

# Store

## Offerings in the Dept.

and every line is a money-saver  
age of this offer.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES,  
gent leather, high or low heels,  
manufacture and make an at-  
all price of .....\$2.50

BLUCHER CUT OXFORD  
.....\$1.50

KID BOOTS, Blucher cut,  
s. Well worth \$4.50. Price  
.....\$3.50

BOOTS, Standard screwed soles,  
.....\$2.50

LEATHER BOOTS, Standard  
wear—  
.....\$1.50  
.....\$1.75

BOOTS, stout sewn soles—  
.....\$1.50  
.....\$1.75

## The Book and ery Section



B. Per dozen ..... 25¢  
dozen ..... 15¢  
or plain. Each ..... 15¢  
ish. Each ..... 25¢  
plain. Each, 5c and ..... 10¢  
ish. Each, 10c and ..... 15¢  
25c, 30c, 35c, 50c and ..... 60¢  
f titles. Special, 3 for ..... 25¢  
e best authors, 2 for ..... 25¢  
est authors, big list of titles,  
..... 25¢  
See our special table of books at,  
..... 25¢  
10¢  
per dozen, two dozen for ..... 15¢  
at 5c and ..... 10¢  
x ..... 25¢

## at All Prices.



## Friday at \$12.50 the Regular Value

are offered at this price for Friday.  
est cuts, and are made up of very  
eds, in the newest colorings.  
lly tailored and right up-to-the-  
worth at least \$20.00 per suit.  
.....\$12.50

## House Cleaning

se-cleaning. This seems to be the  
ise in order. We would like to do  
as a matter of business, but because  
Cleaner will satisfy and please you,  
does the cleaning thoroughly with-  
d upsetting the house. It costs  
d does far better work without a  
We would be glad to estimate

## Lunches and Afternoon at Our Tea Rooms

VOL. L. NO. 241

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## REPORT OF FOUR WHITE IN ADANA RIOT MEN ARE KILLED

Killing of Two American Mis-  
sionaries in Racial Disorders  
Last Week Now Known to  
Be True

MERZINA ANXIOUSLY  
AWAITING RELIEF

Canadian Missionary Cables  
Pathetic Plea for Help From  
Adana — Many American  
Missionaries Gathering

Constantinople, April 19.—The American vice-consul in Merzina reports that the disorders in Adana are quieting down.

Two American missionaries, D. M. Rogers, and Mrs. Maurer were killed on Thursday afternoon while attempting to extinguish a fire in the house of an aged Turkish woman. They were shot dead. The missionaries in Adana and Taurus are now receiving adequate protection.

Merzina is anxiously awaiting relief. The killed in Adana are estimated at more than 1,000 but no particulars of the massacre are yet available.

Disturbances have occurred also in Marash, a city of about 50,000 people in Vilayet of Aleppo, about 100 miles northeast of Alexandretta. It is reported that twenty persons were killed and wounded. The authorities of Marash behaved well and the disorders soon were put down.

The Macedonian Cry.  
Boston, Mass., April 19.—A brief cable despatch, in effect a cry for help from the scene of the massacre in Adana, Asia Minor, where D. M. Rogers and Mrs. Maurer were killed, was received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions here. The message, tragic in its brevity, is as follows:

"Help Adana. (Signed) Chambers." This was from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, the medical missionary on the board in Adana. Convinced that the help requested must be prompt, Secretary Barton notified the officials of the State Department in Washington of the appeal.

It is thought that upwards of fifteen missionaries connected with the American board gathered in Adana last week for the annual conference of the Central Turkish mission. The identity of the particular delegates is not known to the American board in this city, but among the entire number of missionaries in Central Turkey of whom some are likely to have been in Adana are the following:

Miss Kate Ainslie, of Ohio; Miss Alice Brewer, of Connecticut; Miss Isabella Blake, of Vermont; Miss Ellen Blakely, of Massachusetts; Dr. Thomas D. Christie, of Hartford, Conn., and his wife; Wm. Chambers, of Canada, and his wife; Elu Godsell, of San Francisco; Frank McCall, and his wife, of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Clara L. Peck, of Chicago.

## CHANGE ANNOUNCED IN EASTERN BANK OFFICERS

T. Beresford Phelps to Be Manager of  
Montreal Branch of Holston's Bank

Montreal, Que., April 19.—The following official statement has been given out by the head office of Holston's Bank:

"Owing to the early retirement from the service of Mr. E. C. Pratt, the manager of the Montreal branch of the above bank, who has accepted the position of controller of the National Breweries, Ltd., his place has been filled by the appointment of T. Beresford Phelps, heretofore manager of the Hamilton branch, who will in turn be succeeded at Hamilton by W. S. Connelly, at present manager of the branch at Morrisburg. The changes will take place almost immediately, though it is intimated that a less sum than this would be wholly insufficient. The petition will come up before the city council this evening.

## ROBBERS DYNAMITE BANK AND DECAMP

Lone Policeman Arrests Two Desper-  
adoes Who Escape on Way to  
Jail

Bartlesville, Okla., April 19.—Two robbers yesterday dynamited the Bank of Havana, Kansas, and decamped with twenty-three hundred dollars. They were later arrested after a struggle by one policeman, who conveyed them to jail, but at the prison door one man drew his revolver and forced the policeman to free them. A posse has been organized and is in pursuit.

## Windsor Man Shot Up

Windsor, Ont., April 19.—Donald McKinnon, son of a Courtwright settler, was shot at three times by Ralph Fringle at St. Clair, Michigan, across from Windsor, early on Sunday morning, and is not expected to live. Fringle died, but was later arrested.

Two Hundred Men Stormed  
County Jail and Carried  
Their Victims to a Barn  
Where They Were Killed

SHERIFF OVERPOWERED  
AND BEATEN SENSELESS

Hideous Scene in Oklahoma  
Town Following Upon Arrest  
of Men Charged With Killing  
Rancher

Ada, Okla., April 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning a mob of two hundred men stormed the county jail, overpowered the sheriff, lynched four white men charged with the murder of A. A. Burtitt, a wealthy ranchman. The men lynched are J. K. Miller, of Fort Worth, Kas., R. E. Brown, Jesse West and Joseph Allan. One by one the men were taken to a barn and hanged from a beam. The sheriff endeavored to stop the mob, but the angry men broke down the door, struck him on the head with a revolver and quickly secured their victims.

## Denies Application for Reduced Rates

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Justice Mac-  
bee of the Railway Commission  
today gave his decision, deny-  
ing the application for lower  
rates both passenger and  
freight on the C. P. R. in Ter-  
ritories. The application was  
made when the commission  
recently visited Victoria.

## Bank Closes its Doors

Lancaster, Pa., April 19.—The Little  
National Bank of Lancaster, Pa., failed  
to open its doors today. It had a paid-  
up capital of \$105,000.

## CADETS PETITION COUNCIL FOR UNIFORM

Cadet Corps of Victoria High  
School Wants to Keep Up  
With Vancouver Corps—  
Asks For \$1,000

The cadet corps of the Victoria high school is petitioning the city council for a grant of money to be applied to the purchase of uniforms for their corps. The petition, which is largely signed by the students, points out that, though there are some 80 students regularly receiving instructions from competent drill masters, yet they have no uniform. They think that while the question of weapons may be one for the government yet that the clothing should be of local concern.

In support of this view the Vancouver precedent is quoted. The city council of that city has granted \$1,000 to provide uniforms for the cadet corps of the Vancouver high school, and the local boys see no reason why they should not receive the same treatment. The board of school directors, of course, has no fund out of which the cost of the uniforms can be largely defrayed, and so application is being made to the guardians of the city treasury.

This high school boys want \$1,000, but if they cannot get this sum, they will try and get along with \$500, though it is intimated that a less sum than this would be wholly insufficient. The petition will come up before the city council this evening.

The committee then heard C. D. Thompson on behalf of the Prudential Trust Company's Banking Committee of the House of Commons today.

Objection was raised to giving the directors power to change the head office at will. It was pointed out by Dr. Sproule that the directors were Winnipeg and Toronto men, yet it was proposed to put the head office in Montreal.

The clause providing that stock need not all be paid up was strongly opposed, but it was pointed out that unpaid stock in the event of trouble is additional security, as it can be called upon. The clause passed.

The real fight commenced when the clause giving the company power to deal in debentures, receive deposits and do general business was reached. Chairman Miller read the clause, which was a long one, and remarked, "I think this could be shortened simply by stating that a company may do anything."

## A Glimpse at the King's Daughters' Flower Show at the Empress Today



## INSURANCE BILL WILL BE KEPT ON WITH

Prudential Trust Company's  
Measure Before the Banking  
Committee of the House of  
Commons Today

Ottawa, April 19.—At a meeting of the Commons Banking and Commerce Committee today Chairman Miller, in reply to a question by Richard Blain, M. P. for Peel, said there was no foundation for the impression abroad in insurance business circles that the insurance Bill would not be proceeded with this session.

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The chairman reminded the committee that, when a company asking for similar or less powers appeared before the committee last year, Hon. William Fielding had ruled that they must choose as between the powers of the loan or a trust company, and that they could not be given the powers of both. The bill was sent to the sub-committee for further consideration.

At the first meeting of the committee after Mr. Fielding makes the Budget speech, the minister will move for the appointment of a sub-committee to inquire into the details of the bill.

## FLORAL SHOW IS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

King's Daughters Make  
Brilliant Showing of Vancouver  
Island Flowers at Empress  
Today—A Sea of Bloom

What is customarily the "palm room" at the Empress Hotel is this afternoon a complete flower garden, one charmingly arranged mass of nodding bloom. Daughters—the "happy dwellers" of the story books—in their yellow gowns provide the general color-tone but among them are many under poses of other varieties, lending their charm to the riot of the daffies. Women filled about among the tables this forenoon ministering to the wants of the flower children and every minute more blooms were added to the wonderful garden.

It was the preparation for the spring show and the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, had everything to do with the case.

The procession of flower-lovers continued all morning. Young and old alike evinced their affection for the beautiful things that grow. They brought them in bags and baskets, in boxes and in cases. Handsomely gowned women came, lugging heavy grips, Chinese attendants staggered in bearing trays filled with flowers, old men arrived with their arms filled with bloom. As fast as they arrived, the flowers were assigned places by the

Whether or not Mrs. Claudia L. Hains, wife of the defendant, would be called as a witness for the prosecution, was not certain, and much depended on the decision on that point. Thirty witnesses were summoned for the defence.

Counsel for the defence said today that if the strain was not too much, Capt. Hains would probably testify. His brother, T. Jenkins Hains, who was acquitted of a similar charge, was expected also to be a witness.

## BETTER EMIGRANTS BOOKING FOR CANADA

Manager of C. P. R. Steamship Ser-  
vice Says Prospects Are for  
Busy Season

Montreal, April 19.—Arthur Piers, manager of C. P. R. steamship service, arrived in Montreal today from Liverpool. He says there is every prospect of a good but not extraordinary season's business in the Atlantic steamship trade.

Shipping men, he added, are somewhat depressed over the fact that last year's business was so poor that most of the big companies had to pass their dividends. The class of emigrants booking for Canada this year is distinctly superior to the average of the past few years.

Murdered by Persons Unknown  
Moose Jaw, April 19.—The jury in the Kent case has returned a verdict of murder by unknown persons.

## ABDUL BOWS GERMAN TO TO ARMY'S WILL 1912

Sends Chamberlain and Secre-  
tary to Grand Vizier, With  
Orders to Make Peace With  
the Young Turks

MAY BE FORCED TO  
ABDICATE TODAY

Heir-Apparent to Turkish  
Throne Deserts Abdul Hamid  
and Joins the Ranks of the  
Young Turks

Berlin, April 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Moorish Post says in a despatch that he has been informed from an excellent source in the Balkans that the Sultan has sent his chamberlain and his secretary to the Grand Vizier with orders that the government make peace with the Young Turks on any terms in order to prevent general bloodshed. Continuing, the correspondent said the Sultan declared that if his position was a hindrance to peace he was willing to offer himself in order to save the fatherland from catastrophe.

To Force Abdication  
Constantinople, April 19.—It is expected in Constantinople this morning that the main body of the troops loyal to the Young Turks that have concentrated outside of Constantinople will march into the city and surround the Yıldiz Kiosk with the object of forcing the abdication of the Sultan.

New Admiralty Resolves  
Constantinople, April 19.—The Macdonalds have intended to enter Constantinople today and enforce their demand for the abdication of the Sultan. It is believed that adequate steps have been taken to guarantee public order.

The foreigning statement was received in London in a code message from Constantinople. It was sent by the

Berlin, April 19.—In 1912 Germany will have at least twenty-four man-of-war Zeppelins, each capable of over-sea excursions, and—probably speedier than any naval vessel. In the present the navy will have four Zeppelins and the magnificent factory at Friedrichshafen, endowed with over \$1,000,000 by the German nation, will be able to turn out at least eight vessels a year after this autumn. Thus by 1912 Germany can have twenty-four Zeppelins, and her other military dirigibles will number at least a dozen. England's rate of production is one vessel per annum, and by 1912 she may have at most some five small steam slow, non-rigid airships, which, as compared with the Zeppelins, will be an antiquated affair to be discarded.

England has had no up-to-date dirigibles for building large dirigibles, even of the non-rigid type, and as for the faster, rigid, craft of the Zeppelins, the British navy has not even begun to make them. The government, however, either of the Zeppelins, or private, which would be successful. British experts have sneered at the Zeppelins, yet they have never built a ship of the kind, though it is now established to be the fastest and the most powerful type and new military craft which can attempt low over-sea voyages. The British fleet of five ships in 1912, if built according to the present estimates, will be quite unable to cope with the larger and swifter German vessels, which can mount better guns and carry more explosives.

Ten Hours to England.  
A Zeppelin of the present day type could reach England in ten hours and do enormous damage in a brief space of time. British experts have no adequate idea of the improvements which can be effected in the Zeppelins in the next year or two. Twenty-four great vessels of a vastly improved type might, in 1912, put ten or more of England's twenty dirigibles out of action, and damage her naval base seriously, while Germany would still have a well tried second aerial fleet of twelve dirigibles to carry out further operations. It is not necessary to say anything of the moral effect of this sudden aerial attack, or of the panic which would be created by a single German ship making a demonstration over London.

England laughs. The majority of people in England laugh at the whole idea and even aeronautical writers pool-pool the possibility of attack of dirigibles. The records made by the Zeppelin in 1908 show that a ship of this type has traversed 1,000 miles, and later records show its speed to be up to thirty-five miles an hour, with power to ascend to an altitude of over a mile. It can carry at least a ton of explosives, and sufficient supplies for a run of over 100 miles. The best distance between the most contiguous parts of Germany and England is under 250 miles. Yet the whole action of aerial attack by vessels of the Zeppelin type is reduced in England. At least three highly-equipped factories in Germany are now making dirigibles, and Count Zeppelin alone has \$1,500,000 for the work.

England has not yet built a successful dirigible. Her two attempts were failures—too slow, too small in carrying capacity, too limited in range of action, and altogether unsuitable for over-sea work. At present she has another vessel on the stocks, at the Imperial works, where she cannot lay down a really established ship. This vessel will be her product for 1909, and the Admiralty may add another experimental dirigible, as promised. There is no private factory in the British Isles which has ever produced a really successful dirigible. Thus, by 1910, England may have, at most, two non-rigid dirigibles of more or less experimental type and probably too small for practical work. In 1911 she may be no better off and may be content to produce two more ships, also more or less experimental, and by the critical period of 1912 she can add only one more.

Unless most extraordinary activity is evinced at once in making preparations England will be utterly unable to produce a fleet of ships capable of giving her any degree of security against the attack of vessels like the rigid aerial Zeppelins. It has cost Germany years of well-organized preparation, and the expenditure of over \$2,000,000 to accomplish this. The German people of their own free will gave Count Zeppelin \$1,775,000 to carry on his work, and by 1912 more of that money will have been translated into a splendid and well-tried aerial fleet. Before 1909 France, it is computed, spent over \$750,000 on experimental work which resulted in the establishment of her aerial fleet.

Charles Newton Young, Old  
Resident of Nanaimo Passes  
Away After Short Illness in  
Cheminus Hospital

Nanaimo, April 19.—News was received here this morning of the death at Cheminus hospital of Charles Newton Young, one of the earliest and best known pioneers of this city.

Deceased first came to the coast at the time of the rush to the Cariboo in 1862. He went up country, but returned to Victoria, where he was appointed to the teaching staff of the Collegiate School. On leaving Victoria in 1864 he came to Nanaimo and started a private school in the old office and mess room of the Hudson Bay post, said to have been the first stone building erected in this province.

He was the first city clerk after the incorporation of the city in 1876, a position which he vacated to take up teaching in the public school. He was with the school for a number of years, after which he acted as bookkeeper and manager for the Dunsmuir Company at Departure Bay. Some years ago he went to live with relatives at Sonoma, and he has not been much in town of late. Deceased was a native of Kent, England, and was preceded by his wife and only son. He was an old member of Ashlar Lodge A. F. & A. M. & T. The funeral will take place under the auspices of that lodge.

## FOUR REPORTED KILLED IN MICHIGAN WRECK

Wreck on Grand Trunk Near Berlin,  
Mich., Assumed With  
Fatalities

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 19.—Four men are reported killed in a wreck on the Grand Trunk near Berlin, Mich., this morning.

Editor Stanley Makes Apology  
Vancouver, B.C., April 19.—Editor Stanley of the Ferial Ledger, today humbly apologized for having written unkind things about the judges in connection with the Globe insurance case at Fernie. The deputy attorney-general declared that he wanted a fine imposed even in the event of an acquittal. The court will announce its decision tomorrow.

THE EGYPTIAN'S SECRET

The Egyptians of Pharaoh's time were a wonderful people. The pyramids for instance, put our modern buildings to shame.

THE SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Commercial, Fitman, and Gregg Short, have designed a course of instruction in all standard makes of machines.

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

Notice of Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association will be held on the 24th April at 10 o'clock a.m.

TAKE NOTICE

I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land covered by water opposite foreshore, situated in Clayquot District, described as follows:

PROMPT ATTENTION

to all jobs, no job too small, we give you an estimate for pulling out stumps or stumps. Stump pulling outfits for sale or hire.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

W. LEGGERS, 1111 R. Road, heavy laying strains. Free catalogue. Dougan's Poultry Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C.

STANDARD BREED

White Leghorns from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. selected for great layers by the Hogan System.

FOR SALE

One Jersey bull, rising four years, and one Jersey bull calf, just dropped; both registered. Henry C. Wells, Ganegs Harbor, Salt Spring Island, B.C.

FOR SALE

Cutter Head Setter, invented and owned by John W. Winghamam of Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. Canadian Patent No. 104476.

WANTED

Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; to lease or with option. Corner of northern district preferred.

FOR SALE

Cutter Heads, invented and owned by John W. Winghamam of Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. Canadian Patent No. 104476.

WANTED

Farm to rent or on lease or option; coming district preferred; not essential; small acreage with house of not less than six rooms.

Judge McInnes

Vancouver, April 19.—W. B. McInnes, county judge of the county of Vancouver by Mr. Justice Morrison in the presence of Deputy Supreme Court Registrar Dockrill.

FRUIT ROASTED ON GRIDIRON'S GRILL

Famous Newspaper Club in Washington Gives Dinner to New Administration and Many a Laugh Is Passed

FLOWERS SHOW AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

The show which is held under the auspices of the King's Daughters is a magnificent collection of the flowers of Vancouver Island.

FATALITY ON WEST COAST YESTERDAY

Charles Leavock Drowned in Jordan River While Canoeing Homeward

PARIS MAY SOON HAVE GREAT SKYSCRAPERS

Paris, April 19.—Much has been said of late, publicly and otherwise, of the weakness of the government of France.

ABDUL BOWS TO ARMY'S WILL

Local agent of a well known banking firm. Heir-Apparent Deserts Abdul.

SMUGGLER USES NAME OF GRANT

Granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant Was Consignee of Trunks Full of Rare Lace and Gowns

A NEW SONG

"NOBODY KNOWS NOBODY CARES"

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SKIN TROUBLES



YOUR SKIN REFLECTS YOUR HEALTH

JUST as your skin is so your health. If the pores of your skin are not acting properly, the wastes of your body are not getting away as they should.

HOW ZAM-BUK REMOVES SKIN DISEASES.

Mrs. S. Jean, of Queen Street, St. James, Winnipeg, says:—Some time back pimples and sores broke out on my forehead, and spread over the whole of one side of my face and neck.

FREE BOX.

Send this coupon, name and date, paper, and 1c. stamp to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. A free box will be mailed you.

Zam-Buk

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, sprains, blisters, festering sores, ulcers, scalds, blisters, eczema, scabs, chapped hands, cold cracks, chilblains, ringworm, and all other skin diseases.

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LAST PRETEND TO MOROCCO THRONE

Sherief Kittani Brought oner to Fez and His ers Publicly Flog Great Coup for Mulat

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With the Editor

THE STORY TELLER

On His Uppers
"The time will come," cried the Battersea Socialist orator, "when the laboring man will have the wealthy under his feet. And what will happen then?"

Mae's Three Reasons
The Minister: "Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?"
Mackintosh: "For three reasons, sir. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin'; and thirdly, it was in your kirk that I first met my wife."

When He's a Nuisance
Canvasser: "My lady of the house, 'Can you tell me, my dear madam, whether your husband is Liberal or Conservative?"
"O, well," said the lady, "when he's with Liberals he's a Liberal, and when he's with Conservatives he's a Conservative."

Call It An Irish Stew
First Seaman: "I say, Bill, wot's this card?"
Second Seaman: "That's the saloon passengers' menu, of course."

Pulpit Absent-Mindedness
Of curious prayers a writer says: "I have heard a layman utter this petition during his prayer: 'O Lord, be Thou with us in our upittings and our downings'—a variant of the text in the Psalms, 'Thou knowest my downings and mine upings'."

The Cullinan Diamond
Future use of the great Cullinan diamond has now been definitely decided. The king and queen, anxious to make the fullest possible use of the Transvaal's gift, consulted the other day a firm of jewelers on the point whether the gem could be set in the imperial crown as so detachable for wear by the queen on great state occasions, as it was at the recent opening of Parliament.

"Everybody Works But—"
A growing boy had obtained a small job—his first—last week. He had been working for a week, and he said: "I've been working for a week, and I've had my first day's work. I've had my first day's work, and I've had my first day's work."

Casey's Vindication
An old Irishman named Casey made a lot of money as a contractor and built a fine house for his children. The sons and daughters were much ashamed of the plebeian father and Casey was always kept in the rear of the house when they had a party of a evening. One day Casey died, and there was a great do about it. The children had a fine coffin with plenty of flowers, and Casey was laid in state in the parlor. That evening an old Irish woman, who had known Casey when he was a laborer, came and asked to see the face of her dead friend. She walked up to the coffin, took a long look, and said: "Faith, Casey, an' he's let ye into the parlor at last!"

A Mean Reply
She: "Her husband has been a sufferer for many years, hasn't he?"
He: "I don't know. How long have they been married?"

What Counts in a Story
As I heard a famous raconteur telling a story I had heard in one form or another for many years, I could not but recall the statement of some one to the effect that there are but five stories extant, and that all we have are merely variations from the original five. As Gen. Taylor, who is something of a story teller himself, puts it: "The story doesn't amount to anything. It's the edition that counts."

Sacrifice Refused
"You refuse me because I have a title," said the count bitterly, "but I will relinquish it. I will become a plain citizen, when in the grave you're pent, above your bones a monument—"

A Quick Lunch
Enter,
Set,
Napkin,
Vet,
Order,
Mushy,
Gobble,
Rush,
Water,
Pie,
Exit—
Fly!

Little Rollie, four years old, came to the table, where he had tomato soup, of which he is very fond. He was very hungry, he could not wait for it to cool, but hastily ate two or three spoonfuls; then laying down his spoon, he exclaimed: "My goodness! That soup is so hot it makes sparrows all down me."

WITH THE POETS

The Turn of the Road
Soft, gray buds on the willow,
Warm, moist winds from the bay,
Sea-gulls out on the sandy beach,
And a road my eager feet would reach,

Dust on the wayside flower,
The meadow-lark's lurking tone
Is silent now from the grasses tipped
With dew at the dawn, the pearls have slipped—

And then, by the alder thicket
The turn of the road—and you!
Though the earth lie white in the moonday heat,
Or the wind storm follow our hurrying feet,

What do we care—we white in
—Alice Rollit Coe, in Scribner's.

For Friendship's Sake
If thou wilt do me need for friendship's sake
Nor share its difficulties with its gains,—
Its profits, not its penalties and pains,—
Let us not wait for troublous time to break

Friend thou art not, nor friend can ever be,
If thou wilt say no word for friendship's sake,
Nor meet in reconciliation heart to heart,
But rather shun me, as I shun thee.

THE NORTHMEN
III.—The Swedes and Danes.
As in the case of Norway we are indebted to the sagas of the early poets for our history of Sweden. The sagas are very musical, very poetical, full of the tales of heroes who performed their deeds of daring in the face of mighty obstacles, full of love-tales, and full of the legends of the past.

So God's hand touches the aching soul,
Softly, so! And the pain grows still—
The moisture clings to my sootling palm,
And I feel the wind from the East.
You forget I am here? 'Tis the darkness hides,
I am always here and you're never far,

A Canadian Boat Song
(Thomas Moore).
Faintly as tolls the evening chime
Our voices keep time and our oars keep time,
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Anne's parting hymn.

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl;
But when the wind blows off the shore
O sweetly we'll rest our weary oar.

Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
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Perhaps.
Tomorrow will be bright and sweet
With sunshine in the field and street.
And up the clouds a gleam of blue
Like snowy flocks of noiseless geese,
Wide-winged and swift, will race the sky.

The girl you love will smile on thee,
Her face is wondrous fair to see,
And when you catch her deep dark eye
She'll droop her pretty head and sigh,
You've often wished these things to be;
Tomorrow she will smile on thee—
Perhaps!

And you will make your fortune sure
And you will be no longer poor;
A carriage, house, an auto, and
Your blossom each a stork's cup—
The wild fowl 'mid the falling dew
Will come and go like bombshells—who?

Or would you rather go to sleep,
Nor wake to sleep in slumber deep,
To never give, to never take,
To never dream, and never wake?
Your Cross, outside you'll lay it down;
Nor risk the Resurrection Day—
Perhaps!

Thou fool! Today if thou shouldst know
Thou doom would be the place of woe
And choose the darkling doors of gloom
'Tis better than the clammy tomb
For in dark Hadad's awful press
You might discover happiness—
Perhaps!

—The Khan.

The Birth of the Nations

XIII.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

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prophecy, something more than a belief in the miraculous powers of the teachers of the faith. To be able to get foothold in Rome and to survive the hostility of the authorities requires that there must be in Christianity a power which transforms the individual. A close study of the early days of the Church may dispel some of the superstitions, which have grown up around it, but it will induce a firm conviction that Christianity is more than a mere form of religion, and that it is the expression of the relations of mankind to God.

PALMYRA

Three thousand years ago there was an unimportant town in Northern Syria. It was about two hundred miles north-east of Damascus, which is one hundred and fifty miles to the east of Jerusalem. A hundred miles further eastward is the valley of the Euphrates. This town stood in the Syrian desert, which extends far south into Arabia. In the Book of Kings we read: "And it came to pass at the end of twenty years, wherein Solomon had built the house of the Lord and his own house, that the cities which Hiram had restored to Solomon, Solomon built them and caused the children of Israel to dwell there. And Solomon went to Hamath-Zobah and prevailed against it, and he built Tadmor in the wilderness and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath." The narrative goes on to tell of other cities founded by this king, the location of some of which it is not now possible to fix, but it is very clear that Solomon was intent upon extending his dominion eastward and that Tadmor was one of a chain of cities controlling the trade route to India. When the Greeks came to know of this town they called it Palmyra, which is a translation of Tadmor, and means "a city of palms," and the modern world has adopted the Greek name. Today Palmyra is little more than a mass of ruins. A few Arabs have a village there, but only fallen walls and some stately columns mark the site of what was once one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was here that Odenathus, a Syrian of humble birth and rare talents conceived the idea of founding an empire, and inspired and encouraged by Zenobia, a beautiful princess who became his wife and successor, made himself a formidable rival of the power of Rome. At this time, that is in the early part of the third century of our era, Palmyra was not only a large and highly profitable commerce, all the great caravans which brought eastern commodities to Rome marked their principal resting-places. We have nothing today in any way comparable to these great caravans, as it will be understood when we think of the luxury of the Roman cities during the imperial regime, when the whole Eastern world lay under tribute to her merchants for the supply of these commodities which the lands around the Mediterranean were incapable of producing.

The fall of Palmyra was due to a well-founded belief on the part of the Emperor Claudius that Zenobia aimed at establishing herself as sovereign over all Western Asia. Indeed, so successful were her plans that Rome looked upon her as the representative of the imperial power in the East. She herself was a woman of more than ordinary talents, and more splendid than that of the emperor himself, although she nominally recognized him as her over-lord. She exacted from her people semi-divine honors, and it may be said that her regal beauty, her intelligence, her wit and her rare talents qualified her, if anything could, for the worship which she demanded. It seemed necessary, if the Roman Empire was to be preserved in its integrity, that the power of Zenobia should be curtailed, and for this purpose Aurelian, who had enjoyed remarkable success in his operations against the barbarian peoples of Europe and Africa, was despatched to Asia with a powerful force. His advance towards Palmyra was unopposed, with any opposition worthy of the name until he encountered the forces commanded by the Queen herself. After two stubborn battles Zenobia sought refuge, with the remnant of her army, within the walls of Palmyra, and declared her intention of resisting the enemy to the death. The siege of the city proved a very formidable undertaking. Aurelian has written of it in these words: "The Roman people speak with contempt of the war I am waging against a woman. They are ignorant both of the character and the power of Zenobia. It is impossible to enumerate her warlike preparations. In stores of arrows, and of every species of missile weapons. Every part of the walls is provided with two or three ballista, and artificial fires are thrown from the military engines." Doubtful of his ability to take the city, Aurelian offered the Queen excellent terms of surrender, which she rejected. In part inspired by the belief that lack of supplies would compel Aurelian to abandon the siege and in part by the hope that the King of Persia and other eastern potentates would come to her assistance, she united in an effort to drive the Romans out of Asia. Meanwhile Aurelian had been strengthening his position by summoning assistance from all parts of Syria, and from Egypt. When Zenobia saw that her army was surrounded, and that she was expected, she fled from the city towards the Euphrates, but was captured and brought a prisoner to the camp of Aurelian, who treated her with every courtesy. The city was surrendered, and the inhabitants were treated with conspicuous lenity. This they repaid by basely massacring the small garrison which he left in the city, and then they set fire to the city, and the city on setting out for Rome. Hearing this he repented his terms and visited a vengeance upon Palmyra such as has been the fate of few cities. He himself says that he spared neither age nor sex, and that the city was utterly destroyed. Zenobia was taken to Rome, where she marched through the streets in the triumphal procession of Aurelian. She was so heavily bedecked with jewels that she nearly faints, and her fetters, which were of pure gold, were supported by slaves. Aurelian presented her with splendid estates in Northern Italy, where she lived with her sons in honorable retirement.

The overthrow of Palmyra may be said to have marked the end of the series of great Asiatic empires, the first of which originated long before the beginnings of authentic history. It prepared the way for the great Mohammedan movement, which has made very little progress in the dominion of Zenobia had remained intact and the sound principles of government which she inculcated had been preserved.

A NEW FIRE

In one of the latest of the British periodicals prominence is given to a paper dealing with what the writer calls a dream, and it is sufficiently unusual to merit that title. He takes his readers back in imagination to the time when primitive man built his first fire, and asks them to picture the unaided denizens of the locality clustering around it to enjoy its warmth. In this event he sees the beginning of civilization, and it is here, he says, that the progress of mankind has been by slow gradation from absolute savagery. It cannot be questioned that the glow of this first fire has come down through all the

PAUL IN ROME

In a certain sense of the word Rome is the centre of the Christian world. The very fact that millions of people call themselves Protestants is a recognition of this. Hence everything relating to the introduction of Christianity into Rome is of interest to all who wish to know about the history of that religion. There is no record, so far as we are aware, no tradition of any preaching of Christianity in Rome before Paul arrived there in A. D. 61, as it is supposed. The date of the Crucifixion is usually assigned to A. D. 33, and it is altogether improbable that none of those who had embraced the new faith had in the intervening twenty-eight years reached the capital of the Empire. There were many Jews in Rome during these years, and when Paul reached the city his first care was to present himself to the leaders of the Jewish community and explain his position. If he expected a very hearty reception he was disappointed, for he was told that he had not been heard of, that no one had written anything about him, and that none of the newcomers had said anything derogatory to him; but they added that they knew the Christians were everywhere spoken against. This statement, which is taken from the Acts of the Apostles, shows how small a part Christianity occupied in the minds of the Jewish people, or of the public authorities during the first quarter of a century of its existence. When we read Paul's account of his own experiences during those years, he seems to have been playing a somewhat prominent role, but we learn from the Acts that he was an authoritative member of the Jewish community in the centre of the empire knew little or nothing about him, and that the Christian sect was looked upon as of no credit at all. 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Hosiery

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- short sleeves and ... 15¢
sleeves ... 25¢
short or no sleeves ... 35¢
... 40¢
... 75¢
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Morley's Hosiery.
Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

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per dozen pints ... 90c
per dozen quarts ... \$1.75

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WEEDS USEFUL AND OTHERWISE

Interesting Account of Uses and Disuses of Some Common Plants

PLANTS OUT OF PLACE

What May Be Done With Some Of the Supposed Nuisances

There are said to be more than 10,000 different species of flower-bearing plants in the world, besides several thousand that are not flower-bearing. Less than five thousand of these have been used by man. Three hundred kinds are about all that enter into the important concerns of the people. It is said that the dried tops of three to six cents a pound. Catnip tastes better when called cataria, and probably has a better effect on the patient. The price paid for its dried leaves and flowering tops is from two to three cents a pound. Boneset is a favorite drug when called Eupatorium. Wearing such a high-sounding name it is not in the catalogue of weeds, and many of these are highly useful under proper circumstances. For instance, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, crab grass, and sweet clover, get into the weed class often rather than not, yet they are all useful as forage, and sweet clover makes excellent bee pastures. There are many weeds which have valuable medicinal qualities, and others that make fine pot herbs for the poorer classes in the rural communities. Even poke-weed and purslane are in favor in many localities as substitutes for asparagus and cress.

Some Useful Weeds. Burdock has a large tap root about a foot long. This and the seeds are useful. The root brings from three to eight cents a pound, according to the care used in curing, and the seeds bring from five to ten cents. Dandelion is a good tonic in diseases of the liver and in dyspepsia. The root is the part used in medicine, yet with dandelion root imported into the United States per pound, and from four to six cents per pound, and every field is permitted to remain covered with it. In the country dandelion greens are a prime favorite, not less for their flavor than for the excellent effect they have on the human system. Dock root is a favorite remedy for purifying the blood and for various skin diseases. The price of the dried roots is from two to eight cents a pound, according to the care used in curing, and the seeds bring from five to ten cents. Dandelion is a good tonic in diseases of the liver and in dyspepsia. The root is the part used in medicine, yet with dandelion root imported into the United States per pound, and from four to six cents per pound, and every field is permitted to remain covered with it. In the country dandelion greens are a prime favorite, not less for their flavor than for the excellent effect they have on the human system. Dock root is a favorite remedy for purifying the blood and for various skin diseases. The price of the dried roots is from two to eight cents a pound, according to the care used in curing, and the seeds bring from five to ten cents.

Lawn Mowers

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Phone 59. 244-546 YATES ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

LAWN MOWERS

12 INCH CUT, each ... \$7.00
14 INCH CUT, each ... \$8.00
16 INCH CUT, each ... \$9.00
18 INCH CUT, each ... \$10.50

GARDEN HOSE

ONE-HALF INCH HOSE, complete with Couplings, per foot, up from ... \$1.00
THREE-QUARTERS INCH HOSE, complete with Couplings, per foot, up from ... \$1.30

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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COPAS & YOUNG

VICTORIA, B. C.

in kidney and bladder disorders.

Has Commercial Value. Even the unseasonably poked-weed has a commercial value. Both the roots and the dried berries are salable, the dried roots selling at from two to five cents a pound, and the berries at about five cents. They are used in skin and blood diseases. Fox-glove is a fugitive from the flower garden, and in many places has lost its caste as a flower by allowing itself to associate with weeds. The medicinal name is digitalis, and it is widely used in affections of the heart. The annual importations of digitalis amount to some \$5,000,000.

Plants Out of Place. A weed has been called a plant out of place. Sometimes it is quite wrong to honor in its own country, yet of the royal purple in alien lands. New England has a little clematis, called the "American flannel plant," which is a troublesome lawn weed. The American farmer boy who never "roughs" his hands with the weed, while in Irish rural districts it is a valuable plant, used as a "flannel" for the sick.

Medicinal Properties. Lobelia, tansy, and catnip all have their medicinal values. Lobelia seeds are worth from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, and the dried tops from three to eight cents. When the physician prescribes tansy, the average patient thinks of some rare drug, yet it is nothing more than tansy, of which there are 30,000 pounds annually imported. The price of the dried tops is from three to six cents a pound. Catnip tastes better when called cataria, and probably has a better effect on the patient. The price paid for its dried leaves and flowering tops is from two to three cents a pound. Boneset is a favorite drug when called Eupatorium. Wearing such a high-sounding name it is not in the catalogue of weeds, and many of these are highly useful under proper circumstances.

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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 13. Commencing at a post planted at south-east corner of Lot 30, Township 1, and marked "E. W. H. S.E. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. ELSIE W. HUTTON, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 18. Commencing at a post planted at south-west corner of Lot 6, Township 1, north-east corner of Lot 29, Township 2, and marked "W. E. M.G.A. N.E. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. JOHN BEATY, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 20. Commencing at a post planted at north-west corner of Lot 7, Township 1, and marked "E. J. B. N.W. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. EDWARD J. BOND, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 21. Commencing at a post planted at south-east corner of Lot 4, Township 1, and marked "E. A. S.E. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. PERRY AULD, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 22. Commencing at a post planted at north-east corner of Lot 32, Township 1, and marked "G. W. C. N.E. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. J. E. AULD, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 23. Commencing at a post planted at south-west corner of Lot 28, Township 1, and marked "S. C. S.W. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. DONALD GUNN, J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 24. Commencing at a post planted at south-west corner of Lot 3, Township 1, and marked "W. D. S. S.W. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. W. DICK, Sr., J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by Clayoquot District, described as follows:— 25. Commencing at a post planted at north-east corner of Lot 31, Township 1, and marked "D. H. N.E. corner post"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909. WILLIAM JONES, J. E. Auld, Agent.

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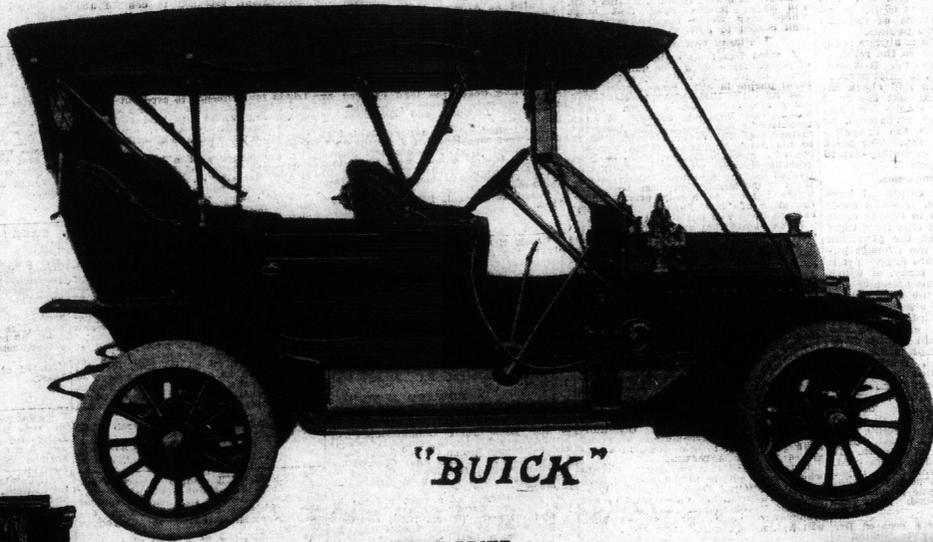
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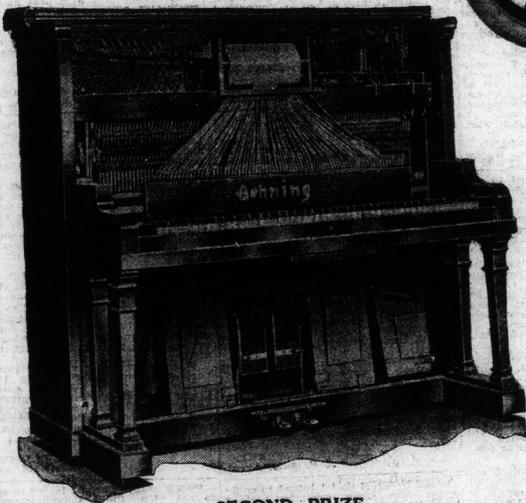
# Notice the Cut of the Splendid Buick Car and Get Into the Race

Interest  
is  
Growing  
Rapidly



"BUICK"

New  
Contestants  
Are Entering  
Every Day



**SECOND PRIZE**  
Behning Player Piano, Value \$850  
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.

**FIRST PRIZE**  
Buick 5 Passenger Touring Car, Model F, Complete with Top and Glass Front

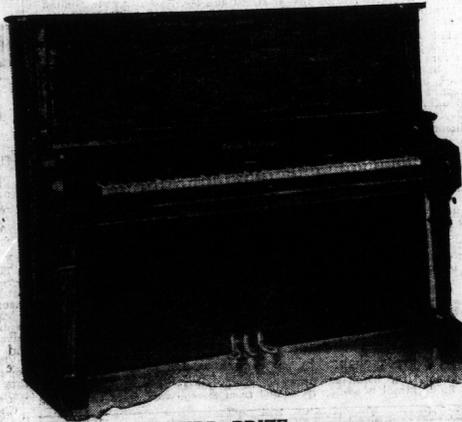
Bought From Plimley Automobile Co., Victoria, B. C.

## THE BUICK CAR

Here is a prize worth striving for. Owing to the additional expense, we expect the ladies in the contest to work even harder than they have already done to secure this magnificent car. It is a large Five-Passenger Buick Touring Car, with glass front and top, all complete, and is good enough for anyone to ride in.

### The Judges

The gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as Judges of the Colonist-Post Voting Contest are Richard L. Drury, Esq., and Rev. A. J. Brace, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. These two will select a third gentleman to act with them with equal powers. They will have access to all books and papers connected with the Contest, and will satisfy themselves as to the manner in which the Contest has been conducted, and they alone will decide who are the winners after counting the ballots at the close of the Contest.



**THIRD PRIZE**  
Gerhard Heintzman Piano, Value \$450  
Bought of Fletcher Bros., 1231 Government St.

## Premium Votes

The following Extra Premium Votes will be allowed on subscriptions received in this office before April 21st:

Group of 3 6-Months Subscriptions to The Colonist, 500 Extra Votes  
Group of 3 12-Months Subscriptions to The Colonist, 1200 Extra Votes  
Group of 3 24-Months Subscriptions to The Colonist, 3000 Extra Votes  
Group of 3 6-Months Subscriptions to The Post, 250 Extra Votes  
Group of 3 12-Months Subscriptions to The Post, 750 Extra Votes  
Group of 3 24-Months Subscriptions to The Post, 1750 Extra Votes  
One 24-months Subscription and one 12-months will count as three 12-months Subscriptions

In addition to above premiums each candidate will be allowed to complete one group of fifty subscribers and receive Premium Ballot of 20,000 extra votes when list of fifty is completed. The above premiums will remain in effect until April 21, and all contestants will do well to take advantage of them to increase their score. All ladies are welcome.

For any further information, call on or write M. J. RYAN, Contest Manager, Colonist-Post Office, Phone 2004.

## NOMINATION BLANK

GOOD FOR ONE THOUSAND VOTES when used to nominate a candidate in the Colonist-Post Voting Contest

I-Nominate.....  
Address.....  
Will Out and Mail to Contest Department, Colonist Office.  
M. J. RYAN, Contest Manager, Daily Colonist Office, Victoria, B.C.  
Enclosed find \$..... for which please send the Daily Colonist—Evening Post, to address below for..... months  
Name.....  
Address.....  
Credit Votes to..... District No.....

### Popular Voting Contest for Ladies Only

Every new subscriber to the Daily Colonist or Evening Post has the privilege of voting for some lady in the contest—and everyone will avail themselves of the privilege. The territory is divided into two districts: The City of Victoria being District No. 1, and all of Vancouver Island outside of Victoria being District No. 2. The above list of prizes will be awarded as follows: To the lady who receives the highest number of votes in the entire contest will be awarded the beautiful Five-Passenger Buick Touring Car, with glass front and top complete. To the second highest in the entire contest will be awarded the magnificent Behning Player Piano. To the third highest in the entire contest will be awarded the elegant Gerhard-Heintzman Upright Grand Piano. After these prizes are awarded the lady who has the highest number of votes in District No. 1 will receive a Diamond Ring. The second will receive a Solid Gold Watch set with Diamonds, and the third will receive a Solid Gold Bracelet with Diamond Set. Then the three ladies who are first, second and third in District No. 2 will each receive a prize exactly the same as those in District No. 1. No lady can win more than one prize. In the event of a tie for any of the prizes, value will be divided equally between those who tie.

### Voting Power of Subscriptions

	Daily Colonist			Evening Post		
	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail	No. Votes	By Carrier	By Mail
Three months, daily, paid in advance.....	200	\$2.25	\$1.25	200	\$1.50	\$1.25
Six months, daily, paid in advance.....	500	4.50	2.50	450	3.00	2.50
One year, daily, paid in advance.....	1200	9.00	5.00	1000	6.00	5.00
Two years, daily, paid in advance.....	3000	18.00	10.00	2500	12.00	10.00
Five years, daily, paid in advance.....	9000	45.00	25.00	7000	30.00	25.00

To any lady who can get 50 New Subscribers during the Contest will be given 20,000 Extra Votes.

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

The contest is open to ladies only, living on Vancouver Island, married or single. No relative of any person on the staff of the Daily Colonist or Evening Post can take any part in the contest. Contestants may be nominated at any time and the contest will close May 12th, 1909. The management reserves the right to reject any candidate for any valid reason. All subscribers must be new ones in order to get votes. Contestants may get votes on subscriptions anywhere they can, and are not confined to any district, they may also get help in any way they choose. Absolute fairness is guaranteed by the management and every lady who competes will have an equal chance to gain the prizes.

No Votes Can be Transferred



**FIRST DISTRICT PRIZES**  
Two Ladies' Solitaire Diamond Rings, Value \$350.00

Rewards  
for  
Effort

On Exhibition at Challoner & Mitchell's, Diamond Merchants



**Second District Prize**  
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with three Diamonds, Value \$150.00

Eleven  
Valuable  
Prizes



**Third District Prize**  
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, set with one Diamond, Value \$70.00

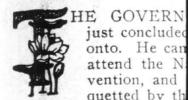
All Have  
an Equal  
Chance

On Exhibition at C. E. Redfern's Jewelry Store.



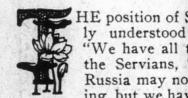
**Special Prizes**  
Two Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, set with one Diamond, Value \$150.00

Go



THE GOVERNMENT has just concluded onto. He can attend the N... convention, and... quitted by the... tended two of the Men... cets, took an ice boat... Bay, spoke at the annu... torian Order of Nurses... the Aberdeen regime in... patronage to various oth... tions. It is understood... Grey will return to Tor... of two weeks' duration... not persuaded by the In... complete the six-year te... last time that he will go... at Toronto. There is... Lord Grey should fill... term of six years as Go... in the cases of Lord Du... has the term been con... known whether or not... who came to Canada w... to remain for a year an... there is no doubt as to... Canadian people. There... unanimity of the fed... their excellencies. Lord... himself to his official d... edered various unofficia... Canadian people. He h... ince of the confederate... plates a journey to the f... While he is not an or... have had no orators an... General since Dufferin... speaker, he has the pow... and he has an acute per... sensitiveness of the Can... more robust side of his... The Change in... The notion that the... ercises no influence in... not so generally enterta... years ago. It is certai... never more influential in... general social, commercia... ities of the country. A... stronger and more confid... is more willing to extend... expression to the Govern... ly, too, with increase of... creasing social element v... cial aspect of the vice-reg... last 20 years a great c... the social life of the Can... ditions of the United E... even of the Family Com... able on the social side

Why



THE position of S... ly understood... "We have all... the Servians... Russia may no... ing, but we hav... enough in the fight an... Russia are sure to con... Russia can never allow... Slav state. Montenegro... pendence from the Tu... she is perfectly able t... territory from Austria... do something to concil... of the two bantam state... a railway and an outlet... tenegro, too, without l... degree. Such a con... strengthen Austria's po... but thus far she has sh... aggressor.

It is a common fa... imagine we can do best... often the least fitted... always shown incapaci... political units; yet eve... entangled from the mixe... Empire they have aspir... of that mighty Servian... fell with Dusan.

The dream of an en... the Servian-speaking... Servia, the Sanjak of... gro, Bosnia, Herzegov... Slavonia, and the count... between Belgrade and... gotten. Every ripple on... the Balkans brings back... annexation of Bosnia... Bulgaria's renunciation... have aroused the drea... foundations of their ai... under their very noses... defiance or despair.

That is one interpre... the Balkans. There is... because it relates to pi... ity of Servia. The tr... Belgrade and the north... the least vigorous of th... impressions—political... must leave the beaten... vian, he will find, is a... and self-centred, yet... and reasonably wealthy... poverty are equally rar... Not so laborious as the... ing planted a cabbage... he has sold it, the Ser... and his plums and his... tion necessary to their

# Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada

Toronto Correspondence of the London Times.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has just concluded a short visit to Toronto. He came here particularly to attend the National Forestry Convention, and while here was banquetted by the Board of Trade, attended two of the Mendelssohn Choir concerts, took an ice boat trip across Toronto Bay, spoke at the annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the chief memorial of the Aberdeen regime in Canada, and gave his patronage to various other meetings and functions. It is understood that Lord and Lady Grey will return to Toronto shortly for a visit of two weeks' duration. This, if Earl Grey is not persuaded by the Imperial Government to complete the six-year term, is likely to be the last time that he will go into official residence at Toronto. There is a sincere desire that Lord Grey should fill out the full statutory term of six years as Governor-General. Only in the cases of Lord Dufferin and Lord Minto has the term been completed, and it is not known whether or not Lord and Lady Grey, who came to Canada with reluctance, desire to remain for a year and a half longer. But there is no doubt as to the disposition of the Canadian people. There is no doubt as to the unanimity of the feeling of regard for their excellencies. Lord Grey has devoted himself to his official duties. He has discovered various unofficial means of serving the Canadian people. He has visited every province of the confederation, and now contemplates a journey to the far outpost of Dawson. While he is not an orator—and indeed, we have had no orators amongst our Governors-General since Dufferin—he is an agreeable speaker, he has the power of lucid statement, and he has an acute perception of the national sensitiveness of the Canadian as well as of the more robust side of his character.

## The Change in Social Life

The notion that the Governor-General exercises no influence in the public councils is not so generally entertained as it was some years ago. It is certain that the office was never more influential in its bearing upon the general social, commercial, and religious activities of the country. As the country grows stronger and more confident of its future, it is more willing to extend a certain freedom of expression to the Governor-General. Naturally, too, with increase of wealth there is an increasing social element which esteems the social aspect of the vice-regal office. During the last 20 years a great change has come over the social life of the Canadian cities. The traditions of the United Empire Loyalists—and even of the Family Compact, rich and honorable on the social side—are less influential

than they were 30 or even 20 years ago. Family distinctions succumb to continental tendencies. The means to entertain lavishly count for a great deal in determining social position, while scholarship, distinction in art and letters, and family without income have a secondary rating.

Alike in social fashions and in commercial methods we now begin to show the effects of American influences and to conform to the continent to which we belong. No doubt these tendencies have been aggravated by a long season of commercial prosperity and the beginnings of large fortunes in mining, manufacturing and transportation. A character in one of Owen Wister's books declares that the mission of the United States is to vulgarize the world. That is a partial, bitter and splenic judgment, with just enough substance at the root to make the taste bitter in the mouth. Moreover, the United States begins to show in art, learning and science, in moral endeavor in zeal for human betterment, in all higher pursuits, a spirit rivaling in energy and devotion that which for two generations has set the deep mark of commercialism upon the American character. There is no doubt, however, that the distinguishing characteristic of American social life has been display, as the distinguishing feature of American industrial life is efficiency, and it is inevitable that both socially and industrially we should be affected by our close geographical relation to the United States. Politically, however, we seem to be wholly unaffected by American influences—that is, in so far as concerns our Imperial relationship—and even the movement for national independence, which had some expression in the press and on the platform fifteen or twenty years ago, has now few serious advocates and no organized opinion to yield it support.

## Lord Grey's Teaching in Canada

No one now challenges the appointment of a British Governor-General or questions the value of the imperial connection. Moreover, as has been said, the Governor-General speaks with a freedom which would have been the subject of criticism a quarter of a century ago. Whatever the future may develop, this at least for the present shows the discretion which has been exercised by occupants of the office and the greater attachment of Canada to the Mother Country and the Empire. In the first speech which he made in Canada as Governor-General, Earl Grey said that he had always taken the deepest interest in the Dominion, and it would be his high privilege to co-operate in every way in his power with the Canadian people in their endeavors to make themselves into a great and powerful nation. This

pledge he has kept faithfully and influentially. He has often been discriminating in his praise, and not seldom courageous in counsel. Very particularly has he striven, but always with wise reserve, to strengthen the attachment of Canadians to the Mother Country. Few have the quality to make such an impression of simple candor, unaffected sympathy and reverence for British institutions and British prestige, rooted in equal attachment to the Old Land and the New, as was made by Lord Milner's addresses in Canada. But that spirit is revealed in all Lord Grey's utterances.

In an address to the St. George's Society of Ottawa Lord Grey said:

"May I respectfully suggest that you should consider whether it would not be desirable, with the object of encouraging and strengthening the spirit of patriotism, and the cultivation of the sentiments of duty, self-sacrifice and truth, to present to every school within the area of your administration a banner of St. George, so that on every successive St. George's Day the chivalry, loyalty and knightly spirit associated with the name should be impressed upon the minds and hearts of your children?"

In reply to an address from the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa he said:

"I note with satisfaction that you claim my sympathy with any movement which may be calculated to strengthen still further the bonds uniting Canada to the British Isles, and to maintain the broad Dominion as an integral part of a consolidated British Empire."

He spoke to the Montreal Board of Trade of that imperial spirit so widely and happily prevalent throughout the Empire, which he hoped at the proper moment would bear fruits of a character enabling every Briton to feel that he was an integral part of a consolidated Empire. In another address he said:

"I confidently anticipate that if we do not hurry unduly the process of nature, we shall at the appointed hour see the realization of our imperial hopes in the establishment of a system under which the self-governing units of the world-embracing British Empire will share, one with another, the attributes and privileges of a full and equal citizenship."

In an address at Winnipeg he said:

"I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument that has ever been fashioned or conceived by man for spreading the blessings of equal rights, of impartial justice, of Christian service, and true chivalry all over the earth. I regard it as the greatest privilege allowed to mortal man to be able to proclaim himself a British citizen and to have the power of placing his services at the disposal of King Edward the Peacemaker, the visible

embodiment and incarnation of the British race."

Over and over again he has commended Canada for its leadership in preferential tariffs, in preferential postal arrangements, and in cable subsidies, with the object of binding the component parts of the Empire together. This has been Earl Grey's teaching all over Canada, and he has always spoken in such excellent temper as to give the message its full effect. It is noteworthy that he has never been the subject of class criticism, nor has he ever excited even the passing ill-will of either political party.

## His Relations With Quebec

Earl Grey's relations with the French people of Quebec have been happy. Undoubtedly the great event of his regime was the tercentenary celebration. At Quebec was the slumbering flame of old fires. There was danger at every step that an unhappy word or an unconsidered action would revive ancient racial and sectarian animosities. So would come evil out of the promise of good. But the doubters and the croakers were confuted, and a complete and triumphant success was achieved. The enduring result has been a marked increase of good feeling between Ontario and Quebec. It was, moreover, a fresh consecration of Canada to the Empire. Most significant of all, the scene was laid in the ancient French capital and under the regime of a French prime minister. Here surely is a touch of the romance of history. "It has long been the ambition of poets and painters," said Lord Grey, once in reply to an address from the citizens of Quebec, "to woo the heart of Quebec with all the unrestrained enthusiasm of their art. But often wooed, she remains unwon. The spirit of Quebec is intangible. It has eluded the grasp of the poet, have failed to create an impression equal to that which is conveyed by Quebec itself." He told the Montreal Board of Trade that "the experience of the past justifies the expectation that history will repeat itself, and that from the happy blend combining the grace and courage of New France with the organizing industrial ability of New England a race of Canadians will arise, which will ensure another thousand years of noble life and great achievement." He spoke a sound word to Ontario and other English-speaking provinces when he said:

"To those who look forward with hope to the production of a perfect race in Canada every inter-marriage between persons of French and British descent must be a matter for congratulation. In the best English society a man who cannot speak French is at a

great disadvantage. Every Englishman who can talk and read French easily and can claim a certain number of French people among his friends has enriched his life. Mr. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, told me once that he wished every young Ontario man could spend two years in the province of Quebec, after leaving Toronto University, so that he might enrich his own and consolidate the national life."

## Social and National Ideals

Lord Grey has told the Canadian people that "the highest wisdom consists not in the frenzied or restless pursuit of wealth, but in the formation of character." There was both flattery and admonition in his declaration that it will be because in the pursuit of greed we have lost the freedom which we now enjoy. He has asked us to guard against the danger of allowing the swollen head to blunt the edge of efficiency, and to remember that it is the soul of the individual that stirs the world and directs the forces of mankind.

You will be careful (he said to the citizens of Toronto) to safeguard the future well-being of your city from evils which have cast the shadow of darkness over the national life of England. If it was the mission of the last century to establish the principle of individual rights, with results which, most beneficial to humanity, are yet not without their regrettable accompaniments, it is the mission of the present century to teach the lesson of individual duty and to infuse into the people such an ideal of enlightened and disinterested citizenship as will cause every public-spirited man to be foremost in subordinating his own personal advantage to the more commanding interests of the public good.

He has advised us to be scrupulous in the observance of public contracts and just in legislative dealing with invested capital. He has declared that the chief immediate requisites of Canada are—(1) such measures as will lay firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient; (2) as will perfect our system of transportation east and west and secure to Canada the full benefits of her geographical position; and (3) as will increase the supply of labor. This is sound and wholesome teaching, unaffected by personal interests or partisan relationships. Nothing more is needed to show the value of the Vice-regal office, to explain Earl Grey's popularity in Canada, or to account for the general desire of the Canadian people that he may remain in this country as long as the most liberal interpretation of constitutional usage will permit.

## Why Serbia Wants War

THE position of Serbia is not sufficiently understood in western Europe. "We have all to win by battle," say the Servians, "and nothing to lose. Russia may not help us in the beginning, but we have only to keep on long enough in the fight and our brother Slavs in Russia are sure to come to our assistance." Russia can never allow Austria to swallow up a Slav state. Montenegro, too, won her independence from the Turks; she believes that she is perfectly able to win an increase of territory from Austria. Austria will have to do something to conciliate the susceptibilities of the two bantam states, and can give Serbia a railway and an outlet to the sea, and Montenegro, too, without hurting herself in any degree. Such a concession would really strengthen Austria's position in the Balkans, but thus far she has shown herself only as an aggressor.

It is a common failing of humanity to imagine we can do best that for which we are often the least fitted. The Servian people have always shown incapacity to combine in large political units; yet ever since they were disentangled from the mixed races of the Ottoman Empire they have aspired to revive the glories of that mighty Servian state which rose and fell with Dusan.

The dream of an empire which shall unite the Servian-speaking people of Serbia, Old Serbia, the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Istria, Slavonia, and the country north of the Danube between Belgrade and Orsova, is never forgotten. Every ripple on the unstable surface of the Balkans brings back the dream. Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria's renunciation of Turkish suzerainty have aroused the dreamers. They see the foundations of their airy castle being filched under their very noses, and they cry out in defiance or despair.

That is one interpretation of the crisis in the Balkans. There is another, less romantic, because it relates to pigs—the staple commodity of Serbia. The traveller who sees only Belgrade and the north of Serbia knows only the least vigorous of the race. To correct his impressions—political and ethnological—he must leave the beaten track. The true Servian, he will find, is a peasant—self-satisfied and self-centred, yet reasonably industrious and reasonably wealthy. Social inequality and poverty are equally rare in this peasant state. Not so laborious as the Bulgarians, who, having planted a cabbage, never leaves it till he has sold it, the Servian gives to his pigs and his plums, and his maize; only the attention necessary to their existence—not their

perfection. His leisure he devotes to endless political discussion and the recital of interminable epics.

The epics are of the glory and greatness of the Slavs, and the politics are of pigs and how they may be got to market. It has been said—and with truth—that the foreign policy of Serbia is based upon pigs. Pigs are one of the principal resources of the land, and anything that interferes with their sale and exchange is a matter of deep national concern. Whenever Austria feels inclined to teach Serbia a lesson—and that has happened before today—she raised a barrier against pigs, and Serbia, tired of squealing, turns her thoughts to the restoration of the Servian Empire, a railway and a port on the Adriatic.

When the Powers met in Berlin to carve up the Balkans they gave little heed to race or language, but ordained that Bulgaria should become vassal to Russia, and Serbia vassal to Austria. That is what Bismarck meant when he said: "I am a Russian in Sofia and an Austrian in Belgrade." Bismarck was an opportunist, after all, and today he would find himself an Austrian in Sofia and a Russian in Belgrade. The truth is that neither Serbia nor Bulgaria has done what the statescraft of Europe ordained; each has refused to be the bondman to its great neighbor. Russia sulked and refused to recognize Bulgaria for years; while Austria erected tariff and transit barriers against Servian pigs.

In Montenegro and Herzegovina, where the people struggle with nature for a bare existence, the conviction prevails that war is inevitable. But Bosnia, with its great resources, and still more in Serbia, the impression is one of peace. However much the Bosnians may desire independence, they are not going to risk the penalty of failure. Like many Greeks in the war with Turkey, they say to their Slav champions: "Come as victors and welcome. Till then adieu—and good luck." And in Serbia there is division among the people. Remote from centres of political agitation, the peasant is not warlike, and even in Belgrade the talk of war is feebler than its echo in Europe. Even ministers—contrary to habits—are more hopeful and conciliatory in their private than their public utterances, and the Crown Prince, who, from afar, looks like a firebrand, is nothing more dangerous than a comfortable drawing-room fire at which his admirers warm their hopes.

To discuss in Berlin or London the prospects of war between Serbia and Austria is a much simpler matter than to contemplate the possibility in Belgrade. For Belgrade lies in the hollow of Austria's mailed fist, and could be crushed at a word or a sign. Servians who

live in the capital do not need to be reminded of their defenceless position and of the ruin and death that would follow the first act of war. Servians, of course, would not be cowed by this ever-present menace, but in Belgrade it makes men reflect more calmly and talk less loudly and at random. They do not—as in the bare and inaccessible heights of Montenegro and Herzegovina—speak of war as men speak of hunting wild boar, but as men who have lives and property at stake and are not mere gamblers with fortune.

And even politicians sing in a minor key their threats against Austria and the peace of Europe. This moderation in Belgrade may be due to a greater sense of personal responsibility when at home than when abroad, or to the influence of historic conditions. Poverty does not press heavily on the masses in Bosnia. The country is rich in natural resources and Austria has done much to develop them, though she might have been more prudent in the choice of capitalist instruments. And prosperity counts, even in the Balkans.

"What I fear most is ingratitude," said one of the most militant agitators. "I was out in the insurrection of 1874—a major in the rebel army. We endured many privations and losses but were sustained by the spirit of patriotism and the consciousness that we were fulfilling the dearest wishes of our people. One day, ragged and hungry, we came to a village on the border of Novi Bazar. Our hearts beat fast at the welcome that awaited us. The people for whose liberty we had suffered and shed our blood came out to meet us, and overwhelmed us with curses. They gave us food, such food as we never dreamed peasants knew. "Of these luxuries and of shelter you have robbed us," they cried, "and their curses made bitter their bread."

There are two doors to the capital of Montenegro, and Austria holds the keys. One must see these doors to understand why Prince Nicholas talks of war as a prisoner talks of liberty. Antivari is a modest roadstead on the Adriatic which Italians are trying to make into a harbor, and from which they are dragging a light railway across the mountains. At the mouth of the cove rises Spizza—a cliff and an Austrian fort commanding the two, the harbor and the railway. It is as if a policeman looked in at your window and kept his hand on your door. The collective wisdom of Europe put the Austrian policeman there a quarter of a century ago, and he insists on remaining.

It is easy to say that war would be suicide for Montenegro, but when men seek escape from starvation and prison they do not stop to weigh chances and ethics. And Montenegrins are resolute to burst the fetters which diplomacy has forged about them. Behind them lie centuries of strife which have made them a martial and unconquered people and unfitted them for peaceful and profitable pursuits.

## The Maid of Orleans

FOR sixteen hundred years the patron saint of France has been St. Denis, the first Bishop of Paris. Of him it is told that he was sent from Rome in the middle of the third century to convert the Gauls to Christianity. His preaching and teaching were marvelously successful, and he made his way to Paris, which was even then a city. The Roman governor of the district caused him to be seized, tortured and finally beheaded. His body was thrown in the river Seine, but was taken from the water by one of his converts named Catulla, who gave it burial. In the years that followed a chapel was built above his tomb, and in the seventh century King Dagobert erected there the Abbey of St. Denis. From that time he was the patron saint of France, and under the old kingdom, French soldiers when charging in battle did so shouting "Montjoie St. Denis."

It will not, perhaps be very long before the honors of St. Denis will be shared by another saint—a woman whose memory is linked with the war which lasted for a hundred years, and which ended in the partial triumph of the French over their traditional enemies, the English. Four hundred and eighty years ago this month—on April 29, 1429—the French garrison at Orleans, dejected and almost ready to surrender in despair, was rescued by a force which scattered the English, burst into the beleaguered town, and rent the air with shouts of victory. This force was led by a young girl of eighteen, who rode upon a snow-white horse and carried a standard embroidered with lilies, displaying the image of God seated on the clouds and holding in His hand a sphere which represented the world.

The girl was Jeanne d'Arc—or Darc, as the name should more properly be spelled—a peasant maiden, who, not long before, had tended sheep in the forests of Domremy, in Lorraine, but who was now the defender of France and of its uncrowned king. The story of her early life is almost too well known to be told again in any length. About it there is little that invites controversy.

Long ago a movement was begun to canonize her and to place her name among those of the saints. In 1875, the subject was seriously taken up by the Roman Curia. A long and searching canonical investigation was carried out by order of Pope Pius IX. The ecclesiastical law of the Roman church is most minute and scrupulous, and it was not until 1894 that Leo XIII directed the three final inquiries to be made. In January, 1904, Pius X, presiding over the Congregation of Rites, approved a decree which advanced the cause; and last December, in the hall of the Consistory of the

Vatican, the Maid of Orleans was declared by the Pope to have received beatification "as the personification of chivalrous France." Before long, St. Peter's will witness an impressive ceremony to make this known to all the world.

Jeanne d'Arc, therefore, is not beatified, and is to be spoken of as "the blessed" (beata, bienheureuse). There are many now living who may be able to speak of her as "St. Jeanne."

It is worthy of mention that the English who have been held mainly responsible for her death, have most admired and most strongly defended her. On the other hand, her defamation has come from French writers: To the everlasting shame of Voltaire, he burlesqued this chaste and heroic girl in his mock epic "La Pucelle." Only a short time ago, the cynical Anatole France, more seriously, penned an unfavorable criticism of her life and character.

On the other hand, English writers such as Mrs. Oliphant, Douglas Murray, and Andrew Lurg, like the German poet Schiller, depict her as a virgin mystic, spinning all earthly love, and personifying whatever is fine and chivalrous and noble in the race from which she sprang and the nation for whose very life she went forth to battle.

## KNOW WHERE HE WOULD GO

The following affidavit was filed in court of common pleas in Dublin in 1822: "And this deponent further saith, that on arriving at the house of the said defendant, situate in the County of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he, the said deponent, knocked three several times at the outer, commonly called the hall door, but could not obtain admittance; whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to this deponent unknown, holding in his hands a musket or blunderbuss, loaded with balls or slugs, as this deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house, and presenting said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent threatened 'that if said deponent did not instantly retire, he would send his (the deponent's) soul to hell,' which this deponent verily believes he would have done had not this deponent precipitately escaped."

Almost every high school, college and university now has its journal, and journalism is receiving a boost, as system is adhered to in the gathering of news and the methods used in the best newspaper offices are largely in force.

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**WOMEN'S THREE PIECE COSTUME**, in self color pongee silk. Coat 38 inches long, semi-fitting back and front with long straight lines, trimmed with clusters of black jet buttons, in-laid collar and cuff finished with black and gold braid. Lined throughout with white silk. Skirt Princess style with sheath effect and button trimmed. . . . \$50.00

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**WOMEN'S SMARTLY TAILORED TWO-PIECE COSTUME**, in black and white. Coat semi-fitting back, seams piped with black satin, single breasted cut away front fastened with three buttons, two large outside pockets, in-laid collar of satin, lined throughout with silk. Skirt plain circular cut with pipings of satin and clusters of buttons. Price is . . . . . \$42.50

**WOMEN'S THREE PIECE LINEN COSTUME**, coat 38 in. long, semi-fitting back with cut away front, fastened with three buttons. Collar and cuffs in-laid with contrasting shade. Skirt Princess style with sheath effect. . . . \$17.50



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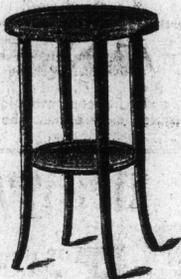
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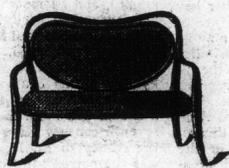
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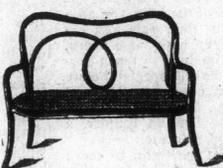
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We are making a specialty of the Window Shade business. We carry nothing but the best material. Call up Phone 1685, and we will send a man to measure your window and tell you what your blinds will cost you.

## In the Silk Department

This section is well stocked with all the novelties in the silk line. We have lately received by mail a large quantity of different kinds of silk in both plain and fancy effects. The lines mentioned are a few of the popular priced lines.

**JAPANESE SILKS**, fancy designs in washing silk, light blue, mid blue, navy blue and white checks, brown and white, black and white checks, in three sizes, mauve, pink, navy, sky, heliotrope, brown and white stripes, 20 in. wide. Price . . . . . 35¢

**NATURAL PONGEE SILK**, 25 in. wide. Special at . . . . . 35¢

**NATURAL PONGEE SILK**, 34 in. wide. Special at . . . . . 50¢

**NATURAL PONGEE SILK**, 34 in. wide. At . . . . . 65¢

**FOULARDINE SILKS**, the newest designs for summer dresses, fancy spots and stripes, colors, cream, pink, sky, mauve, brown, grey, gold and bluet. Special at . . . . . 50¢

Dainty Lunches and Afternoon Tea at Our Tea Rooms

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Dainty Lunches and Afternoon Tea at Our Tea Rooms

## RIOT SPREADS IN ASIA MINOR

Reaction Has Set in the Movement in Favor of Constitutional Government With Direful Results

### FIVE AMERICAN WOMEN IN DANGER

Bedouins, Arabs, and Tribes Pour Into Beirut War of Mussulman and Christian Has Been Fought

Constantinople, April 22—News was received here from Erzerum, the principal Turkish Armenia.

The transports of delight at the proclamation of a constitutional government are now planted by a movement in favor of the Sultan, expected may lead to a wave of fanaticism which is spreading generally in the eastern provinces.

The Christian villages in the vicinity of Aleppo and Sivas are being attacked by Kurds, Circassians and the inhabitants of the mountains of the Taurus to send them to the sea.

Missionary Women in Beirut, April 22.—Five women missionaries are in the city of Beirut, in the vicinity of the city of Beirut, in the vicinity of the city of Beirut.

The women are being held in the city of Beirut, in the vicinity of the city of Beirut, in the vicinity of the city of Beirut.

At Ayas, on the west coast of the Gulf of Alexandretta, the situation is most serious. There has been a massacre of Christians and pillage at Antioch. The city is full of Bedouins and Kurds, which is located in the vicinity of the city of Beirut.

Murderers Released at Ayas, on the west coast of the Gulf of Alexandretta, 418 persons have been released from the city of Beirut.

Several native pastors were killed while on their way to the district mission at Ayas. The Turkish officials at Ayas have everything possible to do, but the result of the very limited.

Maurer May Be Killed. London, April 22.—A casualty there says: "The others were killed."

This communication is dated at Henry Maurer reported to have been killed at the same time as Mr. Rogers. It was sent by the mission here and was in reply regarding the fatalities in Ayas and Beirut.

Wave of Fanaticism. Constantinople, April 22.—According to the news received here, a wave of fanaticism which originated in Adana during the past few days ago and found its way to the city of Beirut. This spreading generally in the eastern provinces.

Upwards of 10,000 Armenians in Cilicia were massacred in Cilicia during the past few days ago and found its way to the city of Beirut. The killing of Christians in this spreading generally in the eastern provinces.

One embassy places the number of Armenians killed as high as 15,000. The mob must be put down. The mob must be put down. The mob must be put down.