me into the nearer current off the barrier. It was just 3 o'clock, as, after some preliminary casts, I got the Dusty Miller fairly out into the stream, and as I did so I wondered where poor Lord X. had slipped. As the fly came round to the back eddy I moved a half step forward and lifted the rod to prevent the line from being drowned. As I took in a few yards of line in preparation for a longer cast, the fly worked to the surface and at that moment a salmon sprang out of the stream; it seemed to yards away, hurled itself sideways over the surface of the water, and turned over my fly. I just had time to steady myself, put my heels down firm, and press against the rock. I believe, had not the fish given me warning, I had fallen, for despite an easy reel, the force of that rush as the fish darted away across the main current was great. It was a very big fish. I had only seen one fish like it, and that was the fish that had jumped the evening before; I still live to see that salmon's peer. Step by step I moved down the ledge, my rod bent double, my line all out, the backing half spent. At last I reached the shingle, and then, till my back ached and my throat grew parched, I played the fish, or rather, the fish played me, for at the end of full three hours I felt the stout greenheart, but a willow wand, and the stout gut like gossamer against the impetuous force of my tireless foe.

God of Battles, it was good!—a bead of sweat in such a fight is a very diamond of health. I had no rest, not a moment, and then, with a rush that left me only about three yards of backing, he shot down stream, and I, hustling over the rocks, followed in mad pursuit, and as I neared the rapid, wondering how I could follow, I heard above the roar of the water a mighty splash. I turned to see him sink in the back current that returned under the ledge. There was no time to regain the belated line with the reel. Hauling in hand over hand, risking tangles and being tripped by my own tackle, I slowly retraced my steps. At last the line was taut again, and then I reeled up; at last, too, the fish had found leisure. This gave me rest; my line was regained; he was still on, for now he began to nag. I had killed heavy fish before on strong tackle and on light and I have often spoken, and heard others speak, of that terrifying shock which the nag of a half-spent fish produces. The nags of that fish beat description. Somehow he upset the angle of the line and rod, for at every other tug his whole weight came on my rod, and the reel gave no line, and then it was not just a tug and a rest, but literally a series of savage nags quick as a cinematograph, alarming as a pom-pom fusillade. Despair almost overcame me; no tackle could stand it. Then he altered his tactics, and inch by inch, so that the reel ticked evenly, almost like a minute gun, he took up my line. Further and further he went in under the ledge. I got to the edge. I placed my hand tight on the line. For the first time in self-preservation I gave him the butt—the full butt. I might as well have bidden the river to stay its course. The line had gone. Yard by yard the backing followed. I glanced at the ledge. There was no alternative. I went up it, and along, and for each foot I went a yard more backing went out. It was very slippery and narrow. My right arm, holding out the rod which doubled back under me, ached; with my left I steadied myself. I moved slowly, and the backing still went out. The ledge grew narrower. A larch tree wedged into a fissure was fixed across the meagre way, and beyond there was no foothold. The tree was strong. I tested it with the left hand, and then put my left leg across and sat. I knew the final issue had come. The cylinder of the reel was barely covered. It still ticked out the remaining coils, but more

slowly. One tick in about twenty seconds, and then it stopped. I wound up, the line came back. I wound quicker and quicker. I got the line with ease. The bend of the rod eased. I had won! won! won! Slowly but surely the pressure had told, and the giant's strength had given way to that yielding but constant force. He slowly left the cavern and came to the outside stream. With new heart and vigour I slipped my leg back from the tree, took the rod in an untired left hand, and, keeping a light but firm pressure, retraced my steps along the ledge, and got back to the shingle below.

I glanced up; the sunlight had left the tree tops; I could see the stars. It had grown very dusky. I measured the pool for a landing place, there was a ledge on my side, where the water flowed in deep current about 30 yards above the rapid. I did not unslung the gaff, but I took the leather off the point. It was 7 o'clock. Once on safe footing with both hands free, I gave the gut the full confidence of the rod's strength. A few brave yards the fish at times ran, but each effort was more feeble and after each he turned. The struggle now was not against strength; it was against weight, and no pressure that I dared apply sufficed even to bring the gut in sight. Deep down the monster rolled over; I could feel him roll lazily, tiredly. Gradually he came to the appointed place, but ever deep under water, and then at last in the darkening gloom I saw a huge trail and then he rolled. Again he dived deep and yet again broke the surface. At last he lay some 20 yards out, head towards the stream. Literally hauling, with rod arched to the water's edge. I tried to turn him, I failed. The down stream caught him sideways, and before I could realize I was rushing madly down the side of the rapid, and the fish, apparently renewed in vigor, was tumbling away before me.

Never shall I forget that wild chase, for chase it was. Three times I fell, and twice I only saved my whole tackle by a few turns of backing. I was sheer fortune that saved me. Seeing nothing but the white edge of the stream, I followed blindly, and at last I reached the stretch above the house. Here was a chance. Getting on equal terms, and with a short line, I guided him towards the bank. He was drowned as dead as ever a fish was drowned, and remembering the fir log, I guided him to it. Here was a small backwater. I unslipped the gaff, towed him into the backwater, put down the rod, and took the line in my left hand and held the gaff in my right. I was myself dead beat, but I had a firm grip, with my legs round the tree.

The monster came slowly alongside. I got the gaff exactly right, over and under his shoulder, and I struck for all I was worth. At the moment I struck I remember feeling strong hands on my own shoulders and nothing more. And then I was aware of a light in my eyes and Mons, white-faced, bending over me with some whisky in my flask cap, telling me to drink. "Drink," I cried. "Where is the fish?" "There's no fish, Dok," he said. "There is," I said, springing to my feet.

He was right. The steel of the gaff head was broken, but the fly was still on the gut.—G. A. Scott.

## REVOLVER SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY

(Extract from Outdoor Life.)

On Sunday, March 5th, we accompanied Capt. Hardy to a point north of Denver, where we erected a frame, tacked a sheet of paper upon it and then pinned an image turkey on the paper. We merely steeped off 300 yards, as it was not intended to make this trial official, and after several sighting shots Capt. Hardy was able to place two bullets in the turkey out of five shots at 300 paces. He fired other shots, but this was his best string of five shots.

On Monday, March 6th, in the company of several sportsmen, including Sergt. A. Smith, who has won many championship medals with both revolver and rifle, Capt. Hardy repaired to the Denver Rifle Club range near Golden for an official trial. The club having a regular 200-yard range officially measured an 100-foot tape was used to measure 100 yards more, and at the end a frame work covered with oilcloth was placed. A black silhouette the size of what those present considered would be a fair size of a turkey was pinned to the oilcloth.

After a few sighting shots were fired, Capt. Hardy announced that he would now make an official trial, which resulted as per the accompanying target, photographed from the original. As will be seen, he hit the turkey three times out of fifteen shots, or an average of once in five shots. We will state for the benefit of our readers that these fifteen shots were the only shots fired by Capt. Hardy, except the sighting shots mentioned.

It is the general consensus of opinion among Denver's best shooters, including Lee Knapp, Sergt. Smith and A. W. Peterson, (these three probably being Denver's best revolver shooters) that there seems nothing impossible in the feat performed by the Louisville shooters, although they all admit that such work is pretty fast going.

In this connection it must be taken into consideration that this is not Capt. Hardy's game, his specialty being fancy work at close range, and both he and we believe that with practice he can do much better work than did the Louisville shooters when they hit a turkey



## Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Season for all game fish now open—  
Trout, salmon, bass, char.  
Geese may be shot but not sold.

N.B.—Non-resident anglers can only fish in British Columbia on taking out a license.

once out of every fourth or fifth shot at 200 yards.

Accompanying this report will be found an affidavit from nine persons who witnessed Capt. Hardy's performance. Capt. Hardy's own statement, a cut of the target, and a table herewith appended, showing where each of the fifteen shots fired by Capt. Hardy struck.

- Frist shot, 19 1/4 inches from mark.
  - Second shot, 13 3/4 inches from mark.
  - Third shot, 9 1/4 inches from mark.
  - Fourth shot, scored.
  - Fifth shot, 2 1/4 inches from mark.
  - Sixth shot, 2 3/4 inches from mark.
  - Seventh shot, 3 inches from mark.
  - Eighth shot, 8 3/4 inches from mark.
  - Ninth shot, 7 1/4 inch from mark.
  - Tenth shot, 5 1/4 inches from mark.
  - Eleventh shot, 28 inches from mark.
  - Twelfth shot, 10 3/4 inches from mark.
  - Thirteenth shot, scored.
  - Fourteenth shot, scored.
  - Fifteenth shot, 17 inches from mark.
- The size of the oilcloth background is 8 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, and every shot hit it.

## A FISH STORY FROM OLD IRELAND

A angler caught a huge fish in an Irish river, and after the first run could not get a move of him. So he tied the line to a tree on the river bank and hurried home for help. On his return, what was his astonishment to find the tree torn from its roots and towed by the pike to the other side! Then, in its fury, the fish caused the tree to fall upon him, and so he met his doom. The weight of the pike is not stated, but the tree weighed several tons.

## THE CELESTIAL SURGEON

If I have flattered more or less  
In my great task of happiness,  
If I have moved among my race  
And shown no glorious morning face;  
If beams from happy human eyes  
Have moved me not; if morning skies,  
Books, and my food, and summer rain  
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—  
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take  
And stab my spirit broad awake;  
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,  
Choose Thus, before that spirit die,  
A piercing pain, a killing sin,  
And to my dead heart run them in!  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## IN LINE

Suitor—"Your daughter, sir—well, er—that—is—she told me to come to you—she says you—"  
Pater—"Quite so—I understand. Let's see, are you Mr. Bronson or Mr. Wibbles?"  
Suitor—"Why, I'm Mr. Hotchkiss."—  
Brooklyn Life.

## BETWEEN FRIENDS

"I don't like my new gown very well," said the young lady. "The material is awfully pretty, and the style is all right, but it needs something to improve the shape of it."  
"Why," suggested her dearest friend, "don't you let some other girl wear it?"—  
Boston Globe.

New Reporter—The auto turned terrapin, and—  
City Editor—You mean turned turtle.  
New Reporter—Well, it was a high priced machine.—Judge.

A company with a capital of \$10,000,000 and plantations aggregating 450,000 acres has been formed for the purpose of growing cotton in Chosen, (Korea.)

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## Six Specials in Women's Skirts, Monday

New Straight Cut Skirts, with deep knee band, trimmed with soft covered buttons in tweeds, panamas, and basket weaves. Colors, navy, black and plum. Special ..... **\$3.75**

Panama Skirts, panel back and front, with plaits on either side and tucked knee band. Special ..... **\$2.75**

New Colored Skirts, with bias band panel front and back, with plait on either side. Trimmed with self covered buttons. Tweed mixtures and panamas ..... **\$6.75**

Women's Stylish Skirt, in fine panamas, diagonal serges and hair striped serges. Made in plain gored skirts, trimmed with band of silk, and soft covered buttons. Special ..... **\$8.75**

Fine Quality Panamas, broadcloth and novelty cloth skirts. Some are plain gored skirts, others have wide braid trimmings. They are very popular models, well made and finished throughout. Special ..... **\$13.75**

Misses' Skirts, 30 and 33-inch lengths, made in Panama and Fancy Tweeds, in all the popular shades and latest styles, \$2.50 to ..... **\$3.75**

## Special Showing of Suits for Men and Boys, Monday

Two and Three Piece Suits, in fine tweeds and flannel mixtures. Colors, blue, grey, greens and browns. Made up in all the latest styles, well tailored and trimmed. Special ..... **\$12.50**

White Duck Pants for men. Made with cuff bottoms, and belt straps. Unshrinkable and well tailored. Special ..... **\$1.75**

Boy Scout Suits, made of khaki in regulation styles. Special ..... **\$3.00**

Boys' Two Piece Suits—Boys' two-piece, double-breasted Suits with belt and bloomer pants. Made in linen and khaki crash. Sizes from 6 to 14 years. Special ..... **\$2.25**

Boys' Blouses, made in dark and medium colors, in fancy ducks and drills. Special ..... **50¢**

Boys' Wash Suits, in Russian, Buster and Sailor styles, with fancy collars and cuffs. Colors, white, and grey, in a large assortment of patterns and styles.

## Men's Furnishing Department

Japanese Matting Suit Cases, with brass lock and side clasps. With or without straps, neatly lined throughout. Special, \$2.50, \$2.75 and ..... **\$3.50**

Leatherette Suit Cases, in tan and black, with brass lock and side clasps. A very strong, well finished suit case. Special, \$1.50, \$1.65 and ..... **\$1.95**

Grass Rush Matting Suit Cases, leather bound, polished brass lock, side straps, etc. All sizes, from \$2.75 to ..... **\$3.75**

Telescope Rush Matting Valise, with straps and leather handle. In two grades, prices from 50c to ..... **\$2.00**

Men's White Shirts and Drawers, light weight natural wool mixtures, in all sizes. Special, 75c and ..... **\$1.00**

Men's Negligee Shirts, in fancy tucks, plain styles and floral effects. All sizes. Price, \$1.00 and ..... **\$1.25**

White and Cream Duck Shirts, with soft turn-down reversible collars. All sizes. Special ..... **\$1.00**

## Girls' Nightgowns

Girls' Nightgowns, in white cotton, pointed yoke back and front, high neck and long sleeves, finished with embroidery edging. Sizes, 2 years to 14 years. Each ..... **50¢**

Girls' White Cotton Nightgowns, with deep yoke back and front, lace edging at neck and cuffs. Sizes, 8 to 16 years. Each **65¢**

Cambric Nightgowns—Girls' nightgowns in good quality cambric, square yoke of embroidery insertion and tucking. Ruffle of embroidery around neck, sleeves and centre front. Sizes, 8 to 16 years. Each ..... **75¢**

Girls' Nightgowns, cut with a low circular neck, finished with beading threaded with ribbon. Cuffs to match. Sizes, 2 to 7 years. Each ..... **85¢**

Girls' Nightgowns, in fine long cloth, Mother Hubbard yoke of pin tucking. Front trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging. Sizes, 4 to 8 years. Each ..... **90¢**

Girls' Nightgowns, in soft finished cambric in the slip over style. Square neck trimmed with lace, beading and edging. Short sleeves with cuffs to match. Sizes, 8 to 16 years. Each **\$1.00**

## Carpets, Table Covers and Draperies

Tapestry Table Covers, strongly woven, reversible patterns, sizes 2x2 and 2x2 1-2 yards. Colors, reds and greens, also two tone reds, etc. Regular up to \$4.50. Monday ..... **\$2.75**

Cassia Cloth, a plain curtaining fabric, suitable for stenciling. Comes in plain shades of green, crimson, cream, blue and old rose.

32 inches wide, per yard ..... **25¢**

52 inches wide, per yard ..... **40¢**

Fringes and Edgings, to match, per yard, 10c, 15c and ..... **25¢**

On Wednesday we place on special sale, 500 Rugs and Squares. See View street window Monday.

## Art Needlework Department

Tinted Cushion Tops, for working. Regular 35c and 25c. 7:30 Saturday ..... **10¢**

Belding's Wash Embroidery Silks, per dozen ..... **55¢**

D. M. C. Embroidery Cottons, all colors, per dozen ..... **50¢**

Priscilla Irish Crochet Book, of new and original designs with stitches and instructions for working. Price ..... **25¢**

D. M. C. Crochet Cotton, for Irish crochet work, white, ecru and cream, per ball ..... **15¢**

Cork Handle Crochet Hooks, for Irish Crochet, per set ..... **15¢**

## Silks, Dress Goods, Linens and Staple Dept's

### SILK DEPARTMENT

Silks—Spring's smartest high-grade weaves, at prices that fully sustain the well established reputation of Spencer's Silks, for economy, as well as excellence. The latest arrivals are: New Marquisettes, beaded and floral waist patterns, easy to make up with the new kimona sleeve effect. Price from \$1.00 to ..... **\$15.00**

Charmeuse Oriental Satin, in all dainty evening shades. Per yard ..... **\$1.00**

Cheney's Waterproof Foulards, in polka dots, stripes, floral and sprays. Colors, tan, brown, grey, blue and rose ground with color flowers, 44 inches wide, per yard ..... **\$1.50**

Chiffon Over Silk, in a varied assortment of shades. Paisley and Chanticleer effect, 50 inches wide. Per yard ..... **\$3.00**

27-inch White Habutai, washable, strong and serviceable ..... **35¢**

### We Have Just Opened a Large Shipment of Natural and Colored Pongee

Natural Pongee, 27-in. wide, per yd. .... **35¢**

34-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yd. .... **45¢**

34-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yd. .... **50¢**

36-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yd. .... **75¢**

36-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yd. .... **85¢**

36-in. wide Natural Pongee, per yd. .... **1.00**

34-in. extra superior heavy Coating Pongee, \$1.50 and ..... **1.75**

34-in. Colored Pongee, in full range of shades. Monday, per yd. .... **45¢**

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Special display of exclusive dress patterns. See View Street Windows.

One great feature in our Dress department this season is that you can buy a real swell dress pattern with the security of not seeing another like it, because these were bought in London and Paris, personally by our buyer.

Embroidered Voile Dress Patterns, per pattern ..... **\$1.00**

Chanticleer Bordered effect Voile, per pattern ..... **\$12.50**

Satin Stripe Voile, per pattern ..... **\$15.00**

Figured Eloumie, per pattern ..... **\$17.50**

Rich Embroidered Crepe, per pattern **\$25**

Figure Ninon Patterns, per pattern **\$17.50**

44-inch Silk Stripe Voile, in rose, king's blue, navy, cream, pale blue, reseda, wisteria and black, 44 inches wide. **\$1.00**

52-in. White and Black Stripe, and Black and white stripe, makes up swell tailored suits, per yard ..... **\$2.00**

A large assortment of navy blue serges to choose from. Warranted fast color, and unshrinkable. Price, 50c to ..... **\$2.00**

A shipment of Cream Serge and Heavy Coating just arrived. Price, per yd, 50c to ..... **\$2.00**

50c value for Monday selling that will eclipse any previous showing.

### STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Now is the time to buy your new muslin prints, gingham, ducks and linen, while the stock is complete and fresh.

1000 Yards Prints, in dots, sprays, floral and stripes. Fast colors, per yd. .... **10¢**

5000 yards Scotch Gingham, in large checks, stripes, plaids, stripe and plain, per yard ..... **15¢**

2000 Yards Duck, in white, butcher blue, also navy ground with dots, spray, stripe and anchor patterns, per yard ..... **15¢**

See View Street Windows.

1000 Yards Utility Cloth, fast colors, in tan, brown, reseda, pink, pale blue, king's blue, cream and white, per yard ..... **20¢**

2000 Yards White Brilliantine, in stripe, check and floral. Very special value, 10¢

1000 Yards White Testine, mercerized finish, in good, even, clean cloth, and swell designs, per yard ..... **25¢**

New Muslins, all fast colors, rich silky finish. Swell range of shades and designs. Per yard, 25c to ..... **50¢**

### LINEN DEPARTMENT

Special Linen Sale Monday. A large shipment just received direct from the manufacturers. Few specials for Monday selling:

2x2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design, each ..... **\$2.50**

2x2 1-2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design, each ..... **\$2.50**

2x3 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design, each ..... **\$3.00**

50 dozen Extra Special Table Cloth, assorted sizes in floral and scroll. Special **\$3.50**

2 1-2x3 1-2 Table Damask Cloth, floral and scroll design. Each ..... **\$6.50**

2000 Huckabuck Towels, on sale Monday, per dozen ..... **\$3.00**

Tablecloths and Napkins in sets, in floral and scroll designs, 25 doz. different designs, per set ..... **\$3.90**

Hemstitched Cloths and Napkins, includes 1 doz. Napkins and 1 cloth, per set **\$5.50**

50 Dozen Napkins, assorted designs, per dozen ..... **\$1.25**

25 dozen Napkins, assorted Designs, per dozen ..... **\$1.75**

25 dozen Napkins, assorted Designs, per dozen ..... **\$3.00**

## The Latest Styles in Women's Spring

### Suits

Fashionable models made from the newest cloth fabrics, among them Scotch Suitings and Worsteds. These Suits are made up in the newest New York style, with smart collars and revers. The coats are cleverly tailored with diagonal cuff effect on sleeve. Lined with satin, and daintily trimmed with silk braid and small button. Skirts made in new banded effect, at ..... **\$25**

Handsome Suit of the finest quality French basket weave serge. Coats made in twenty-six lengths, with new plain tailored collar and cuffs. Self lined with very fine quality satin. Price ..... **\$35.00**

Very Stylish Suit, in black satin, beautifully made, with a twenty-six inch coat, trimmed with wide black silk braid around skirt. Coat and skirt made in a stylish panel effect. Coat lined with fine quality satin. Price ..... **\$65.00**

## New and Popular Fiction at 60c

Abbess of Vlaye, The. By Stanley Weyman.

Abner Daniel. By Will N. Harben.

Adventures of Captain Kettle. By Cutcliffe Hyne.

Adventures of Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. By A. Conan Doyle.

Alton of Somasco. By Harold Bindloss.

Ancient Law, The. By Ellen Glasgow.

Artemus Ward's Works, extra illustrated.

At the Mercy of Tiberius. By Augusta Evans Wilson.

Awakening of Helena Richie. By Margaret Deland.

Balance of Power, The. By Arthur Goodrich.

Barrier, The. By Rex Beach.

Bar 20. By Clarence E. Mulford.

Battle Ground, The. By Ellen Glasgow.

Belle of Bowling Green, The. By Amelia E. Barr.

Beloved Vagabond, The. By William J. Locke.

Ben Blair. By Will Lillibridge.

Best Man, The. By Harold MacGrath.

Beth Norvell. By Randall Parrish.

Beulah, illustrated edition. By Augusta J. Evans.

Bob Hampton of Placer. By Randall Parrish.

Bob, Son of Battle. By Alfred Ollivant.

Boss, The. By Alfred Henry Lewis.

Brass Bowl, The. By Louis Joseph Vance.

Brethren, The. By H. Rider Haggard.

Broken Lance, The. By Herbert Quick.

Bronze Bell, The. By Louis Joseph Vance.

By Wit of Women. By Arthur W. Marchmont.

Ca'n of the Blood, The. By Robert Hichens.

Cap'n Eri. By Joseph C. Lincoln.

Captain in the Ranks, A. By George Cary Eggleston.

Cardigan. By Robert W. Chambers.

Car of Destiny, The. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. By Frank R. Stockton.

Cecilia's Lovers. By Amelia E. Barr.

Chaperon, The. By Katherine Cecil Thurston, author of "The Masquerader," "The Gambler."

Colonel Greathart. By H. C. Bailey.

Conquest of Canaan, The. By Booth Tarkington.

Courier of Fortune, A. By Arthur W. Marchmont.

Darrow Enigma, The. By Melvin Severy.

Deliverance, The. By Ellen Glasgow.

Dissolving Circle, The. By Will Lillibridge.

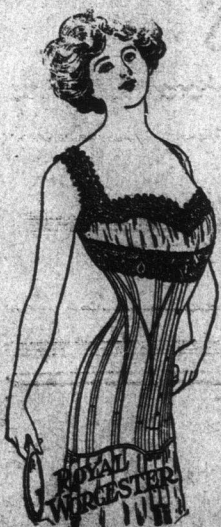
Divine Fire, The. By Max Sinclair.

Elusive Isabel. By James Futrelle.

# ROYAL WORCESTER

NON-RUSTABLE

## CORSETS



The most potent charm of womanly beauty is a Perfect Figure, attained through wearing a perfect corset correctly fitted. Present fashion does not demand such extremely straight figure lines as heretofore, neither does it permit prominent curves. After all it is just as easy for the woman of full figure to attain the smooth, graceful contour "lines" as for those of average or even slender build. The proper corset will eliminate all corset troubles, and our corsetier is competent and willing to assist you in selecting the right model. We have now in stock all the leading models in Bon Ton—ask to see our Royal Worcester Antipon Belt, style 633, care a la Grace, for the full figure, Crompton, etc. D. & A. Corsets fitted every day from 9 o'clock to 5.



## The Eight-Day Shoe Sale Is Now in

### Full Swing

## Special Showing of Women's Shoes, Monday

WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$3.45  
These are all American makes in latest styles and leathers.

Patent Leather Boots, button or lace styles, all shapes ..... **\$3.45**

Tan Russia Lace Boots, broad last, and low heel ..... **\$3.45**

Cloth Top Button Boot, patent vamp, plain toe ..... **\$3.45**

Patent Leather Oxfords, button or lace styles, very large selection ..... **\$3.45**

Oxfords in Gun Metal, glazed kid, tan, Russia, chocolate kid, etc. .... **\$3.45**

Pumps with Ankle Straps, in tan calf, black or brown suede, patent leather, gun metal ..... **\$3.45**

Women's Oxfords, in patent leather, chocolate and glazed kid ..... **\$1.85**

WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$2.90  
Some very stylish shoes at this price, all in latest styles.

Patent Leather Boots, lace, plain toe, Cuban heel ..... **\$2.90**

Patent Oxfords in a variety of patterns, at ..... **\$2.90**

Pumps in Patent Leather with ankle strap and low heel ..... **\$2.90**

Boots of fine velour calf, Blucher, low heel, a good boot for big girls. **\$2.90**

It must be noted that all these lines are complete in sizes and widths.

WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$2.35  
Under this head we offer a very large selection, particularly in low shoes.

Patent Leather Oxford Shoes, plain toe, Cuban heel ..... **\$2.35**

Patent Leather Oxfords, high or low heel, with tips ..... **\$2.35**

Patent Leather Pumps, buckle, ankle strap, Cuban heel ..... **\$2.35**

Glazed Kid Boots, lace, dull kid tops, at ..... **\$2.35**

GIRLS' BOOTS AT \$1.65  
Box Calf Blucher Boots, wide or medium toe, all solid, sizes 11 to 2 ..... **\$1.65**

Glazed Kid Blucher Boots, dull tops, sizes 11 to 2 ..... **\$1.65**

## KEEP UP FIGHT ON RECOGNITION

Determination Reached by Position Member in Caucus—A Made by Leader

## MAY KEEP MINIS FROM OFFICE

Bill Affecting India is Taken Up in Chinese Immigrant Amendment.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Conservative party will make the question of reciprocity with the United States a leading issue in the national election, the national government were country and gravely concerned with the empire's position. This statement was made by Opposition Leader Sir Robert Borden at a conference of opposition which two members of the Ontario government were present. This means that the position will continue until the American senate ratifies the agreement, and possibly all the Canadian ministers proposed their engagements to the imperial conference at month and at the coronation as the government is to force reciprocity through in the fight to the end. The House spent the day discussing the bill to amend the Indian Act to provide for the extension of the highway purposes. The House also passed a resolution to call for a conference of the reserves as adjacent to the highway or over the highway. The House also passed a resolution to call for a conference of the reserves as adjacent to the highway or over the highway. The House also passed a resolution to call for a conference of the reserves as adjacent to the highway or over the highway.

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Address Presented by the Duke of Connaught to the Governor-General.

LONDON, April 26.—The Duke of Connaught, who is expected to visit South Africa and his governor-general of Canada, was not present at the address of the Duke of Connaught to the Governor-General of Canada. He said that the Duke of Connaught was very pleased to be invited to the address and felt sure that the Duke of Connaught should understand the wishes of the King and the people of the Dominion. He said that the Duke of Connaught was very pleased to be invited to the address and felt sure that the Duke of Connaught should understand the wishes of the King and the people of the Dominion.