

## RETIRES FROM LEADERSHIP

### Mr. Balfour Announces to His Constituents That He Will No Longer be at Head of Unionists

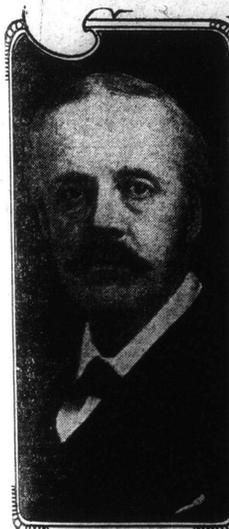
## GIVES ILL-HEALTH AS MAIN CAUSE

### Attacks from Tariff Reformers and Younger Element of Party are Real Motive for Resignation

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Unionist party is to swap horses while crossing the home rule stream. Arthur J. Balfour at an emergency meeting of the City of London Conservative Association this afternoon announced his retirement from the leadership of the opposition. Impaired health, increasing age and the desirability that the leadership pass into younger hands were the reasons he gave in a speech marked by much feeling.

But no one doubts that the increasing attacks against him by the ambitious younger Conservatives, particularly the tariff reformers, were the principal factors. While a number of influential Unionists and would-be leaders, notably Austen Chamberlain and F. E. Smith have been demanding his retirement from the leadership, few believed that Mr. Balfour would drop the helm at such an important stage of the party's fortunes. Lord Lansdowne, opposition leader in the house of lords, denied reports that he also would withdraw.

Mr. Balfour will remain in the house of commons, although he would be elevated to the peerage if he so desired. While he, as ex-premier, was recognized as the leader of the whole party, the leadership will now be divided, his successor probably being the Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, who



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

represents the Strand, and Lord Lansdowne. Advanced tariff reformers favor Henry Carson, Dublin University, and F. E. Smith, Walton division of Liverpool, are mentioned. Disaffection with Mr. Balfour as leader has been growing among the younger reformers, who criticized his present lack of convictions on that issue. The feeling gained great impetus when he advised the house of commons to swallow the veto bill.

## QUIET AT FERNIE

No Demonstration Yesterday—Suffering Likely to be Caused by Shortage of Fuel  
FERNIE, B. C., Nov. 8.—Everything passed off quietly today, as no men reported for work at the mines except those who are authorized by the union to work. A smaller crowd than usual congregated at the depot upon the arrival of the mine train from Coal Creek this afternoon, and they soon dispersed without the necessity of any display of force. The general impression is that the trouble will soon be satisfactorily settled. In the meantime, owing to the shortage of coal and the unusually cold weather, there is likely to be much suffering.

## ALLEGED FRAUD

### Sellers of Stock in Magazine Company Charged with Wrongful Use of Mail

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Frank Orr, president of the Columbia Sterling Publishing company, publishers of the Hampton and Columbia magazines, and J. E. B. Adkin, a lawyer connected with the company, were arrested today by post office inspectors charged with using the mails to defraud investors in selling stock in the publishing company. They were held in \$15,000 bail. The alleged swindle will aggregate about \$2,000,000, or about half the company's capital stock of \$4,000,000, according to Assistant District Attorney Brown.

The complaints against the men are similar, accusing them of having induced various persons to send money for stock by falsely representing that the company was in good financial condition and had a large surplus out of which it would yield a dividend in the near future.

Orr, who was unable to furnish bail at the time, was remanded to the Tombs.

## Earlier Than Intended

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Conservative morning papers say that falling health was the sole reason for Mr. Balfour's retirement. Evidently the announcement of Mr. Balfour's retirement came earlier than was originally planned, because in a letter excusing himself from attendance at a political function to-night he refers to circumstances which made it necessary to anticipate the date of his resignation. He does not, however, explain what these circumstances were.

## CEMENT WORKS FOR SAANICH

### Powerful British Syndicate Secures Property Near Tod Inlet for Erection of Large Plant

Illustrative of once of the tremendous development of this section of Western Canada and the faith of British capitalists in this province is the announcement that a powerful syndicate of British capitalists has made arrangements for the erection of a large cement works on Saanich Arm directly opposite the site on Tod Inlet where the works of the Vancouver Portland Cement company are located.

The enterprise, which obviously promises much for the upbuilding of the southern portion of Vancouver Island, has been in process of initiation for upwards of a year and has now reached the stage when definite plans have been formulated towards its consummation.

Properties aggregating about one hundred acres in area are said to have been acquired, the principal vendors being the late Sir John Galt and Elford Bros. From the former 80 acres were obtained and from Messrs. Elford not only a considerable section of land but the Malahat lime kiln plant and property at Mill Bay. The company will possess about a mile and a half of waterfrontage and thus will have excellent shipping facilities.

It is said that the plant which the company is to install will have a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels. That the market for cement in this province is constantly growing is shown by the fact that during the past season there have been imported, in order to meet the requirements, no less than 300,000 barrels, hence it is clear that the new company will find a business with an assurance of a ready market for the output.

For some weeks past a party of surveyors has been employed by the company getting ready the site for the erection of buildings for the new plant, the machinery for which is now due on some of the Blue Funnel liners from the Old Country. Large deposits of the raw material necessary for the manufacture of the cement are said to exist on the site which the company has acquired.

With the opening within a comparatively short period of the line to the Saanich Peninsula, now under construction by the B. C. Electric Railway company, the cement works operating on the Arm will have exceptionally fine transportation facilities, and a thriving community is expected to be built up in that section of the Island.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that at the time the Vancouver Portland Cement works were started at Tod Inlet some seven years ago, pessimists were wont to predict that the company would find it unprofitable to operate.

## Fowler's Aeroplanes Stuck

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 8.—Stuck more firmly than ever in the heavy sand at Mastodon, about 15 miles west of here, where Aviator Robert G. Fowler was forced to descend last Sunday, the aeroplane in which he is attempting to cross the continent from west to east, successfully resists all efforts to dislodge it, despite two days of hard work on the part of Fowler and his mechanics. Tomorrow a lumber bar roadway 200 feet long will be built in front of the machine, and it is hoped that Fowler will be able to get the necessary "run" to enable him to take to the air.

## PEKING FEARS CHANG'S ARMY

### General in Command at Lanchow Preparing to Move to Capital With His Troops—Natives Alarmed

## EXILED SCHOLAR ALSO RETURNING

### Revolutionary Attempt to Capture Nanking is Partially Checked—Bankers Averse to Making Loan

PEKING, Nov. 8.—Two men are on the way to Peking whose coming is anxiously awaited. One of the men is Liang Chi Chao, the noted exile who is considered the most influential Chinaman of letters. He is believed to be returning here from Japan to take an active part in the work of reform.

The other is General Chang Shao Tsen, commander of the Lanchow troops, who forced from the administration premises of a constitutional government. General Chang has refused the appointment as imperial envoy to conciliate the people of the north on the ground that his troops desire to remain under his command, and he is on his way to the capital at the summons of the government, probably for the purpose of a broad discussion of the situation with the administration.

There is no question of the seriousness of events in Peking. The foreign residents for the present are amply protected, but thousands of natives are terror stricken and fear the approach of Chang Shao Tsen, who may not come alone. In the national assembly today members asked what measures had been taken for the protection of the people of Peking against General Chang, and the question also was raised as to whether he was coming at the head of his troops. No member today members asked what measures had been taken for the protection of the people of Peking against General Chang, and the question also was raised as to whether he was coming at the head of his troops. No member today members asked what measures had been taken for the protection of the people of Peking against General Chang, and the question also was raised as to whether he was coming at the head of his troops.

## COAL MEASURES OF HIGH VALUE

### Immense Fields of Anthracite Found Near Head Waters of Skeena and Naas Rivers—Quality Good

## PROJECT RAILWAY TO NASOGA GULF

VANCOUVER, Nov. 8.—The announcement of the discovery of anthracite coal fields so immense that the output will only be governed by the demand, with coal of a quality second to none on the American continent, and equal to the Welsh product, is made by Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston, mining engineer, who has returned to Vancouver after having spent five months exploring the country at the head waters of the Skeena, Skeena and Naas rivers.

The company which Mr. Campbell-Johnston represents has a charter to construct a railway from the coal area to the Nasoga gulf, near the mouth of the Naas river, and will likely start surveying the line next spring. It is estimated that the coal can then be shipped from the mines to the Nasoga gulf for \$2.50 a ton. From there the company will ship it to all parts of the Pacific coast and across the Pacific to China and Japan.

It is said that the coal deposits will be easily worked because of the synclinal formation of the district, which results in many outcroppings. Analysis of the coal shows about 84 per cent of fixed carbon, without 8 to 9 per cent of ash.

Mr. Campbell-Johnston confidently believes that owing to the splendid quality of the anthracite, its ease of access by mining, and the fact that the seams are unbroken by volcanic rock, these coal beds will completely outdo those of Alaska, which are badly impaired by volcanic rock.

## Steamship Afire

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—A dangerous fire broke out yesterday on the Norfolk & North American Steamship company's steamship North Point, which arrived here November 1, with a cargo of cotton from Savannah.

## INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

### Road from Montreal to New York May be Completed Next Year—Engineers to Hold Conference

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The construction of an international highway from Montreal to New York is an assured fact. It may be completed next year, and if not it will be finished the year following. Gabriel Henry, of Quebec, head of the road branch of the provincial department of agriculture, goes to Rochester, N. Y., next week to meet the road engineers of that state, who have charge of the road building in that part of the international highway running through New York state. An understanding will be arrived at with regard to the character of the road in question, and the Montreal end of the highway will be made to correspond in every respect to the American side.

## Shipyards Expand

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The United States navy has ordered the largest shipbuilding companies on the Pacific Coast, let contracts today for \$10,000 improvements in the local yards.

## For Recovering Stolen Goods

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—Barney Stevens, wealthy pawnbroker, was arrested here tonight on a warrant issued at the instance of the Spokane, Wash., police department, charging him with receiving stolen goods. Stevens was taken before a justice of the peace and upon entering a plea of not guilty, was released on \$10,000 bond. Stevens' arrest follows the alleged confession of Harry Barr in Spokane, accusing him of receiving goods stolen from the Spokane police department. Chief of Police Griffin said tonight that the police here had recovered some of the missing property.

## HANKOW PEOPLE LEFT DESITUTE

### Four Hundred Thousand Suffer for Want of Food in Consequence of Fire—Two Thirds of City Destroyed

HANKOW, Nov. 5 via Wu Hu, Nov. 8.—More than two-thirds of the city of Hankow has been destroyed by fire. The lowest estimate of the loss is \$50,000,000. Four hundred thousand are destitute. Hundreds of half-burned bodies, many of them those of women and children, lie among the ruins. The custom house, the post office and the American missions have been spared. The city has been looted, the imperialists taking a hand in the pillage, although imperialist officers tried to check the work. They put to death a number of soldiers, the bodies were deprived of their loot on entering the British concessions, carloads of valuable furs, silks and jewellery being seized. It is suggested that the Red Cross receive the proceeds.

On Friday afternoon the consuls appealed to the imperialists to cease burning the town. A proclamation, issued immediately, declared that the rebels were responsible for the fires. The following day new fires started in various quarters. The David Hill memorial school for the blind, connected with the Wesleyan mission, has been looted, while in contrast, all the mission property in Wu Chang, which is held by the insurgents, has been protected.

On November 3 there was considerable fighting between the rebels and the imperialists before daylight. The imperialist battery behind Hankow moved to the southwest in belated fulfillment of the promise to shift the lines of fire from the concessions. This battery and another stationed on the plains engaged in a heavy duel with those on Han Yang hill. The Wu Chang fort day was captured occasionally in the defence of Han Yang.

Riflemen on opposite sides of the Han river fought all day Saturday, and there has been similar fighting today, but steadily decreasing in volume. There is much open revolutionary talk among the imperialists. A thousand revolutionary soldiers from Hunan reached Wu Hu yesterday. At I-chang and other river ports republicans are collecting the custom receipts. Consular reports from I-chang say refugees from Chung King, in Szechuen province, are bound tighter. Secret societies are reported, and gaining control in Szechuen. The mobs of Kiu Kang are violent. The revolutionaries commandeered a British tug which was proceeding up river with two lighters of coal, which it was suspected was destined for Admiral Saha's fleet. A British gunboat made a demand for the captured boats, which were afterwards restored to the revolutionists. Two thousand trained soldiers have arrived from the Ho Yang district in Kiang Si. A night of two ago the forts sank an imperialist gunboat which was seeking to pass down the river.

## Retained Elms

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Richard L. Freeman ran up a board bill of \$50 in two days at a local hotel, and when the police were summoned by the landlord Freeman was recognized as the man wanted for theft of \$40,000 of clients' money while a seafarer in Boston. He returned to Boston to stand his trial.

## ANOTHER DENIAL FROM ITALIANS

### Minister of Foreign Affairs States Through Ambassador at Washington That No Atrocities were Committed

## TURKEY'S APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

### Report of Recapture of Derna By Turks and Arabs is Also Discredited—Victories for Italian Troops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Misconstruction of the appeal made by Turkey to the American government for intervention at Tripoli resulted in the issuing of a statement today by Kousout Zia Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, declaring that Turkey had no wish that the United States should act as mediator to end the Turkish-Italian war.

"The call which the embassy made on the Washington government on November 4 was to request the state department to intervene in order to bring about cessation of atrocities committed by the enemy against women, children and the defenseless population of Tripoli," said the ambassador.

"This appeal did not imply in any form whatever, a request for mediation, as has been reported in some quarters." Further official denials from the Italian government on the rumored atrocities by Italian troops in Tripoli were given out during the day through the Italian embassy. Three cablegrams from the minister of foreign affairs were made public by Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the Italian ambassador. The first of these said: "I beg your excellency to deny in the most absolute and emphatic terms the alleged Italian cruelties. The Arabs are the ones who are guilty of atrocities against our soldiers."

Another official dispatch denies the statements in a report made that General Caneva had used the troops to shoot all Arabs suspected of having borne arms against the Italians.

It was stated that many of the Arabs actually found with arms in their possession.

## APPEAL FAILS IN DAY'S CASE

### Application for New Trial for Defendant is Unanimously Rejected by Court at Vancouver

## GROUNDS ARE HELD INSUFFICIENT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 8.—The court of appeal this afternoon unanimously rejected the application of Stuart Henderson, K. C., for a retrial in the Victoria case of Rex vs. Day. Day was convicted in the first place for receiving goods stolen from the admiralty stores at Esquimaux. There had been some delays in coming to trial, and on the day of the trial Day's counsel asked that he might be allowed to re-elect and take trial by jury, but the court held that Day had plenty of time, the court and witnesses were ready and the trial must proceed.

That there had been no proper election was one point raised by the appellant. Another point was that the goods having been taken from the naval stores the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

Mr. Justice Gallher said that he considered argument on that point a waste of time and the other members of the court agreed with him. Chief Justice Macdonald said that leave to appeal should be refused.

In Greenwood vs. Bancroft, a Victoria case arising out of the lease of stores on Government street, the court reserved judgment.

## Will Take Coal

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Strathairn, which has just arrived at Portland with coal from Newcastle, Australia, has been chartered by the American Trading company to load a return cargo of lumber on the Columbia river and at Tacoma. It is reported, however, that she will probably bring down a cargo of coal from Coos Bay before taking on her lumber cargo.

## CUTS OFF WATER

### Southern Pacific Railway Company Gives Notice to the Striking Employees at Gila, Arizona

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 8.—That the Southern Pacific Railway Company had notified its striking employees at Gila that their supply of water, which has been furnished for many years by the company, would be cut off, was confirmed tonight by Superintendent J. H. Dyer of this city. He said he had no apologies to offer.

"The men in Gila have been working night and day against the company," said Mr. Dyer, "but they are let the water run from the hydrants, wasting much water wantonly that the company needs in its engine boilers."

A. A. Worley, of Tucson, an attorney, instructed the men at Gila today to make a money tender to the company for the use of the water. It is likely that this plan will be followed, but what the outcome will be is not known, as no one could be found who would speak for the company in the matter.

## Dramatic Prison Scene

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 8.—Dramatic in the extreme was a scene enacted in the yard of the city jail this evening when, as Captain Police Pennington stood with his revolver levelled at a target, a voice wailed pleadingly: "Shoot me, in the name of God, shoot me." From behind the barred door peered the wrinkled face of an aged woman, the personification of misery and suffering. The woman was Mrs. Mary Patton, aged 70 years, who with her son, Louis Patton, had been arrested for drunkenness. Tearing from her throat her tattered dressing sack, Mrs. Patton cried: "Give me misery with a bullet, shoot me." Pennington laid down his revolver and turned away as did other police officers who were present.

## PASSED AWAY VERY SUDDENLY

### Mr. Joseph Peirson, for Many Years a Well-known Figure About Victoria, Found Dead in Office Building

Mr. Joseph Peirson, for a number of years prominently connected with the Navy League of this city, as its secretary, and a well known and respected business man of Victoria, was found dead in one of the general apartments on the second floor of the Reynolds block at the corner of Yates and Douglas street late yesterday afternoon about 5:45 o'clock, where apparently he had been lying for fully 24 hours.

Mr. Peirson was last seen on Tuesday afternoon and enquiry at his office in the building yesterday by two of his friends who reported that he had not returned to his home at 33 Lewis street on the night preceding, and in the finding of his body. An inquest will be held, but it is believed that the aged gentleman, who had reached his 74th year, died of heart failure. Rigor mortis had set in when the body was found.

Dr. K. J. O'Neill, the deceased's physician, with offices in the same building, who had been treating him for his heart and asthma, found the body. On Tuesday—the day Mr. Peirson disappeared—the doctor had been conferring with him and that time he was in good health. Twice during yesterday Dr. O'Neill had tried the door of the general apartment and each time had found it locked. He had weight held it from opening. He paid attention to this. It was shortly before the time mentioned that the two friends of the deceased called at his office and Dr. O'Neill at once remembered his visits to the general apartment in the looking of the deceased resulted, the physician finding the dead man lying up against the door preventing the latter from being opened.

The late Mr. Peirson leaves no relative in this country as far as could be learned last evening, but he emigrated to this city about 16 or 17 years ago from Australia. It is believed that he had relatives there and also in Yorkshire, his native land. Though not in public life to any extent, the deceased had a wide circle of friends formed through his energetic and untiring efforts in support of the Navy League and also as a member of the local Yorkshire society. He was most punctual in his appointments and as an auditor his work was efficiently exacting. On many occasions he conducted the municipalities of the province and was also at one time engaged by the local government.

For many years, in fact during his residence in Victoria Mr. Peirson conducted a notary, insurance and auditing business. He had lived in the James Bay district for some time.

The late Mr. Peirson held considerable local property and was interested in a mining holding at Sheep Creek in the Nelson district.

The remains are being held for funeral arrangements at the B. C. Undertaking Parlors.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—The transfer of the headquarters of the Union Bank of Canada from this city to Winnipeg will be considered at the coming annual general meeting of the institution.

## CENSUS MAY BE TAKEN AGAIN

### Question of Making Reliable Count of Population Already Under Consideration by New Government

## DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO VISIT B. C.

### New Minister of Marine Also Contemplates Trip to Coast—Minister of Railways is Elected

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—There is now every probability that the census of June last will have to be taken over again. It is understood here that the question has already been informally considered by the members of the government, and there is a very strong likelihood that a new count will be taken in 1912. A decision will be finally reached when it is shown beyond question that the census machinery broke down in June and that the returns now in the hands of the chief commissioner are so hopelessly unreliable as to be useless.

Thorough investigation will be made on the return of Hon. Martin Burrell to Ottawa. The new census will likely be taken on the English system. In order to have such a recount it will be necessary to pass a special legislation and a vote for the money.

The British Columbia ministers continued negotiations with the federal ministers today respecting the settlement of provincial troubles. They look for a satisfactory settlement.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, was elected by acclamation in Nipissing today.

Hugh J. Kelly, partner of Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general of Ontario, has been appointed judge of the Ontario high court to succeed Hon. Justice McHugh, deceased.

At a meeting of the North Oxford Liberal executive Mr. Mackay, the sitting member for the Ontario legislature, resigned at the request of the Ontario reform Association to provide a seat for Leader Rowell.

The Duke of Connaught stated definitely to Premier McBride that he would visit British Columbia next year. Arrangements are already under way for the trip to be made early next summer.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, will pay the Pacific Coast province a visit next summer, probably in the fishing season.

Preparations for the session are progressing rapidly. On Wednesday next the members will be sworn in and elect the speaker, and on Thursday the formal opening will take place.

Dropped Dead.  
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 8.—Mrs. William Bains called at the Western hospital to visit her son who recently had both legs cut off by a train. Just as she reached the bedside the woman dropped dead.

## Banking Act

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—A meeting of the Canadian Bankers Association will be held here tomorrow. It is understood that the committee will be named to confer with the new minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, in connection with the proposed amendments to the banking act. One of the questions being discussed is that of extending the time in which the bank note circulation may be increased by 25 per cent. of the paid up capital.

## TOBACCO COMPANY

Proposed Plan of Reorganization is Accepted, With Some Modifications by Circuit Court

# B. C. MINISTERS AT THE CAPITAL

### Premier McBride and Hon. Messrs. Bower and Ross are Introduced to the Duke of Connaught

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, Hon. W. J. Bower, and Hon. W. R. Ross, were this morning introduced to His Royal Highness the Governor General, and afterwards had a long interview with Premier Borden in reference to the questions affecting the Pacific province. No statement was given out, except that Hon. Mr. McBride said that negotiations were progressing satisfactorily, and that he hoped they would be concluded satisfactorily.

The premier, accompanied by Mrs. McBride and daughter, leaves tomorrow for New York to take in the horse show, and will then go to New Orleans. They will leave by the steamer "Albatross" for Victoria via the southwestern states. Messrs. Bower and Ross will remain in Ottawa for a few days.

In their interview with Premier Borden the B. C. Ministers appear to have taken up provincial questions generally, leaving details to be talked over by Hon. Messrs. Bower and Ross. Fisheries and other subjects will require some time.

# PEKING FEARS CHANG'S ARMY

(Continued from Page 1.)

have changed since the murder of General Wu Lu Cheng.

It was General Chang's intention to proceed to Peking anyway, but the foreigners controlling the railroad opposed this prior to the government's order. The opinion is held at the legation that General Chang cannot capture Peking without a struggle. The Manchus undoubtedly are preparing for a siege.

# Attack on Nanking.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—Latest advices received here say that the attempt of the insurgents to seize Nanking was only partly successful. They were repulsed at some points, but captured the forts behind the city. They lost more than 100 men killed.

At the south gate 2,000 imperialists joined the revolutionaries on receipt of 300,000 taels (\$200,000).

The Manchu general, Ching Chun, is still holding out. The foreign residents have either fled the city or taken refuge in the consulates.

In Shanghai the revolutionaries are trying to force the taels to give up the seals of his office and the government securities. This, however, he has refused to do, it is understood, on the advice of the consuls. The revolutionaries are short of money, and are leaving contributions on the wealthy citizens. Sixty thousand taels were abstracted by force from the coffers of one unwilling merchant.

# New Leader in Prospect

PEKING, Nov. 8.—An interesting statement regarding the plans of what was described the "reform" party was made tonight at a banquet. It is understood that this party has been formed, and is correctly informed on political affairs.

According to this authority, Liang Chi Chiao, the exiled Chinese minister, and most influential Chinese man of letters, is returning to the capital. It is expected to direct the activities of the reformers and assist in the formation of a new reform cabinet.

In a recent interview at his home in Soona, the editor said the present crisis would bring to the front a man who at the time of the interview had not appeared on the revolutionary scene. Whether Liang Chi Chiao is to be the political "dark horse" is not revealed, nor is it made known what the man is expected to have the support of the republicans of the south. However, according to the statement, many victories are in sympathy with the new party suggested, which claims to have the support of a majority of the national assembly. The national assembly is at odds with the southern revolutionists for having endorsed the plan for a limited monarchy instead of demanding a republic.

# Miners' Narrow Escape.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 8.—Six men employed in the zinc mine at Oranogo ten miles northwest of here, were entombed for five hours today by a cave-in, which choked the shaft and cut off all means of escape. Water rising in the mine was within a few feet of them when they were rescued. A prayer service was held when they were removed from the mine.

# Woman in Office

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Mary Broderick was today appointed the first woman jury bailiff of King county. The appointment was made by Superior Judge R. G. Day because of the presence of women jurors in the court. The council of women voters recently secured the sanction of the county commissioners to the appointment of women to attend women serving on the jury.

# Snow in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 8.—For the first time in the history of the oldest city Vancouver during the first week in November lies under a thick blanket of snow. The temperature dropped to 30 in the early morning and towards noon snow began to fall heavily until tonight the city is covered to a depth of over four inches. Storm signals are displayed along the coast and shipping in the harbor has been greatly impeded all day.

# Japanese Statesman's View

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—Saburo Shimada, Japanese statesman and member of the international peace commission, advocated the formation of an alliance between Japan, Great Britain and the United States in the interest of world peace at a banquet given in his honor by seventy members of the local Japanese colony tonight. "There is no fear of war between Japan and the United States," said Mr. Shimada. "It is the duty of the two nations to strengthen the existing friendly relations between them. As a member of the peace commission I will use every effort in my power to cement these relations for all time as well as the Japanese friendly relations with England. These three nations should form a triple alliance in the interest of world peace."

# Object to City Hall Project

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 7.—The voters of Spokane today for the second time defeated a proposed bond issue of \$500,000 for the erection of a new city hall. The vote lacked about 200 of the required three-fifths to carry. The city has sold its present city hall and site for railroad purposes.

# SAO MARU HAS BIG CARGO

NANKING, Nov. 8.—The reform forces kept up desultory firing throughout the night, the imperialists responding with heavy shells. Little damage was done. The Germans, American and British landed marines and guards for the consulates.

# CEMENT WORKS FOR SAANICH

(Continued from Page 1.)

site owing to the lack of a market. It was also argued that the raw material which it was intended to use would not allow the company to manufacture a grade of cement which would be able to compete in the open market with the brands imported from the Old Country. How absurd were these contentions is shown by the actual facts. Not only has the company found an ample market but the severest tests to which their cement has been put have demonstrated that it is the equal to the very best brands of Portland cement obtained in England.

That a similarly successful career awaits the company which intends to compete in the open market with the brands imported from the Old Country is unquestionable. The constantly growing popularity in the use of cement in the construction work of all kinds and the rapid expansion of the cities of the province and along the coast assures an ever expanding market.

# ANOTHER DENIAL FROM ITALIANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

session were deported instead of being shot.

Apparently the state department has decided to take no action on the protest of the Turkish government, contenting itself with a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of the protest, and meanwhile is still firm in its conviction that the issue between Turkey and Italy is one that concerns European powers alone.

Further victories of the Italian troops in repulsing Turkish attacks on Tripoli were reported to the embassy today. It was reported that a squadron of Italian cavalry made a night attack and captured two cannons and a quantity of ammunition. As to the reported capture of Derna by the Turks, the Italian despatches state that "everything is in order at that point."

At the south gate 2,000 imperialists joined the revolutionaries on receipt of 300,000 taels (\$200,000).

# Against Early Closing

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The city council today's meeting the chamber of commerce special committee took strong action against the proposed municipal legislation to close the retail stores three days a week on Wednesdays and Thursdays as at present.

# Bridgroom Stabbed

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—Maddened by jealousy at the sight of the bridegroom dancing with his bride at Halamme's wedding at No. 2 Vallant street, E. Taffel, drew a knife up to the hilt into the arm of his newly-wedded bride, who was in the midst of her wedding festivities were at their height when the happy party was rudely broken up by the assault upon the head of the household.

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VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 8.—For the first time in the history of the oldest city Vancouver during the first week in November lies under a thick blanket of snow. The temperature dropped to 30 in the early morning and towards noon snow began to fall heavily until tonight the city is covered to a depth of over four inches. Storm signals are displayed along the coast and shipping in the harbor has been greatly impeded all day.

# Japanese Statesman's View

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—Saburo Shimada, Japanese statesman and member of the international peace commission, advocated the formation of an alliance between Japan, Great Britain and the United States in the interest of world peace at a banquet given in his honor by seventy members of the local Japanese colony tonight. "There is no fear of war between Japan and the United States," said Mr. Shimada. "It is the duty of the two nations to strengthen the existing friendly relations between them. As a member of the peace commission I will use every effort in my power to cement these relations for all time as well as the Japanese friendly relations with England. These three nations should form a triple alliance in the interest of world peace."

# Object to City Hall Project

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 7.—The voters of Spokane today for the second time defeated a proposed bond issue of \$500,000 for the erection of a new city hall. The vote lacked about 200 of the required three-fifths to carry. The city has sold its present city hall and site for railroad purposes.

# SAO MARU HAS BIG CARGO

NANKING, Nov. 8.—The reform forces kept up desultory firing throughout the night, the imperialists responding with heavy shells. Little damage was done. The Germans, American and British landed marines and guards for the consulates.

# CEMENT WORKS FOR SAANICH

(Continued from Page 1.)

site owing to the lack of a market. It was also argued that the raw material which it was intended to use would not allow the company to manufacture a grade of cement which would be able to compete in the open market with the brands imported from the Old Country. How absurd were these contentions is shown by the actual facts. Not only has the company found an ample market but the severest tests to which their cement has been put have demonstrated that it is the equal to the very best brands of Portland cement obtained in England.

That a similarly successful career awaits the company which intends to compete in the open market with the brands imported from the Old Country is unquestionable. The constantly growing popularity in the use of cement in the construction work of all kinds and the rapid expansion of the cities of the province and along the coast assures an ever expanding market.

# ANOTHER DENIAL FROM ITALIANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

session were deported instead of being shot.

Apparently the state department has decided to take no action on the protest of the Turkish government, contenting itself with a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of the protest, and meanwhile is still firm in its conviction that the issue between Turkey and Italy is one that concerns European powers alone.

Further victories of the Italian troops in repulsing Turkish attacks on Tripoli were reported to the embassy today. It was reported that a squadron of Italian cavalry made a night attack and captured two cannons and a quantity of ammunition. As to the reported capture of Derna by the Turks, the Italian despatches state that "everything is in order at that point."

At the south gate 2,000 imperialists joined the revolutionaries on receipt of 300,000 taels (\$200,000).

# Against Early Closing

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The city council today's meeting the chamber of commerce special committee took strong action against the proposed municipal legislation to close the retail stores three days a week on Wednesdays and Thursdays as at present.

# Bridgroom Stabbed

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—Maddened by jealousy at the sight of the bridegroom dancing with his bride at Halamme's wedding at No. 2 Vallant street, E. Taffel, drew a knife up to the hilt into the arm of his newly-wedded bride, who was in the midst of her wedding festivities were at their height when the happy party was rudely broken up by the assault upon the head of the household.

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The next step of the organizers will be to submit the question of the legality of the combination to the attorney-general of the United States. In preparation to a question of whether the project did not violate the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Pierce declared that the proposed combination contemplated only the plan of placing the lumber industry on a prosperous basis. He quoted from President Taft's Chicago speech "that there is a vast difference between uniting plants to regulate the cost of production and uniting to suppress competition or restrain trade and to control prices."

# MAKING PLANT CUTTINGS TEXT

Hon. Secretary of Horticultural Society Talks on Art of Rooting Slips—President Resigns

Something about the art of making plant cuttings was told by Mr. F. P. Bennett, honorary secretary of the Victoria Horticultural Society at a general meeting of the organization in the Alexandra club last evening.

A letter from Mrs. Henry Croft was read resigning the presidency of the club. The secretary was desired to express Mrs. Croft's resignation and its acceptance. Mrs. Croft's resignation and its acceptance was read in full and a general discussion followed. Criticisms of the last show were considered and the state of the finances was involved into.

Mr. Bennett then gave his address on the making of cuttings, their rooting and propagation of seedlings generally, emphasizing the importance of a sharp knife, a layer of sand on top of the earth; of packing the base of the cutting tight, leaving the surface loose, and of promoting bottom growth by heat rather than at the top. Germinating in a warm place, and the action kept moving all the time. Hardy cressantheums must be rooted in open box with a pane of glass or boards over them in the winter, and the sand must be kept moist. In the case of the wind, not cold, is the deadly foe of plant life. Among other points made Mr. Bennett pointed out that the trouble red spider causes among violets, and that the best way to keep clear cold water on the under sides of leaves, which breaks up the webs and cleans the eggs away.

Carnations must be rooted out of doors in sand only, and until the sand is warm the roots these latter are extremely brittle.

Mr. Bennett touched on layering, the budding of roses and grafting of plants generally, but perhaps the most novel information he gave related to the rooting of seedlings. It is well to sink clear cold water on the under sides of leaves, which breaks up the webs and cleans the eggs away.

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# WILL IMPROVE BIG CANNERY

Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Ltd. Will Make Uchucklesit Plant Capable of Handling Enormous Business

That the West Coast of Vancouver Island will ultimately become the centre of a huge fishing industry has long been the opinion of those best able to judge of the situation, and in this connection news has just been received that the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Ltd., a Mackenzie-Mann syndicate, is undertaking large improvements to the cannery at Uchucklesit which it recently acquired, as well as the installation of a big cold storage plant, which enterprise also will involve an expenditure of a sum in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The company is said to have been moved to take this step by the fact that while the salmon catch of the canneries on the Fraser river and along the north coast of the mainland was very poor during the last season, the reverse was the case along the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Here the fishery was simply glutted with fish, this circumstance tending to confirm the belief of some that the fish are leaving their old haunts and will be found in ever-increasing quantities on the West Coast of this island.

The Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Company, one of the most powerful organizations engaged in the industry on the Pacific Coast, has large cold storage plants at Prince Rupert and the north coast of the island and their inclusion of the West Coast of the island in their field of operations will place them in a commanding position to handle the big business which is sure to develop very shortly.

In order to market the fish successfully from the cannery on the West Coast the company will require to have efficient car ferry facilities, and the company is said to have secured the C. N. P. Just what route this car ferry connection will take is a matter on which the officials of the company have thrown no light up to the present time. It is understood that the contract between the government of this province and the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway company that a car ferry connection be established with the coast of this island.

Uchucklesit, the point at which the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries company is establishing the cold storage plant in connection with the cannery, is situated on a Vancouver Island of the town of Alberni and on the Alberni canal. There is good harbor at the end of a long inlet, and the route surveyed for the Canadian Northern Pacific railway to Alberni shows that Uchucklesit will have rail connection.

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Representatives of Oregon and Washington Tidewater Mills Prepare to Complete Organization.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8.—Lumbermen representing many of the largest tidewater mills in Oregon and Washington conferred here today with Henry J. Pierce, of Spokane, relative to the proposed combination of cargo mills. It was announced that the organization plans had made such progress as to inaugurate the consolidation scheme. Notifications were started for the acquisition of sufficient lumber to meet the demands of the project.

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# SASKATCHEWAN SHORT OF FUEL

Serious Situation in Province Caused by Shortage of Miners in Crow's Nest District

WINNIPEG, Nov. 6.—The government of Saskatchewan has notified the department of labor at Ottawa that a serious study of the fuel situation in the province is being made. The coal shortage is to be 200,000 tons as a result of the strike. Supplies are being rushed from the west, but a fuel famine seems inevitable. The conference between the coal miners at Frank, Alta., was called because of the threatened importation of negro miners from the United States. There was no rioting, and serious disorders were avoided only by the presence of police and provincial constables.

On Saturday a demonstration was made at Fernie against four of the latter fired some shots at a revolver. He escaped the police and left the town. The other three were arrested.

Superintendent Colin Campbell arrived from Vancouver, and ten provincial constables are being sent to reinforce those already on the ground.

Elias Rogers, president of the P. C. Co., has returned to Fernie because of the serious condition prevailing.

# SAN FRANCISCO'S VOTE

Re-Election of Charles M. Fickert as District Attorney Indicated by Partial Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—In face of returns tabulated up to 10 o'clock tonight, Charles M. Fickert, incumbent, appeared to have defeated Francis J. Hathorn for district attorney of this city and county in the municipal election held today. For several months F. Finn and Frederick Deane were running close at that hour, but the returns from 110 precincts out of the 356 of the city gave Fickert 11,000 votes. The fight between Fickert and Hathorn eclipsed all other contests, however, were still in doubt. The Hathorn supporters declared that an analysis of the vote showed that their candidate was steadily gaining and predicted his election.

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# WOMEN WANT VOTES

Franchise League in Ireland Gives Attention to Home Rule Situation

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The position of Irish women under the Home Rule bill has attracted the attention of the Irish Women's Franchise League—a national organization composed of both Unionists and Nationalists. The league has issued the following manifesto on the subject:

The Irish Women's Franchise League, believing that in the interests of the country as a whole, the women should be admitted to a share in the government of Ireland, demands that the Home Rule bill shall provide for the election of the local government by a body which includes women as well as men, and bases this demand upon the following among other considerations:

1. That should self-government be granted to the Irish people, the Imperial Government are not entitled to discriminate between the men and women of Ireland to the disadvantage of the women by leaving them politically helpless.
2. That since the claim for Home Rule is supported by the argument that "the mass of the Irish people have shown, through the system of local government, their ability, efficiency and economic sense, it is unjust and inexpedient to deprive the women of the people of that share in national government which they are entitled to have taken so well in local government."
3. That any postponement of the enfranchisement of Irish women until after an Irish parliament is constituted, besides being inequitable, involves the danger of a constitutional issue which can most conveniently and most honorably be dealt with as part of a Home Rule bill.

For these and other reasons, the Irish Women's Franchise League declares its declaration to seek by every means in its power to secure the inclusion of the women of the Irish parliament upon the truly national basis afforded by the Home Rule bill, and the Imperial Government to include a provision to this effect in the promised Home Rule bill.

The Women's Social and Political Union will wholeheartedly associate itself with the Irish women's demand, not on party grounds, but on the principle that wherever the system of government prevailing in Ireland women shall have a share in it.

Nasaimo's Board of Trade has been re-organized under the presidency of Herman Mahner, with E. H. Bird as vice-president, W. F. Norris, secretary, and J. M. Rudd, treasurer.

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WANT FUEL

in Prairie by Strike row's Nest

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YS VOTE

M. Fickert as... dicated by... rns... 7.—In the... ed up to 11... M. Fickert, in-... have defeated... district attorney... in the munici-... For sheriff... importance... Frederick Eggers... that hour, with... the good. Both... still in doubt... declared that... readily gain- ing... Fickert 11,027... fight between... lped all others... kerk was elected... republican ticket... government... The sec- tion of the... city was an... Fickert defeated... of the Demo- cratic... ment of the... kerk ran in-... port of the labor... at Hathon, who... municipal con-

TRIAL

convicted of Mur-... dant Writ... 7.—The state... supercedes to-... od, convicted of... for the killing... a Cripple Creek... room of a lo-... epland, a by-... of the five... d at S. L. Von... oonlat, whom he... as tried first on... ed sentence to... of prejudice on... and allega- tions... and been... trial in order... in of John W... ever banker, in... ch grew out of... the shooting of... in Henwood's... reme court. The... stay of sentence... can hear Hen-... a new trial in... 7.—Five... million each were... ere today in the... of the late J. S... Des Moines street... ay system. The... The home of... and five heirs, in... into the hat and... which contained... and other ser-... ed he left a will... is property shuld... equal parts, the... widow and four...

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DYNASTY'S END NOW IN SIGHT

Foreign Legations at Peking Convinced That Not Even a Nominal Throne Will Be Left to Manchus

PEKING, Nov. 7.—The legations believe the end of the Manchu dynasty is in sight. There seems to be no hope of saving even a nominal throne. The provinces north of the Yangtze river are now declaring for a republic. They force of Manchu troops is not enough to cope with the local population anywhere in Peking. There are indications tonight that the capital will be surrounded before many days. The court will take refuge in question. There are evidences that the court intends to proceed to Chang Kian Kau. Troops guarding the route to that town, which lies in Chi Li, 125 miles northwards of Peking, are ordered to dynamite the tunnel after the passage of the trains bearing the emperor and his household. Reports have been received that Chang Kian Kau is unsafe. The national assembly is holding meetings without a quorum, but certain members are endeavoring to maintain a nucleus. Na Tung, vice president of the privy council, has taken room for his family in a hotel in the legation quarter. Prince Ching's palace seems deserted. It is believed he is in the forbidden city. American soldiers, with a supply of cartridges, were sent to each outlying mission compound tonight. The legation has advised the Americans to come into the quarter or seek other places of safety. A concerted attack upon foreigners is not feared, but there are many within the city who are opposed to foreigners.

MR. FIELDING FOR ENGLAND

Former Minister of Finance May Try to Enter Imperial Parliament, Seeking One of London Seats

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—Hon. W. S. Fielding is going to England, but whether he is going there to reside permanently, or only for a rest, his friends do not state. A particular friend of the ex-finance minister has expressed the opinion that Mr. Fielding is likely to enter the imperial parliament, offering for one of the London ridings. This, he said, depends upon how Mr. Fielding feels when he has been on the other side of the Atlantic for a while, and has sized up the situation. The ex-finance minister, he further said, had about abandoned all hope of securing a seat at Ottawa, and recognizes that for some time at least he will be the target of wrath of a great section of the Liberal party on account of his persistency in going to the country on the question of reciprocity.

Child Killed in Elevator

SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—Mildred Atkinson, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. R. Atkinson, was killed in an elevator in an apartment house tonight. The child was riding with her mother and stepped to pick up a parcel when her head was caught between the floor of the rising elevator and a projecting ledge at the second story landing. Mrs. Atkinson's hand was severely bruised when she tried to save the child.

Italians Go Home to Enlist

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Fifty Italians will leave tomorrow evening for New York where they will embark on the Cunard liner Carpathia for Italy. Nearly all of them will enlist for service in the Italian army in Tripoli, according to Mr. Antonio Cordasco, a prominent Italian shipping agent of this city. Mr. Cordasco claims that many hundreds have left Canada in the last few days to enlist.

U. S. CROPS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Unpromising weather in the corn and wheat growing states and favorable conditions in the cotton belt prevailed throughout October, according to the national monthly bureau bulletin, issued today. "In the principal corn and wheat (winter) growing states, there was a general excess of cloudy weather, which delayed fall seeding to some extent, and interfered with the curing and gathering of the corn crop, especially in portions of the Ohio valley. "No killing frosts occurred until too late to cause any material damage and the general warm weather was favorable for the growth of fall pasturage and wheat. "Over the spring wheat section the weather was partly cloudy and too wet at times for outdoor work. No severe frosts were general until toward the latter part of the month."

SIX NEW LINES CONTEMPLE SERVICE

W. T. Isted Says Many British Steamship Concerns Plan Extensions to North Pacific Via Panama. That six large steamship lines operating from Liverpool, Hamburg and Mediterranean ports are contemplating the inauguration of steamship lines to the north Pacific coast following the opening of the Panama canal, is the statement made by W. T. Isted, the well known marine insurance adjuster of Seattle, who has returned to the Sound city from a trip to New York. Mr. Isted said: "I find that many of the transatlantic lines are looking forward to the open-

APPEAL CASES AT VANCOUVER

Eighteen Judgments Handed Down on First Day of Sitting—Decision Involving Civic Liability

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 7.—The court of appeal opened its sittings here this morning by handing down eighteen judgments. The list was remarkable in that while it contained only eight judgments on which the court was unanimous only two appeals were allowed. The most important judgment returned was that of Charles Woodward against the city of Vancouver. Mr. Woodward was awarded \$10000 damages in the supreme court for the flooding of the basement of his department store through an alleged defective drain. Chief Justice Macdonald dissents from the judgment of Justices Irving and Gallieher in this matter. Mr. Justice Gallieher in his judgment says: "There is no statutory liability cast upon corporations to keep drains in repair, as is the case in regard to streets, and their liability, if any, is under the common law. I would allow the appeal and dismiss the plaintiff's action with costs here and below."

Shortage in Bank Funds

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—It became known today that a shortage of \$3,500 in the accounts of the Wells Fargo Nevada National bank of this city had been discovered by the bank officials after an investigation lasting several days. Officers of the bank declared tonight that the report of a shortage in the accounts was without foundation. They also stated that the bank was fully protected and there would be no prosecution.

MR. FIELDING FOR ENGLAND

Former Minister of Finance May Try to Enter Imperial Parliament, Seeking One of London Seats

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—Hon. W. S. Fielding is going to England, but whether he is going there to reside permanently, or only for a rest, his friends do not state. A particular friend of the ex-finance minister has expressed the opinion that Mr. Fielding is likely to enter the imperial parliament, offering for one of the London ridings. This, he said, depends upon how Mr. Fielding feels when he has been on the other side of the Atlantic for a while, and has sized up the situation. The ex-finance minister, he further said, had about abandoned all hope of securing a seat at Ottawa, and recognizes that for some time at least he will be the target of wrath of a great section of the Liberal party on account of his persistency in going to the country on the question of reciprocity.

Warlike Binejackets

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—The Halifax police station bore a warlike appearance this afternoon when five sailors on route to Bermuda to join H. M. S. Pembroke, entered the building and demanded the release of two of their "pals," who had been arrested a few minutes before, in the name of the commander-in-chief. The request was not granted, whereupon the sailors made an attempt to liberate their companions. Within five minutes the intruders were behind the bars, but the sailors put up a stubborn resistance, and for a few minutes the officers were pretty busy. One police man received a severe blow on the face, which left an ugly wound.

LUMBER SITUATION

TACOMA, Nov. 7.—In summarizing the report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association for the month of September, covering 575 mills, Leonard Bronson, national manager with headquarters here, today issued the following statement: "Oregon, Washington and Idaho all show a heavy excess of production for September. Washington the smallest and Idaho the largest, but in the latter case the mills do not run in the winter and may be supposed to accumulate stock during the summer for the winter trade. The percentage of cut over shipment for Washington was 734, and for Oregon 12. California also had a heavy surplus over output. "For the whole country, however, there is a better balance between supply and demand. In Arkansas and Louisiana the output was less than shipments."

Storm in Straits

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—A severe storm is raging off Cape Flattery and is sweeping up the strait of San Juan de Fuca. The observer on Tatoosh Island at the entrance to the strait reported snow tonight driven by a 42-mile gale. There has been no serious damage to shipping although several tug boats and tow boats were driven to the coast. "In each province a governor will be selected, each city and town giving its allegiance to the new government. The whole people of China, north and south, are united in their sympathy for the emperor and the government at Peking, which is corrupt and prone to be oppressive. "I admit there are tremendous difficulties before us, but we must wait. We guarantee an adherence to foreign treaties, whether they were made un- fairly or fairly. We will pay our obligations to foreign nations and open all the ports of China to foreign trade. There is no doubt that we will have an enormous advantage to all foreigners as well as to China."

MINISTER OF MILITIA Promises Improved Ross Rifles for Cadet Corps—Compliments Vancouver Boys

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VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 7.—"I have had a splendid opportunity of seeing the country on my way across the continent, and I expect to see a little more of it before I get back to Ottawa. The thing that has impressed itself most potently on my mind is that Canada's prosperity is based largely on the rapid agricultural development of the country," were the parting words of Col. Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defense, before starting on his homeward journey. "The distinguished visitor was met here this morning upon his return from Victoria by the Vancouver Cadet corps, with bugle band, seventy strong, under Captain Davis. "The minister of militia addressed the boys briefly, expressing pleasure at being able to meet the boys, and complimenting them on their smart appearance. He stated that the corps was a great credit to the city. "Cadet corps," said the colonel, "were the training schools for the Canadian militia."

GIVES SUPPORT TO REVOLUTION

Former Chinese Minister at Washington Joins Movement for Reform—Personally in Favor of Monarchy

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.—Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who has been chosen director of foreign affairs in the reform government established by the revolutionists in the province of Kiang Su, gave a statement to the Associated Press today in which he announced his adherence to the movement designed to establish a republican form of government in China. Dr. Wu Ting Fang has twice occupied the office of Chinese minister to the United States, in which he became well known. He was first sent to Washington in 1897, remaining there until 1900, when he returned to his native country. He returned to the same post in 1907 and was again recalled in 1909. "For a time he appeared to have been relegated permanently to private life, but in August, 1910, he was councillor to the Chinese foreign office. His advanced ideas have not always harmonized with the imperial policy and it has been no secret that recently he was not wholly in sympathy with the throne. He is the most imposing figure that has appeared in the revolutionary movement, which reached their zenith in lightship, which reached their zenith in lightship, which reached their hearts on a republic. He added: "Whatever the outcome of the present upheaval, it will be to the advantage of China. If the revolutionists succeed, the question of whether the future government will be a republic or a constitutional monarchy will be decided. If it is to be the former, I anticipate a combination of the United States constitution with the form of the German federation. "In any case, new China will seek the friendship of foreigners, and probably a revision of her treaties will be demanded. China will be open to foreign trade and the government and people alike will do their utmost to stimulate business with the outside world and develop the natural resources of the country. Foreign advisers of administrative capacity also will be needed."

TO REPLACE LIGHTSHIP

Newington Will Leave Steveston Today for Vancouver—Vessel Back to Her Position. The steamer Newington, of the marine and fisheries department, will leave this morning for Steveston to take in tow the lightship, which reached there in distress after dragging her anchors during the heavy blow on Sunday. The Newington is taking new cables, and will re-moor the lightship with heavier cables than were used before. The Newington has part of a cargo of lightship supplies on board with which she was to have proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver island, and will proceed there after completing this cargo on her return.

SHINGLE MILL BURNED

High Gale Fans Flames From Blazing Structure on Montreal Street—Vessel Back to Her Position. Fire, the origin of which is a mystery, yesterday morning shortly after 4 o'clock destroyed the one storey, frame, tin-roofed shingle mill, 618 Montreal street, owned by Mrs. Sophia Wanner and occupied by the Bulman Lumber Company, Ltd., and did considerable damage to the two storey frame dwelling adjoining the mill occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Warren. The loss is placed by Fire Chief Davis at \$1,000 on the mill building, which was practically destroyed; \$1,500 on machinery and \$500 on contents while the damage to the dwelling is placed at \$200 on the building and \$150 on the contents. The blaze broke out in the mill building, but was not noticed by any of the neighbors. Capt. Warren was awakened by the rattling of the burning pieces of shingles, which were driven against the window of his bedroom. A telephone alarm was sent into headquarters, all the apparatus of which, augmented by

ing of the Panama canal, and they have had their special representatives looking over the Pacific coast with a view to securing terminals. At the present time I know of six large steamship lines operating from Liverpool, London, Hamburg and the Mediterranean ports that are already figuring on entering this trade. In addition, besides through cargo they will also cater for the immigrant travel and there is no doubt in my mind that there will be a big inflow of peasant labor into this northwestern country."

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Angus Campbell & Company, Limited, 1008-10 Government St. Inclement Weather Suggestions THE "BURBERRY"—for which we are exclusive agents. "Burberry" has made a worthy reputation for itself the world over, wherever the forces of the elements have to meet, it provides one of the chief means for retaining health by the security it affords. FASHIONABLE COATS Coats of real distinctive styles and materials, including the new reversible cloths, the deep cuffs, large pockets and extra wide collars, all of them coats that are in demand for motoring, street wear, travelling. Dressy coats in lighter weight colored materials, plain and fancy trimmed, specially designed for formal occasions, for calling or for the theatre. MACKINTOSHES The desirable light-weight mackintosh can be found here in just as pleasing a variety as the newest ideas always shown in the heavier coats. CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CAPES, with hoods—the best protector for school days, as well as being a very dressy little outer garment. UMBRELLAS Ladies' Umbrellas, full size, splendid quality, Gloria covers, with boxwood or horn handles, each \$1.25 Little better quality than the above, with Directoire handles of ebony or partridge cane, each \$1.50 Very Choice Selection of Umbrellas, Gloria covers with ribbon edge, in all the style handles. Priced up from \$1.75 Silk Tight-roll Umbrellas, with Directoire handles of ebony, mounted in gold or silver, very fine line, indeed, each \$4.75 and \$4.50 Extra Large Size Umbrellas, Gloria covers and boxwood handles, each \$3.50 Children's Umbrellas, boxwood or ebony handles, each only 90c and 60c Imported Evening Gowns—unquestionably remarkable value at \$25.00

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS LIKE A CHARM IN DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. Containing Medical Testimony accompanying each bottle. Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN DOUGLAS—At 552 Linden Ave. on the 2nd inst. to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Douglas, a son, MAYNARD—On Sunday, Oct. 22nd, 1911, at Graham Street, Victoria, B. C., to the wife of G. Hammett Maynard, a daughter. SHELDON-WILLIAMS—On October 28, at "Woodside," Cowichan, V.I., to the wife of Ralf Frederic Lyle Sheldon-Williams, a son. FRASER—On Saturday, Nov. 4, at St. Joseph's hospital, to the wife of Dr. W. F. Fraser, a son. GURNEY—To Mr. and Mrs. Lionel S. Gurney, 2 Mount Edwards, November 6, 1911, a son. MARRIED HEDLEY-KITTO—On November 1st, at Christ church cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Rev. A. J. Doull, M. A., Dean of Columbia, William Rist Hedley, son of the late William Hedley, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Dorothy Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Kitto, Guildford, England.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL FOODS/Fl Straw, per ton 15.00 Sacks of the Woods, bag 1.50 Royal Standard, bag 1.50 Wild Rose, per sack 1.50 Moho Hood, per sack 1.50 Calgary, per bag 1.50 Feed Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.00 Hay, per ton 2.00 Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. 2.00 Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.00 Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. 2.00 Alfalfa Hay, per ton 22.00 Eggs Eastern Eggs, per dozen .08 Cheese Canadian, per lb. .12 Cream, local, each .10 Butter Alberta, per lb. .30 Best Dairy, per lb. .30 Victoria Creamery, per lb. .30 Cowichan Creamery, per lb. .30 Swiss Creamery, per lb. .30 Salt Spring Isl. Creamery, lb. .30 Flour Royal Household, bag 1.90 Sacks of the Woods, bag 1.90 Royal Standard, bag 1.90 Wild Rose, per sack 1.90 Moho Hood, per sack 1.90 Calgary, per bag 1.90 Feed Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.50 Hay, per ton 2.50 Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. 2.50 Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. 2.50 Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. 2.50 Alfalfa Hay, per ton 22.00 Lemons, per dozen .38 Peppars, per basket .38 Peas, per bushel .38 Carrots, per lb. .10 Cauliflower, each .10 Green Peppers, per lb. .10 Green Onions, 2 bunches .10 Sweet Potatoes, 2 lbs. .10 Cured Onions, 2 lbs. .10 Curly Kale, per lb. .04

**The Colonist.**

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

**The Semi-Weekly Colonist**

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To the United States ..... \$2.00  
Payable in advance.  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

**A STRONG ADVOCATE**

Mr. G. H. Barnard leaves for Ottawa today, and carries with him the best wishes of his constituents. Victoria is expecting much from the present Dominion government, and probably very many other constituencies have similar hopes. If our requests are large perhaps they are born of a period of almost studied neglect through which we have passed, and perhaps we will be satisfied with somewhat less than we feel is our due. One thing is certain. In Mr. Barnard Victoria will have a member who can be relied upon to use all his powers to secure what his constituents as a whole want. He has shown his anxiety to serve the constituency in the past, and now that he will be sitting on the government side of the house there is little doubt that his earnest advocacy of requirements will be listened to sympathetically, receive the best consideration, and where possible whatever is asked for will be accomplished. The requests which from time to time have been made upon the government could in no instance have called outrageously. All Victoria wants is that she should receive federal treatment commensurate with her rapid growth. If we ask for increased harbor facilities it is only because the tonnage to the port is being added to every month. If the local seafarers ask for compensation the reason is that their industry is a dead letter. And similarly with all else that is sought. Mr. Barnard has always shown that he was ready to listen with the utmost sympathy to the requests of different organizations, and the matters which he so consistently advocated in the last parliament were always those which vitally affected the community. That he will do so during the next few years, and with much more chance of success, seems certain, for in Mr. Borden and his colleagues he will address a sympathetic court. Since his election Mr. Barnard has been ceaselessly ascertaining the needs of the city, and he goes to Ottawa primed with a full knowledge of what is wanted, and with an enthusiastic desire to do everything he can to assist in the progress and development of his constituency.

**POST OFFICE REQUIREMENTS**

The public generally will agree with the board of trade on the inadequacy of the post office. The special committee appointed to look into the matter sums up its findings as follows: "The insufficiency of floor space to carry on the business; poor light generally for the staff to work in; and no ventilation." These are all defects which should be remedied without delay and whatever is decided upon about a new building it appears that the present structure will have to be remodelled pending the erection of another headquarters. Further there is the question of additional clerks and payment corresponding with the standard of wages on the Pacific Coast. The poor salaries have undoubtedly been the reason of the inadequacy and hence the inefficiency of the staff. Employment in the local post office has apparently only been regarded as the stepping stone to something better and there has been little stability among the complement of workers. Many instances of the delays in sorting mail have been brought to light and we quote one more to further point the moral. Last week a Victoria gentleman, who has a box in the post office found the following letters in one delivery: One from Victoria, posted September 9th; one from Arizona, posted September 25th; one from San Francisco, posted September 27th; one from Victoria, posted September 28th; one from Victoria, posted October 24th; one from Victoria, posted October 11th, and one from Victoria, posted November 1st. There is obviously something radically wrong with a system which permits of an irregularity of this description which is only on a par with complaints which have been voiced for some years past. Either we want a new post office with greater accommodation and a more adequate staff or an entire reorganization of the present system is necessary. It appears to us that another building should be provided and is goes without saying that it should be located at as central a point as possible. The present structure, with some slight remodelling, could be used as a custom house for which it is well situated. Mr. Barnard, who leaves for Ottawa today, is fully apprised of the conditions which exist and we have little doubt that post office requirements will be among the first matters which he will take up with the authorities.

**GERMANY AND FRANCE.**

People have got so into the habit of

taking the military supremacy of Germany for granted that it is something of a surprise to read an article by Mons. Helain Belloc in which he shows reasons why this alleged superiority may on trial prove to be more imaginary than real. He does not attempt to dispute the enormous fighting power of Germany; his point seems to be that popularly the irresistibility of the Kaiser's army has been taken for granted chiefly because it has been so often alleged. Mons. Belloc makes a comparison between the position of Germany and France. He points out that the military policy of the former has been based upon the idea that a war is gained by success in the first "rush," and takes little or no account of the possibility of a check or a counter-invasion. This is based upon the remarkable success of the German arms in the last war with France. At that time the latter was not prepared, although Napoleon III. had deceived himself into the belief that everything was in readiness "down to the last button on the last soldier's gaiters." Germany, with a wonderful organization, and an immeasurable superiority in artillery, was able to march from victory to victory. There is no doubt that this remarkable success led the military authorities of the new empire to overestimate the prowess of their own army and underestimate the strength of their enemy. Mons. Belloc thinks that his country has made greater progress in military defence than her rival has in military aggression. He dwells upon the proverbial uncertainty of war, and he asserts that French soldiers are quicker in action and in some respects better armed than their possible antagonists.

While the German policy seems to be to stake everything upon a successful "rush," France has devoted her energies to the development of such a plan of defence that the progress of an invading army could be seriously checked if not wholly prevented. It seems not unreasonable to claim, as he does, that when a nation trusts everything to the quick success of a single campaign everything that may delay its victory renders defeat more probable. He is very guarded in what he says on this point, for he does not pretend to say whether the elaborate system of fortifications which France has perfected would delay an invader days or weeks or months. Germany has held that forts are so nearly useless as not to be worth what they cost; but it is pointed out that the experience of the Japanese at Port Arthur completely demolished this theory. It would be unsafe for a German army to advance into France with a hostile force in fortresses in its rear. No army could maintain its communications under such conditions. Hence Mons. Belloc claims that Germany would have to reduce the double chain of fortresses which guard the eastern frontier of France. If the first advance should be checked, anything, even a counter-invasion, would be possible, and Germany has not prepared herself to meet such an emergency.

After dealing with the various aspects of the case and giving Germany full credit for everything that can be claimed on her behalf, Mons. Belloc closes his paper with the statement that Teutonic military supremacy exists more in the minds of the general public than among experts, whose duty it is to keep themselves informed of the facts. It must be admitted that the manner in which France challenged a declaration of war over the Moroccan incident bears out the distinguished writer's views.

**WHITE FISHERMEN.**

The returns from the fisheries of Labrador during the past two summers have been very poor. Last winter the inhabitants had a hard time owing to the shortage and the second failure during the recent season has made matters much worse. The people are now facing what threatens to be almost starvation. An appeal to the Newfoundland government has met with a response in the shape of funds, but these have proved insufficient to meet the situation and it seems likely that the Ottawa government will be asked to relieve the distress. Is there any reason why British Columbia should not profit by the plight of the fishermen in the East? We need those fishermen here to develop the industry and where possible to replace Asiatics. It would seem not only desirable but highly feasible that either through legislation or some other kind of governmental assistance a white race of fishermen should be developed on this coast. The whole province would benefit. The white man can outfish the Asiatic, but cannot compete with him on account of the cheapness of the Oriental. At Nanaimo bay where both whites and Japanese are at work it is stated that the former secure two tons of herring to every one secured by the latter. There is little doubt that at present fishermen both from Eastern Canada and the British Isles are deterred from coming to this province because they are given to put an advertisement in the paper saying that they are no longer man and wife.

Premier McBride, and replace Asiatics by white men, or unless the government takes some action this condition seems likely to continue and the chances of building up a white industry will be slim. The effect upon the prosperity of the province will be deterrent. Sir George Doughty, the head of a great fishing industry at Yarmouth, considers that the self-renewing power of the harvest of the sea on the Pacific Coast is capable of development to a point when it would equal annually the value of the whole cereal crop of Western Canada. There is abundance of salmon, cod, halibut and herring. The latter industry has hardly been touched, and on the whole very little is known of the other classes of white fish, their habits, their periodicity or their breeding grounds. These matters, however, will be ascertained to some extent in the future, and before it is too late, definite steps should be taken to insure that this immense resource is conserved for men of our own race, who in its exploitation will add to the wealth of the community. We hope that some effort will be taken to bring fishermen from Labrador to this coast, as their coming might prove the first step towards the consummation which Premier McBride so earnestly advocated in his Trafalgar Day speech.

Perusal of our Eastern Liberal contemporaries indicates that they have not yet got any further along than "agin the government."

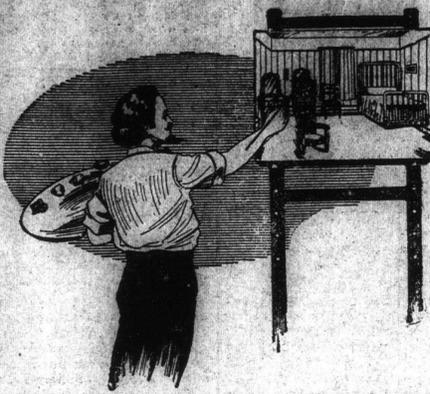
What is known as the St. John valley railway in New Brunswick is to be built. The province of New Brunswick is a little over a hundred miles wide, and this will make four railways traversing it longitudinally. When our eastern friends want a railway they clamor till they get it.

Somebody has left the King of Spain a fortune of half a million gold dollars. The family are objecting. It will be interesting to see whether or not Alfonso keeps the money. Perhaps the dignity which hedges about the Spanish throne will not permit him to learn of this windfall. You may remember the old story of the man who spoke of the queen's legs, only to be informed by a grave chamberlain that "the Queen of Spain has no legs."

The lull in British politics at the present time is very remarkable. It affords evidence of the truth of what has been recently said by prominent public men, namely, that the mass of the people are not deeply concerned with the problems which from time to time agitate the politicians. Things are being said in regard to Home Rule, which, if the people believed them, would cause intense popular excitement; but no one seems to be very much concerned about the matter except the small minority with whom politics is either a business or a pastime. The passage of the Parliament Bill has hardly made a ripple upon the surface of the national life. We do not believe this lull indicates that the British people are apathetic, but rather that their sense of discrimination is remarkably well developed, and that they are able to judge what are the things that really count.

Mr. Booth Tarkington, the novelist, is being sued by his wife for divorce. The lady alleges habitual cruelty. The allegations are not such as suggest cruelty. Mr. Tarkington's wife seems to have a desire to go along in her own way, and Mr. Tarkington prefers his way. He supplies her with what money she requires and treats her civilly enough when they happen to meet. This does not seem to satisfy the lady, and as for the man, he declares it would be unchivalrous to oppose the application, so doubtful those whom the parson, or perhaps it was the justice of the peace, joined together, the court will proceed to put asunder. This sort of thing seems to open boundless opportunities for divorce. All that is necessary is for a wife to say she is tired of her husband, and for the husband to be "chivalrous," and the trick is done. What puzzles us is the necessity for taking such cases into court. Why not dispose of them by allowing the parties to put an advertisement in the paper saying that they are no longer man and wife.

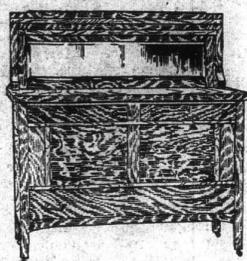
Penticton's town council has declined to endorse a petition favoring local option. The jury in the Fernie case of Carter vs. Barclay, for slander, arising out of statements made by Barclay as to the manner in which the relief funds of the U. M. W. of A. had been handled has resulted in a dismissal with costs against the plaintiff.



**We'll Paint Your Home a Reality**

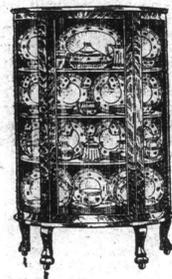
All We Ask is the Opportunity

Everything is here that your home demands—we'll make the home painting a realization. We say we will. Won't you who want home satisfaction—a real home all your own—just grant us the opportunity of showing you how easily, through the aid of this store, a little home really can be yours?



**Early English Oak Buffet \$42.00**

A well designed and carefully constructed Buffet at a very moderate price. Selected stock throughout. Top measures 20 x 44, and the mirror (10 x 36) is of British bevel. Top drawer lined for silverware.

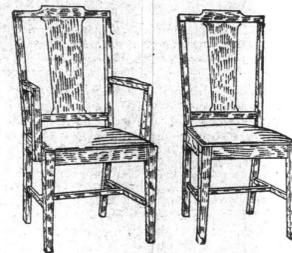


**Early English China Cabinet \$32.00**

In selected oak, mission design, with glass end panels. Sixty inches high. A well built, roomy and attractive cabinet.

**A Strong Showing of Medium Priced Oak Dining Room Furniture**

Recently arrived shipments add many good patterns to our already extensive showing of Dining-room Pieces in oak, including Tables, Buffets, Chairs and China Cabinets, in the various finishes, in inexpensive and better qualities. Pictured herewith are four attractive pieces from this showing:



**Early English Oak Chair at \$7.00**

In selected oak with leather-covered box seat, under-construction strongly braced. Arm chair to match, \$10.00. This illustration does not do justice to chair mentioned.



**Early English Oak Table \$30.00**

A well made Table with 48 in. quartered top, extending to 8ft. It has five square shaped legs, is not same as illustration. Carefully finished throughout.

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Will find our BIG NEW FREE CATALOGUE a great help in ordering their requirements by mail. Send us your name and address, and we will mail you one by return post.

Established 1862

A pretty good testimonial to our square dealing.

See Our Showing of the LATEST LIBRARY FURNITURE In Our Broughton Street Windows

**ROYAL VISTAS WARE**

FROM THE RIDGWAY POTTERIES, ENGLAND

We are showing new arrivals in this delightful, quaint ware—the pieces in a soft brown tone, decorated with reproductions of scenes in the old world, after famous artists, and finished with gold border. The line comprises:

- Plates, each, 50c, 35c and ..... 25c
- Sugars and Creams, per pair, 55c and ..... 35c
- Salted Eggs, each ..... 50c
- Cups and Saucers, each ..... 35c
- Teapot Tiles, each ..... 50c
- Jugs, each, \$1.00, 85c, 65c, 50c and ..... 40c
- Art Trays, each, 35c and ..... 25c
- Pickle Dishes, each ..... 65c
- Cheese Dishes, each ..... 50c
- Bread Trays, each ..... \$1.50
- Milk Horns, each ..... 25c
- Teapots, each ..... \$1.25
- Covered Sugar Bowls, each ..... \$1.00
- Open Sugars, each, 50c, 25c and ..... 25c
- Stains, each ..... 50c

**KITCHEN HELP**



If you do your own cooking you cannot afford to be without the conveniences of a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet. If you have a servant to do your kitchen work, you will have no trouble in keeping your help if you have a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet.

The Hoosier should be in every home. It makes life pleasanter and your work easier. Everything has a place of its own within easy reach while you are seated at your work.

Visit our Second Floor and see the Great Showing of Carpets and Rugs—the Largest and Finest Display Ever Shown. Come Today.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home-Furnishers

**WEILER BROS**

Get a Bottle Of Glossine—The Only Furniture Polish

**HO**

Here is the election held in B. confederation with 1st, 1871. It was Victoria's best kn R. B. McMicking, the extraordinary e the terms of the Ca ish Columbia was three senators and eral councils.

It was in Dec election was to be to elect a represent in the Canadian H and, who was on who walked from peg in to the Ca of 62—had gone to mess after a few which the election On the morning of Micking chanced to magistrate, the la old friend of his, and rare social rep admire and respect

The morning bad habit of that season, for Yale lie as it blows up fro mountains, a mile Fraser flows to the Department of Ju a tin stove wa unsuccessful effort On either side of their feet irrever Magistrate Bushb attitude of poised deavoring to help ature by a heated events, when the the returning offic forgot this is nom its just about the Micking, while I up the electors!" So saying, Mr. hailing the solita voluntary election nomination day.

**Wond**

Only those w peep behind the the marvels of th everything is run science is the key ments—science in science in cooking Dip down into the largest of New science means to In the sub-ba below the entire most the entire could satisfy prac munity of from makes the hotel, are concerned, als of outside assist The whirring of dynamo, motors graceful, tells yo are dancing in th ply of 50,000 cub filtered and pum tors, twenty-six in and that twenty sized skating rink

How an alche have revelled in of ice of this ki Yet it doesn't b engineer, who is planning as well mechanics in the multiple activities. of some kind wh the sub-basement floor in the reifr Jones-Smith's pr ments the ice-coll icate salads and them. It is a bri ing the thirty up refrigerators and ment, as well as tenth floor for blankets.

Thousands o It saves the year to have its department. For outside prices w a few examples: mos and engines tube boilers of 35 per cent. of this s ing work through exhaust steam is ed hotel plant, e months. It heats building through

The varied m tory again shows shop and draught expensive machin ed by a costly s A design is draw side at a compa part finished and drills of the mac chemical storero ferent items.

# HOW B. C. ELECTED ITS FIRST MEMBER

Here is the amusing story of the first election held in British Columbia after its confederation with the rest of Canada, on July 1st, 1871. It was told the writer by one of Victoria's best known pioneer settlers, Mr. R. B. McMicking, who was an eyewitness of the extraordinary events here set forth. Under the terms of the Canadian Confederation, British Columbia was given a representation of three senators and six commoners in the federal councils.

It was in December, 1871, that the first election was to be held in the town of Yale, to elect a representative for that constituency in the Canadian House of Commons. Our old settler, who was one of those plucky pioneers who walked from Fort Garry (Now Winnipeg) to the Cariboo during the gold rush—had gone to Yale on government business after a few days before the date on which the elections were fixed to take place. On the morning of nomination day, Mr. McMicking chanced to drop into the office of the magistrate, the late Mr. A. T. Bushby—an old friend of his, and a gentleman of culture and rare social repute whom to know was to admire and respect.

The morning was a cold one. Cold is a bad habit of that locality in that particular season, for Yale lies exposed to the northwind as it blows up from the deep gorge in the mountains, a mile distant, through which the Fraser flows to the sea. In one corner of the Department of Justice that eventful morning a tin stove was making heroic, though unsuccessful efforts to warm the atmosphere. On either side of the struggling stove, with their feet irreverently upon its tin top, sat Magistrate Bushby and Mr. McMicking in an attitude of poised resignation. They were endeavoring to help the stove raise the temperature by a heated discussion on some passing events, when the magistrate, who was also the returning officer, said suddenly: "I quite forgot this is nomination day, and by the way it's just about the hour! Wait a minute, McMicking, while I instruct the constable to stir up the electors!"

So saying, Mr. Bushby stepped to the door, hailing the solitary peace-preserved and involuntary election agent, called out: "This is nomination day. You know, it's the election,

and its almost time to receive nominations. Hurry off down town, beat up some voters. Be quick, or it looks as if there'll be no election for Yale. Meantime, I'll read the writ to those present—Er, that is—a—to my friend here!"

Off hustles the constable to canvass electors, while the worthy magistrate, ever an exceedingly quick spoken person, began his "Oyes! Oyes!" at a rate that would have baffled the slickest shorthand-writer that ever broke a record on his pencil.

It was a great, if breathless, performance, and just as he had fairly finished reading the rigmorale, the constable—equally breathless with unaccustomed haste returned leading by the collar two puzzled-looking voters, who seemed in doubt whether they had been arrested or whether they were only to vote. The triumphant amateur election-agent explained that these were the only electors he could "induce" to come out. The first of this rare species of privileged settler he had encountered, said it was too cold for such tom foolery, and elected—to stay by his fire-side. Two of these, we had found further on in his search, were hotly contesting a game of pool, and consigned both the policemen and the election to the bottom pocket. A third group of electors we had found craning their necks over a table, intent upon a game of chance. These politely declined the constable's kind invitation to step outside and vote, upon the plea that there was "nothing in it." The two present represented the entire political "pool"; none of the other qualified electors seeming to recognize that such an event as the first Federal election could come but once in their lifetime.

There, however, were the two (or three) gathered together—they had had the advantage of being conveyed to the poll—and after eyeing each other and their surroundings suspiciously for a few minutes—as if to see what charge was to be preferred against them—one of them said that he supposed the first thing necessary was to hear the writ read.

"Oh!" said Returning officer Bushby, "that was just finished as you came in. See (pointing to the clock) you are ten minutes late. I am quite ready now to receive nominations!" Here was a crisis! The last real estate was

verily worse than the first. Here was the free and independent electors of Yale ready to vote. But where were the candidates? This was a more trying stage than any that had been reached hitherto in the "exciting events" that was to precede the epoch-making election of Yale's first representative to the new Federal Parliament. The two electors had barely been prepared to vote when they were called upon to fulfil the momentous and responsible act of selecting a candidate or candidates to adorn the honor roll. Both confessed they had not thought of the election itself let alone of any candidate; and still less of playing so foremost a part in the election.

Several names were hurriedly canvassed. Mr. Bushby as returning officer was not eligible. Mr. McMicking declined on the ground that he had already sufficient troubles of his own. The constable said he could barely look after himself, let alone the constituency. Neither wished to nominate the other, apparently, and neither dared to nominate himself. No Liberal precedents in the Provincial assembly had then been created. The magistrate and returning officer had exhausted his imagination when one of the electors remembered that he had heard the name of a Captain Houghton; an ex-army officer who was now ranching "somewhere in the interior," mentioned as a possible candidate. He would not be likely, indeed he could not now, object. None—that is to say, neither—of the voters seemed to know him, but the more they canvassed the situation the more convinced they became that "Houghton was the man for Yale." Besides, the thought that his nomination would provide a "way out" of the difficulty and out of that cold room—added weight to the opinion of the electors.

"I beg to nominate Captain Houghton," ventured one, after a painful silence.

"I beg to second that gentleman's nomination," echoed his friend with a new-born confidence in his voice that seemed to challenge opposition.

"Good!" Ejaculated Mr. Bushby as, with a twinkle in his eye, he gravely surveyed the room, and said "Are there any other nominations?"

Neither Mr. McMicking nor the constable spoke—and not being electors, it wouldn't

have mattered much if they had. After the clock had ticked off a few seconds of suspended animation, the returning officer with a solemnity fitting to the occasion, declared Captain Houghton to have been duly elected by acclamation as the first representative of Yale in the Canadian House of Commons.

By this time the proposer, a young man of good parts, who was closing up an embarrassed firm's affairs prior to searching for a fresh billet, seemed well pleased with his part in inaugurating a new political epoch. But just as he was preparing to make an impressive exit, the seconder quietly inquired the reason he had failed to court the honor himself. As the chance he had missed dawned on the young man, his countenance fell to zero, and with a muttered "D—, I never thought of that," he crammed his hat on his head and strode home.

The electorate of Yale had dispersed after electing Captain Houghton as their first representative to the first Dominion Parliament. The magistrate and Mr. McMicking had resumed their stove-hugging postures, and barely half an hour had gone by when the latch was lifted, and a lone cold elector appeared in the doorway. He had just strolled in to inquire—as he expressed it—if this "shouldn't be election day." He had noticed nothing unusual in the saloons, but like the true Scot, he "haed his doots."

Mr. Bushby's long experience in sifting evidence and weighing witnesses seemed to make him say to himself as he faced his inquisitor "now here is one of those sturdy sober citizens, who cannot convince themselves that it is possible to hold an election without something being done crookedly. He's here with the determination to nose it out whether it exists or not." But to the elector he merely smiled blandly and said: "Oh, yes! this is election day."

Voter—"Well! Isn't it time to hold it?"

Magistrate—"Quite time.—The hour was 11 o'clock. It's all over. You're too late."

Voter (suspiciously) "Were there many here?"

Magistrate (with obvious caution) "Oh! Quite a few."

Voter—"Um! Who's elected?"

Magistrate—"Oh, let me see—er—oh yes!

Captain Houghton was elected, by acclamation."

Voter—Captain Houghton! Who's he?

Magistrate—"A rancher in the interior; He

—Voter (satisfied that the magistrate is eager to furnish freely all the information he can, interrupts) "Oh, it's all right. It suits we well enough. I don't know him, but I s'pose he'll do."

And with the receiving officer's regret that he could not have got there earlier—when history might have been very different—the solitary independent elector, who had that unconsciously represented the total combined interest of that large constituency in the choice of a Parliamentary representative, wandered disappointedly away. With his departure the curtain dropped on what surely deserves to be remembered, if remembered at all, as the most historic and unique election since British Columbia gave up its "crown" to share in the still greater glory of an united Canada.

It only remains to be added that although Captain Houghton chanced to be unknown to the three who voted or came to vote at that memorable election, he was well known and well esteemed to those less remote from his habitation in the Okanagan as a genial gentleman of conspicuous ability and scholarly attainments. He served as member for Yale for one or two sessions by acceptably, proving himself a conscientious and earnest representative, until he was made Deputy Adjutant General for British Columbia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The vacant seat in the Canadian Commons was contested by the late "Doc" Chisholm and Mr. (now the Honorable) Edgar Dewdney, the latter's success marking his start on a distinguished parliamentary life. Colonel Houghton died some 12 years ago, and of the small group that took part in the political comedy of the seventies, all save Mr. McMicking, who tells the story,—have attended their last caurus, now await the "final count."

Seventy per cent of the gold in the possession of civilized man is in the form of coin.

A recent police census gave Korea a population of 12,574,200, of whom 153,802 were Japanese.

## Wonders of a Modern Hotel

Only those who have been privileged to peep behind the scenes can form an idea of the marvels of the big modern hotel where everything is run on scientific principles. For science is the keynote of those huge establishments—science in construction, operation, science in cooking, and science in management. Dip down into the engine room of one of the largest of New York's hotels and see what science means to a modern hotel.

In the sub-basement forty or more feet below the sidewalk, is a plant covering almost the entire floor space of the hotel that could satisfy practically every need of a community of from 30,000 to 40,000 people. It makes the hotel, so far as mechanical devices are concerned, almost completely independent of outside assistance, an isolated organism. The whirring of immaculately kept great dynamos, motors and engines, beautifully graceful, tells you that 23,000 electric lights are dancing in the hotel, that the water supply of 50,000 cubic feet a day is being doubly filtered and pumped throughout; that elevators, twenty-six in all, are flying up and down, and that twenty tons of ice, enough for a good sized skating rink, are being frozen daily.

How an alchemist of mediaeval days would have revelled in the harvesting of a tonnage of ice of this kind in his cellar every day! Yet it doesn't bother in the least the chief engineer, who is responsible largely for the planning as well as the running of all the mechanics in the hotel, a huge factory of multiple activities. He turns a lever or a handle of some kind while you are talking down in the sub-basement, and up on the fourteenth floor in the refrigerator in the pantry of Mrs. Jones-Smith's private \$50,000 a year apartments the ice-cold air begin to play about delicate salads and terrapin and the like to cool them. It is a brine circulation plant for cooking the thirty upstairs private apartment refrigerators and the twenty-four in the basement, as well as a cold room on the seventh floor for the storage of furs, tapestries and blankets.

**Thousands of Dollars a Year Saved**  
It saves the hotel thousands of dollars a year to have its own independent engineering department. For one-third or more of what outside prices would be lopped off. Here are a few examples: Steam for running the dynamos and engines is generated in nine water tube boilers of 3,500 horse-power. Roughly, 50 per cent of this steam would be lost after doing work through the engines. But this dead exhaust steam is still useful to this many-sided hotel plant, except for the three summer months. It heats the water and warms the building through radiators.

The varied nature of this hotel manufactory again shows its economy in the machine shop and draughting room. When a piece of expensive machinery breaks it is not replaced by a costly similar part from the maker. A design is drawn, a casting ordered from outside at a comparatively low figure and the part finished and adjusted on the lathes and drills of the machine shop inside. The mechanical storeroom contains only 2,600 different items.

Again, said the chief unto himself one day as he looked over the fields of silver teapots and cake trays, spoons and cream pitchers, the Greek dish washing squad were busy bathing in the steward's best soft soap and water, after 3,500 tea sippers had dropped in from Fifth avenue one afternoon for the daily tea fight upstairs—said the chief "Let us save the hotel some more money in making silver." The chief did not mean to be counterfeiter, only a silverware manufacturer, for he and his men are men of many parts, who can do anything from running an electric plant to repairing a watch or a baby carriage. And now behold! The hotel is its own silversmith, its shop of fifteen men manufacturing and repairing all its silverware, adding its own distinctiveness and costing less. And what's more, a guest with a pressing engagement and a broken silver case can get the latter repaired on the spot.

**An Army of Tradesmen**  
He can get almost anything else repaired too among the small army of 150 men, electricians, mechanics, printers, carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, decorators, upholsterers, stag hands, and general men of all arts. There's a locksmith who controls a master key and also an emergency key that not only unlocks every one of the hundreds of locks in the house but defies any additional bolts you may slip. Then he looks also after the 2,500 new keys that have to be added a year.

Vacuum cleaners bring all the dirt of the house down into two machines which separate the sheep of the dirt from the goats, although both are destroyed—the one cast into the fire, the other, the dust, etc., into the outer darkness of the sewer.

The fire brigade has a record in fire drill of one minute and a quarter to the furthest part of the building, the elevator dropping immediately to the ground floor for the smoke mediators on an alarm. Water could be pumped at the rate of 4,000 gallons a minute through the hose lines.

One of the best features of the modern hotel's engineering plant is the ventilating system. Eight great fans blow cool fresh air into the lower parts of the hotel. The kitchen is well high as sweet and airy as an ocean breeze, with nothing of the sickening odors that issue from the ordinary small restaurant or hash house. There is an average temperature of the year round of 70 degrees. Every minute 100,000 cubic feet of air are blown in, which in the winter first passes over steam radiators.

Your modern hotel engineer is a director of enterprise, primarily of good executive ability, combining within a wizard-like mechanical knowledge that must be adaptable to all most anything.

The kitchen! Do you think of a low, broad, sunny homestead, a big fireplace with a roast on a spit against a grate, a high back settle seat drawn up evenings to pop corn from, the willow broom in the corner, the cat on the hearth and the neat housewife bustling about?

Well, a modern hotel kitchen is not like

that. It's a kind of a young army headquarters, with troops of waiters swooping down upon tables scattered about bargain counter-wise and then flying off again up the stairs, pausing just enough to have all their traysful checked up by the checker, who seems to be able to take in a meal in a glance and set it down on paper.

The steward is an important personage in a big hotel. "Coffee, butter, eggs and milk—the four essentials of a good hotel. Without them you perish, and your hotel with you. Let the man sleep on the bumps of a lumpy bed all night, but give him a wonderful cup of coffee for breakfast and he's all right. Give him the downiest bed there is and a cup of washy coffee the next morning and he'll consign you to perdition."

This is the gospel of the hotel we are visiting, and he will show you the boxes of coffee that could chase away memories of the luspiest bed if ever called upon.

The steward is the purchaser of supplies. He's also the policeman of the kitchen, for he's always about keeping things in order. And he's a kind of a "seeing the town" man, for when a company of 200 new waiters arrive on New Year's eve for the big rush on the dining room he has his minions pilot them about so that they don't go looking for ice cream in the pickle jar. He also presides over the 2,000 daily meals for the help.

Stroll about this steward's realm, see lines of delicate chain stowed away in neat compartments, hear that the gold is melted off the rims of broken plates on to the buttons of the page boys' and waiters' coats, peek into long rows of refrigerators stocked with rich fruits and delicate vegetables, as also the store-rooms of groceries, and you are sure that there is enough here to have lasted through the siege of Port Arthur.

Dish washing brigades stack dishes in wire cages, then let them down into streaming hot solutions of water and soft soap, and they come out to dry themselves. And when you are drying dishes and silver by hand, hold a towel in each hand instead of one, and you will economize time and effort.

These are some of the things that go on beneath desks in a big hotel. Up in the top story the hotel upholsterer, Davis, has his followers making over the mattresses of the hotel, which happen about every three months to each one. Electric darning machines are working on the linen and bath towels. Twelve hundred windows need curtains changed every two weeks. Furniture, carpets, tapestries and reset when a new resident takes an apartment and the scheme does not suit his fancy. The draperies and upholstering work are all done here. Electricity runs the sewing machines.

This anecdote was famous in the '70s. As it concerns W. S. Gilbert, lately deceased, it is reprinted on a chance.

The first performance of "Pinafore" in London enlisted an actor named Standing, to whom the librettist took a violent dislike. The show was a tremendous hit through its burlesque of British politics and old-time Italian opera, and a friend of Gilbert's congratulating him predicted that it would run a year or two.

To which Gilbert added: "Notwithstanding."

## The Orion's Gun Trials

The naval correspondent of the London Standard writes: A great deal of mystery surrounds the gun trials of the Orion; and there are not wanting those who assert that there never were any in the public conception of the term.

Pessimists and the advocates of "moderate dimensions" aver that failure was taken as an axiom: that the guns as a whole were never fired, and that to fire them all together with full charges would practically have destroyed the ship. This assertion cannot be proved; the evidence is that the Orion did fire all ten guns together, but whether with full or reduced charges none can discover. To bear out their argument, the pessimists quote the Neptune, bearing ten 12-in. on the broadside. On her trials she eased off with full charges eight only together, and subsequently had to undergo considerable repairs. With the Orion, carrying far more powerful guns, a great deal more care seems to have been exercised, and, according to some reports, at no time were more than four of her ten guns fired together with full charges. The other six, making up her supposed battle armament, were silent, so it is said. Pending an actual public demonstration to the contrary it may be officially asserted in Parliament hereafter, many will hold that the Orion cannot use her entire broadside with full charges under battle conditions without considerable strain. The best brains in England are, perhaps, unable to devise a structure that can assuredly be assumed capable of standing the terrific shock of ten 13.5's going off together and keeping it up. The best brains elsewhere in other countries will shortly be in a similar or worse plight, and the Orion's standing four monster guns going off together may yet be recorded in history as a triumph. In action it may be therefore assumed that she would somehow hold together long enough for the enemy to fare at least as badly or worse, and the battle be won.

Guns are piled on guns and calibres on calibres, but, as a matter of fact, every Dreadnought in the world over and above the original type may be more or less a "paper warship." Since the Dreadnought, the limits of what human ingenuity can accomplish would seem to have been overstepped. The ships exist, the guns exist, but no important step has been taken beyond that of some twenty years ago, when a certain ship was specifically ordered not to fire her guns "except in case of battle!" Twenty or thirty years ago four big guns were ascertained to be the utmost that any ship could then carry and use to full advantage. Since then we have doubled the possibilities with the Dreadnought, beyond which again, perhaps, only paper progress has been made. We are, in a sense, trying to run before we can walk. Ten big guns were possibly fired together on the broadside of the Orion—whether with full charges or not it is impossible to ascertain. But they were certainly not fired under the conditions contemplated for battle, i.e., a continual repetition go-

ing on and on; that is to say, a constant strain instead of a single one. From all accounts the Neptune is the only modern ship in which anything of that sort has been tried, with, as noted above, ample indications that the limit was very near.

The Orion stood such firing of her guns as took place very well. Only the usual minor breakages appear to have occurred. But if the "four only" story be correct, it is absurd to assume that a ship of a new type, with a new type of gun, would have been confined to firing only 40 per cent of her guns had it been deemed safe to test her to her full capacity. And "full capacity" is not even exhibited by a single broadside with full charges.

Monster ships may go on being built and may grow more and more monstrous as the years go on, but they must either increase in monstrosity to an enormous extent or else become merely paper weapons. The ratio reached in the Dreadnought represents the really known highwater limit of safety. Three thousand extra tons in the Neptune failed to exceed the Dreadnought's resisting power; six thousand odd tons extra in the Orion, with almost double the shock, sounds a somewhat doubtful proposition. There are limits to any resistance which can be obtained for a given weight, as any private citizen can work out for himself with a series of wooden boxes and a hammer. A battleship firing her big guns all together is exactly represented by a box hit by a hammer. The shock of firing is terrific—except on paper. It is not the first-blow that counts, but the continuation of the blows.

There is some reason to believe that there is truth in the theory advanced by some that, so far as our present knowledge goes, eight 12-in., six 13.5-in., or four 15-in. represent the utmost broadside that we can build any ordinarily-sized ship to stand with certainty. Anything over this ratio, they say, is useful for paper comparisons, and may possibly survive an action long enough to be of material service, but the time dismally prophesied in the past, when naval warfare would not mean a ship resisting the blows of the enemy so much as surviving her own gunfire, seems (possibly) near at hand.

A very good case is to be made out by those who assert that our ships are over-gunned; the same old error that we have always made from the days of Henry VIII. and the Mary Rose onward. In the years that followed hostile ship after hostile ship drifted into our hands by the chance of battle, and each and every one was found to carry an altogether smaller armament in relations to displacement than our ships. In the course of time we very tardily learned our lesson; since when things have changed so much that we now easily lead the world in the matter of designing lines which secure more speed for a given power than any other nation in the world.

Chinese athletes train upon duck brains, which they consider the most strengthening food.



CENSOR'S WORK IS MODERATED

Chinese Papers Permitted to Publish More Extensive Accounts of Revolution Happenings—Animosity Grows

PEKING, Nov. 7.—(2:41 a. m.)—The censor of the rigorous censorship imposed on the Chinese press...

It is suspected that the regent's officer, Prince Tsai Shan, has left the country, as he has not been seen for several days.

At a special meeting of the national assembly yesterday it was decided to telegraph Yuan Shi Kai explaining the difficult condition of the political situation at Peking...

Consular reports from Mukden say that many Chinese are fleeing into the country, believing the Manchus will retreat to Mukden and massacre the Chinese inhabitants.

The only demand the people have made lately which the throne has not granted is the punishment of officials responsible for the Hankow slaughter.

The Peking chamber of commerce requests the government to provide 500 rifles and a sufficient supply of ammunition to arm the commercial police and consular employees.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—The most interesting development in Shanghai today was the completion of the organization of a local cabinet by the revolutionaries.

Wu Ting Fang, who formerly held the post of minister to Washington, has been appointed head of foreign affairs.

Wu Ting Fang, while declining to acknowledge any participation in the revolutionary administration of Shanghai, openly sympathizes with it.

AMOY, Nov. 6.—Amoy is practically a government. Taotai Ching is expected to leave tomorrow.

Humane soldiers recognize no quarter, but are remaining quiet, and police are unable to detect the slightest hint of trouble.

Non-partisan volunteer corps, composed of 750 young men of good physique, has been organized and 18 platoons have been established throughout the city for the purpose of suppressing disorders.

The sentiment of the people is largely revolutionary but peaceable. The revolution is expected to assume a peaceful character.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Tientsin despatch to the Times says: "The Chinese are flocking to the British concession."

HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

With Boat Capsized Two Rescued at Outer Wharf in Wick of Time

Their small boat overturned by the waves, the two men, who were on the Princess Charlotte as the steamer was leaving the harbor about 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon...

The prompt arrival of the Kohse brothers undoubtedly saved the lives of the unknown men, who were almost helpless through their long immersion in the chilly water.

DEAD OF LAW SCHOOL DEAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Prof. William Callyhan Robinson, dean of the law school of the Catholic university of America, was stricken with apoplexy tonight at his home here and died almost immediately.

INQUEST AT NEW WESTMINSTER

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 6.—The inquest into the death of Fred Cooper, who was killed on the accident on the British Columbia Electric railroad last Saturday, was commenced today before Coroner Captain Pittendrigh.

LOOKING FOR ROBBER

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 6.—Police officials on both sides of the international boundary, are on the lookout for a holdup man who victimized the proprietor and three guests of the Bodoga hotel, at Sumas, Wash., on Saturday night.

DEPART ROAD RACE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 6.—Easily rolling over the finish line at the main entrance gate of the Phoenix fair grounds at 1:51:30 p. m. today, Harvey Herrick, holder of the American race record and winner of last year's Phoenix road race, today proved his right to all his laurels by winning the annual Los Angeles to Phoenix road race in 21 hours, 51 1/2 minutes for the 210 miles.

MAIL POUCH STOLEN

U. S. Mail Is Lost to Extent of Twenty Thousand Dollars—Clerk Suspended Pending Investigation

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 6.—That a United States mail pouch routed from Raleigh to New York, and containing \$20,000, disappeared two weeks ago in a manner similar to the recently reported \$20,000 theft of a pouch at Lynchburg, Virginia, became known here today.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN ARRESTED

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Nov. 6.—Twenty-one Japanese fishermen were arrested by an agent of the United States fisheries bureau on a charge of illegally fishing in Alaskan waters.

LAST VESSEL FROM NOME

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 6.—The power schooner Duxbury sailed from St. Michael for Seattle today with fourteen passengers from the upper Yukon, who came down too late to catch the last regular liner before the close of navigation.

ANOTHER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Union Steamship Company Decides to Operate One Between San Francisco, Wellington, N. Z., and Sydney

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6.—The Union Steamship company, which maintains a regular service with Victoria and Vancouver, has decided to extend its service in December by putting on a line of vessels running between San Francisco, Wellington and Sydney.

In consequence of the general increase in pay under the wages board system, the Victoria grocers have been compelled to advance prices an average of ten per cent.

MEXICANS KILLED IN FIGHT

CUATLA, Mex., Nov. 6.—Thirty Zapotecas were killed today in an encounter with federal troops in an attempt to dislodge the rebels from the Hacienda Colon. The federal's loss is not reported.

ACROSS CONTINENT

Aviator Rodgers Now at Pasadena Preparing to Reach Coast Point—Fowler's Machine Sticks

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 6.—Galbraith R. Rodgers put in his first day on the Pacific coast turning corners in a big racing motor car at a speed that many persons declared was equal to that made in his airplane when he had been imperiled with the wind in his back.

This latter remark was made as he glanced at the famous aeroplane that had carried him across the continent, rather the remains of it, for having a drip pan and one upright rudder, nothing of the original aeroplane that Rodgers started with from Sheepshead Bay on September 17 is left.

COMPANIES ACT IS OBJECTED TO

Representative of Canadian Manufacturers' Association Takes Subject Up Before Tax Commission at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Nov. 6.—That the present provincial legislation, known as the Companies Act, which empowers the government to levy a tax up to \$250 upon extra-provincial companies transacting business in British Columbia, is a restriction upon trade, which Canadian manufacturing firms in the provinces of the Dominion are feeling was the presentation of E. W. Wegensat to the taxation commission which resumed its sessions in Vancouver today.

Mr. Wegensat, who represents the Canadian Manufacturers' association, whose headquarters are in Toronto, said that the association was directly opposed to the policy of the Companies Act, as outlined by Hon. W. J. Bowser in the provincial legislature when the act was framed.

"The Canadian manufacturers," stated Mr. Wegensat, "are frankly opposed to the policy that has brought into existence the various companies acts in force in the provinces of the Dominion today. They feel that any such restriction operates in restraint of inter-provincial trade."

Mr. Wegensat explained that the disability clause operated in such a way that companies incorporated in other provinces, but doing business in British Columbia, were unable to sue in the courts of this province for payment of outstanding accounts, it being considered under the letter of the law in such cases that they have no legal entity.

The speaker further set forth that the British Columbia act was so worded that manufacturers who simply sent agents into British Columbia or did a mail order business in the province were taxed in the same way as firms who had offices of regular agents there.

FOUR TIMES GREATER

Building Figures in Oak Bay Municipality Show Great Advance Over Any Other District in B. C.

Residential building in the Oak Bay municipality this year up to yesterday is just four times the amount that the figures reached in the year previous; and which is a record unprecedented by any municipality on Vancouver Island or even in British Columbia.

The figures to date are \$105,700 compared with \$101,238 last year to the same date.

Permits were issued yesterday as follows: Mr. L. W. Hargreaves, 7-roomed house, Olympic avenue, \$2,600; Mr. Goodwin C. Moore, 8-roomed dwelling, Monterey avenue, N., \$3,000; Messrs. Wrightman & Tubernov, 4-roomed house, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 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# T. P. O'Connor's Views

I take up now a comparison suggested by Mr. Edison's views between the American and the Englishman as a smoker. Here, I think, the Englishman is much more rational and self-controlled than the American. I understand from his own account that Mr. Edison is what is called in America a "chain smoker." I never saw an Englishman who was a "chain smoker"—not one. I have known several who smoked a good deal, but never one who lit one cigar from another, and then went on continuously for hours. The tobacco heart, which, indeed, I believe, to kill poor President McKinley, is not a disease known much in England—except among Jews, especially of German origin, who have an incessant desire for smoking.

I don't suppose the time ever existed in America when smoking was regarded with horror, but I remember the time well in Ireland when a young man who began smoking was regarded as taking the first step towards the ruin of his body and his soul. The pipe and the beard came in together in England, and they both made themselves from the necessities imposed on the British officer and soldier by the terrible hardships of the winter campaign in the south of Russia. In the old House of Commons every man was clean-shaven except the soldiers. To wear a moustache was to announce to the world in those days that you belonged to the army. Daniel O'Connell had a very fierce opponent—an Orangeman—called Colonel Sibthorpe.

One day it occurred to Sibthorpe to cut off his moustache. O'Connell retorted to the effect that Sibthorpe's by professing not to recognize him now that he had "taken down his signboard." And similarly there were probably few men in the old House who ever touched tobacco.

There survived to my day some of the old Parliamentarians who never would look at a cigar. Gladstone was known to have smoked only one in his life, and that was when King Edward—then Prince of Wales—was dining with him. And Gladstone then made a pretence of smoking a cigarette; it was a polite way of telling the prince, who loved tobacco, that he was free to enjoy himself.

Tobacco was one of the things that helped to kill the late King, but, all the same, it should be remembered in compensation that it was his introduction of the cigar immediately after dinner that helped to redeem English society largely from the habit of over-drinking at dinner time.

Before his day, the guests at a dinner used to remain drinking for a long time after the ladies had left the table. The Prince of Wales, fighting up the moment dinner was over, broke down this habit, and in that way arrested greatly the huge consumption of port which then used to follow after eating was over. And this reform the late King helped to make has extended so far that the army has become now intensely sober. In one of the Guards' Clubs in London, barley water used to be supplied gratis, but the demand for it became so great among these modern Guardsmen that now barley water is charged for.

Lord Salisbury also shared Mr. Gladstone's dislike for tobacco. There was not, I believe, till his dying day a smoke-room at Hatfield. In the case of Hawarden Castle there was never a smoke-room till Herbert Gladstone came of age, and he, being an inveterate smoker and a modern young man, managed to set up a small smoke-room, in some remote part of his father's house. Mr. Frederic Harrison, one of our greatest men of letters today, preaches against tobacco as one of the great vices of society.

One day, some months ago, I entered a carriage in a railway train, in which sat the great essayist. He asked me anxiously before I entered whether I smoked, and was not happy to inform him that smoking was not among my many vices. John Bright, on the other hand, was all his life a very determined smoker. He usually smoked a big meerschaum pipe, but he also used a cigar. When he was in the House of Commons, you very seldom saw him in the chamber itself. For years before his death he had that curious nervous habit of speaking which overcomes even men of great oratorical ability after a certain time of speaking. Once after his fierce fight against the Boer War, when he was mobbed in several towns, Bright was for a while threatened with softening of the brain, and he never, I believe, got over the injury to his nervous system, though he did not make many of his greatest speeches after that epoch.

He used to say that when he was tempted to speak he always was frightened by the thought that he would fall down the moment he got on his legs—a not unusual terror with men who have to do an excessive amount of speaking. Many old electioneers have told me of the same terror, and it is one from which I myself have suffered when long months of campaigning have brought me down to nervous weakness. Bright was naturally a man to love smoking.

He was a lethargic man—never was capable of drudgery, and he used often to say that the one ambition of his life was a passionate desire to do nothing. He never read a bill through and never mastered the details of anything. Thus he was a failure as a minister, and thus also he was the greatest orator of modern times in England—for it added to his effectiveness, especially as a platform orator, that he drew all his pictures in simple, broad lines, easily understood by the people.

Today the majority of politicians are smokers, and often political teetotallers com-

pensate for their abstention from alcohol by extra devotion to tobacco. Mr. Lloyd George is a great smoker, so is Winston Churchill, and the one man who smokes bigger cigars than Mr. Asquith is Lord Rosebery. Joseph Chamberlain used to be an immense smoker and always smoked great big cigars. I believe excessive use of tobacco, as well as hard work and excitement, helped to break down his health. But the most constant smoker of my time in the House of Commons was Labby. He never had a cigarette out of his mouth if he could help it.

It was, curiously enough, his one passion, and one self-indulgence. This extraordinary man, always wealthy and always able to have anything he liked, had simpler tastes than most peasants. He rarely touched wine, and when he did it was a glass of claret and water, and this he took with palpable dislike and usually either because he was ordered by his doctor to do so, or because on the Continent he thought wine less dangerous than water. As to food, he best described his feelings by this anecdote. He returned unexpectedly home to the charming riverside house he had on the Thames—Pope's famous villa—and found that there was no dinner ready for him. "Go to the nearest ham-and-beef shop," he said, quite serenely, to the affrighted butler, and get me some slices of ham and beef."

And then he said, "I enjoyed this so much that I seriously thought of dismissing my cook." I have seen him, when I stopped with him in Pope's villa, gulping down an egg and a cup of tea in two minutes and then immediately put a cigarette in his mouth, and a cigarette was there every moment afterwards throughout the day. When he was a member of the House of Commons he never could remain in his seat more than a quarter of an hour; he had to rush off to the smoke-rooms to have a whiff of his cigarette. It is his temperance in eating and drinking that accounts for the astounding fact that he is still alive and well, and enjoying himself after his fashion in Florence, for he has buried two generations of hard-livers.

It is difficult to realize, but it is true, that this man knew Daniel Webster intimately before the war, and gives some inside stories of that brilliant orator that do not figure in print. And it is also incredible, but true, that Labby knew Bismarck in the days when as Prussian Minister in Frankfurt, Bismarck was unknown outside the world of diplomacy, and Labby gives racy descriptions of Bismarck in those days when the obscure Prussian squire was chiefly remarkable for his contemporaries by his love of all-night sittings and copious mugs of beer.

It is perhaps even more incredible, but it is also true, that Lady Labby knew the debauched nobleman who stood for the portrait of the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray and Lord Monmouth in Disraeli's novels. Finally Labby was the employer, in the days when he was owner and manager of a theatre in London, of Henry Irving, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, and scores of others. "And to think," said Henry Irving to Labby one night when, at the very top of his profession, Irving sat at the head of a banquet he was giving to all who were distinguished in London, "that I was once getting five pounds a week from you." "Three pounds, Henry," said Labby.—T. P.'s Weekly.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY

A Ramsgate correspondent of the London Standard writes: During the past three days Mr. A. W. Sharman, the inventor of the system of marine wireless telephony, has attained many successes. He has found his apparatus to work perfectly under the most difficult conditions possible. For instance, no test could have been more severe than the trial during the thunderstorm on Thursday night.

The modest young inventor desires to make an instrument which is marketable, portable and easily managed. From the experiments conducted he appears to have met with extraordinary success. His instrument is applicable to telegraphy as well as telephony. I asked Mr. Sharman today what distance he hoped to cover. "I do not intend," he replied, "definitely, to attempt more than comparatively short distances at present. I can easily and accurately converse through more than a mile of water, and for an instrument which can perform that there is a ready and certain market."

Mr. Sharman is not concerned at the moment as to whether he will be able to extend the capacity of his wireless telephone so as to converse from continent to continent. The successes of the past few days, however, render the prospect highly probable. Mr. Sharman is particularly pleased to know that for what he terms short distances—viz., from one to three miles—a very small amount of electric current is requisite. "I was working yesterday," he said, "over a measured mile with only five dry cells. The test worked perfectly with the telegraph. The only appliances at the transmitting station were the transmitter and two skewers—old stair rods, in fact—stuck in the sand about twenty feet apart, with wires connecting with the transmitter."

"During the thunderstorm the apparatus worked perfectly," he remarked, with elation, "and without the slightest interference." "And you have proved the instrument independent of atmospheric disturbances?" I asked. "Quite," Mr. Sharman retorted positively. "It is independent of fog and electrical storms." Though Mr. Sharman did not tell me so, I understand that in high official circles the ex-

## Popular Harry Lauder

periments are attracting considerable attention. Besides the marine experiments, others have taken place of interest to the commercial world. The "wireless" has worked excellently, without flaw, through thirty or forty feet of solid chalk. The conversation which was carried on was plainly audible above the surging of the sea and the moaning of a gathering wind. With a handful of electrical appliances, Mr. Sharman has also demonstrated the absolute practicability of speaking from the top floor of his hotel to the ground floor. Nowires are necessary. A guest at an hotel can talk to the ground floor or to a house far away with no apparent connection.

Another remarkable experiment was to telephone through an iron safe. Two brick walls, a passage, and an iron safe intervened between the transmitter and the receiver. Conversation was carried on easily. To send music by wireless telephony was another feat. Musical messages of command to a fleet or to an army in the field can be sent quite easily and distinctly. The first tune sent through was our National Anthem. Mr. Sharman considers it an easy matter to make an apparatus provided with a row of keys, on which bugle calls giving orders can be sent from ship to ship. "It will only be like playing the piano," he said. Gradually he is unravelling the mysteries of the newest science, and his further experiments will be watched with the widest interest.

## PUBLIC PROTECTION AGAINST SMOKERS

The efforts of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America to secure in New York State incorporation papers places that body as the target for shafts of those who would repel the invasion of the rights of citizens. "It is easy to laugh such a movement as this out of countenance for the time being," says an editorial writer in Unity (Chicago), "and still easier to dispose of it as absurd idealism or even unwarranted and unwarranted encroachment upon individual rights." The name of the editor of this paper, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, appears on the list of initial members, together with Dr. Wiley, of the Pure Food Commission, President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, and other college professors. He it is, doubtless, who defends the purposes of the league on the basis of the ethics of courtesy.

There are many rules and requirements in the realm of etiquette that are purely conventional. Some of them are silly, many of them tyrannical and cruel, but at the bottom, the court requirements, courtesy requirements, are rooted in ethical law, they indicate organized morality, ethics crystallized into habit. Good manners represent minor morals, they are the 'jot' and 'tittle' of the religious life which can not be neglected with impunity. Rudeness in company and indifference to the wishes and comforts of any companion represent the vanishing end of brigandage and highway robbery, or, perchance the fountain head of that stream that grows into the high-handed prostitution of public trusts to private ends by officials who win their position through intrigue, graft, and a wide subordination of public weal to private ends.

This journal, in appealing for new members for the league, gives these additional words of exhortation: "Dr. Wiley, who has done so much in the interests of pure food and pure drinking in this country, has recently said: 'There should be a law, strictly enforced by the authorities, prohibiting smoking and chewing in public places or on cars where other persons are obliged to be.' Concerning the 'Non-Smokers' Protective League,' he says: 'Neither I nor my compatriots say a man shall not smoke his lungs to a frazzle and spit his head off, provided he does it at home or in the woods, and meadows, but not where human beings are liable to be. It is not fair.'"

"What if the facts of life should justify the logic of the situation and that minor morals should prove to be the only way to arrive at the major ethics, that the politeness that rejects the cigar in public places is just the exercise that will develop the conscience to spurn boodle and condemn the boodler? A recognition of these sweet amenities of life may be the shortest road to the solution of the problem of child labor, of the overworked woman, the prostitution of sex."

"Perhaps the arousing of the public conscience in the interests of every man's and woman's rights to pure air for breathing purposes may be the most effective way of establishing every man's right to a chance to earn an honest living, his claim to his portion of the streams' energy, the mines' wealth, the forests' glory, as well as the intangible inheritance of love and learning that is his birthright, his heritage from a far back and wide-reaching ancestry."

Recently a big reticulated python passed the hoofs of a pig. They were shown to Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the director of the New York zoological park, who identified them as the hoofs of a Bornean wild pig, of about 40 pounds weight. A ship's captain in bringing over a large reticulated python, found in the excrement the quills of a Javan porcupine lying in the same relative position they occupied in the animal's body. The reptile must have begun with the head, extending the coils backward over the body, and pressing the quills down horizontally in their natural state of rest. Evidently this is a species of prey a snake could not disgorge.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You refuse to allow your son to study spelling and grammar?" said the teacher. "Absolutely," replied Mr. Groucher. "I want him to try his hand at current literature, and I don't propose to spoil his dialect and slang."—Washington Star.

Hoot mon! Ha' yi' had your porridge? Verra well then, smooth the wrinkles out of your kelt and fall in ahind Mr. Harry Lauder. Scotland's ambassador to the world of fun now starting on his fourth tour of this country. Just a second till he gets a strangle hold on those pipes. Stand back and give a mon a little room, canna you? Ther-r-r-re, that's better! All r-r-ready! Here we go to the chune of "The Campbells Are Comin'!" Inyah, da, da, da, da, da, da, da, da, da! Inyah, da, da, da, da, da, da, da, da, da!

Waded through the bonnie purple heather at the Manhattan Opera House the other afternoon and found the merry little Highlander in his dressing room, up to his knees in dislocated r's and "ayes!" Before he had been talking ten minutes the atmosphere was one impenetrable burr, his face becoming distinguishable now and then by the fire from an old pipe, so devoid of stem that one got the impression he was eating it, says a writer in the New York Herald.

Not content with singing from four to ten songs a day, he sings and jokes most of the time he is off the stage. At every lull in the conversation he would start humming a bit of a Scotch ballad and go marching around the room in the same comical manner that has made him known on two continents. When he desires to emphasize a point he looks back over his shoulder after the fashion of a cocker spaniel at play. He makes no attempt to conceal the fact that he is constructed on the cantilever plan, his legs starting on their wayward career the minute they leave the ground. But underneath all this bubbling merriment there is a serious vein, which shows itself at the most unexpected times.

His dressing room is a place where any Scotchman would be content to lay him down and dee, the walls being draped with boisterous plaid costumes, caps, Tam o'Shanter's, pucks and pipes. In one corner there is a veritable forest of walking sticks of the pretzel pattern made famous by the comedian. Some of these are so twisted that they look like rustic benches, while any one of them would keep a family in firewood for the winter.

With every seat in the big auditorium sold for the week and the advance sale so large that the management found it necessary to give a midnight performance last night, Mr. Lauder has reasons for being in particularly good humor. Naturally the thing uppermost in his mind was his thrilling experience of last Monday night, when he was rushed from a steamship at midnight to give his opening performance, the audience waiting for him until a few minutes before one o'clock. It was nearly two o'clock in the morning before he finished and his admirers reached home a few minutes ahead of the milk.

### The Audience's Tribute

"It was the most remarkable tribute I have ever received," said the comedian, "and one that I shall never forget. It brought the tears to my eye and I dinna know how I sang at all, at all. The fact that those faithful souls should wait until that unseemly hour for me touched me verra deeply." "And most of them had seen you before?" "Aye! Some of them a Jozen times perr-haps. That was the remarkable part of it. If it ha' been my first thrip I could ha' understood the curiosity, but most of them knew my songs as well as I knew them myself. But it was the kindness and courtesy of the New York Herald that made my appearance Monday night possible. If the Herald's despatch boat Owlet had not consented to take me aboard I would ha' had to disappoint my audience, and I would ratherr dee than do that."

"You must have had an exciting trip." "Hoot-mon!! Now you're talking. You can ha' noo idea of the excitement aboard the Saxonia after we learned that I could not reach here in time for the opening show. I was verra near crazy, and afore I got through I had everybody else on the ship in the same condition."

"What delayed your departure from the other side?" "I had been ill for five weeks at my Heel-land home, in Dunoon. Canna you spell that? D-u-n-o-o-n. It's in Arrryghshire, the western part of Scotland, and—"

"All right, don't strangle yourself." "I wanted you to get the name of the place right. I left the other side a Saturday night by the Saxonia, of the Cunard line, the only steamship I could get. I was told that we would dock here Monday morning at the verra latest. All went weel until Friday morning, when Captain Benison told me that we would not get to port until Tuesday. Then the excitement started. Everybody knew I was aboard, because I had taken part in the ship's concert and they all begged the captain to do his best. He promised that he would have me at quarantine at half-past eleven o'clock Monday night, and he was just six minutes out of the way, a remarkable guess."

"Were you nervous?" "Aye! I was verra nervous. I dinna remember touching the deck after that. Friday afternoon I saw the George Washington, of the North German Lloyd, approaching and my joy was boundless."

"A sail! A sail!" "Aye, lad. Just what we all shouted, although of course steamships dinna have sails. I begged the captain to transfer me to the faster boat, but he said he couldn't do it. Everybody on board begged him, but he said he couldn't do it. He said he could stop only in case of fog, wreck, or to save a human life. I threatened to jump overboard, but they

grabbed me and locked me in a room till the steamship was out of sight."

"Aye, and I think Mrs. Lauder would ha' jumped after me. From that time on I spent fifty pounds sending wireless messages to Mr. William Morris, my manager, telling him to hold the audience Monday night and I would be there if I had to swim from quarantine. When I learned that the Owlet was sure to be at quarantine to get the ship's news I put on my kelt and got ready. I was ready at four o'clock in the afternoon, and I wasn't transferred to the Owlet until midnight. I dinna know how I got doon the thirty-foot rope ladder with everybody yelling at me. It all seems like a dream."

### Wife Dangles in Air

"Did Mrs. Lauder go down the ladder?" "No, she did not. Early in the afternoon I tied a rope around her waist and told the crew to lower her after me, but when she was half-way doon the customs officers dragged her back. Mon alive, but she were a sight, dangling in the air! I shouted, 'You better get back, lass,' and finally they dragged her back on deck. On board the Owlet I picked up an accordion belonging to the engineer and I played and sang coming up the bay. I was dumped into an automobile and we made the run from the Battery to the theatre in about ten minutes. I never had such a fast ride in my life. But as it turned out it was all for the best. Everything that happens is for the best."

"Why do you say that?" "Who has more reason for saying it? Oidn't the Almighty God take me from the bowels of the earth, where I was slaving in a coal mine and place me in a sphere where I would be of more use, where I would be able to contribute my little mite to the entertainment of others? Isn't my rise from the very depths an inspiration to every man who knows the story?"

"How long were you digging coal?" "About ten years. I am forty-one now. I started when I was twelve years old and was buried for fourteen hours a day until I was twenty-one. I was in water up to my hips most of the time, swinging a heavy pick. I sang as I worked and my comrades got to like my singing. My reputation spread in the little town in which I lived, and I was in demand at entertainments in the neighborhood. I made about eight dollars a week in the mines and averaged about fifty cents a night for singing. Mon alive, when I look back! I thought I was a prince at that time."

"Where did you make your first professional appearance?" "In Lanarkshire, Scotland, with a concert company. I got seven dollars a week, but I didn't ha' to get up at five o'clock in the morning as I had been doing for years. I thought it was paradise to be above ground all day. After a while I became well known in the provinces. I got to London, and the top of the run about eleven years ago, and I have played from three to six months in London every year since. My London contracts carry me to the end of 1913."

"Have you ever gone back to the mines?" "Aye! Many a time. And I havn't forgot how to dig coal," said the comedian, raising his right arm until the muscles threatened to burst the plaid that encircled it. "I have tried to have mining conditions bethered in the Old Country and I have been partly instrumental in bringing about a few needed reforms."

"My first job in the mines was driving a little Shetland pony. They use them in the mines in Scotland to fetch the water, but the poor little beasts have a sad life of it. I am very fond of them and have one at home which was presented to me by some friends. I have taken a prominent part in the agitation in their behalf which started in England several years ago, and last May I appeared before the House of Commons to plead for the passage of a law that would insure them more humane treatment. The government has taken the matter up, and I am prouder of my part in the programme than anything I have done."

"Where do you get your songs?" "They're all my own words, music and stage business. 'I Love a Lassie' is my favorite. No, I don't know how the melody came to me; it was an inspiration. It is dedicated to Mrs. Lauder, and doesn't begin to do her justice. She's a great lass. London and America seem to like that song the best. I don't know how many years I have been singing it. I had to repeat it over and over again for the late King Edward when I was ordered to appear before him. Half an hour after performing for royalty I was back in the music hall singing for the costers, who only paid tuppence to hear me. From the King to the coster! Isn't that a fine line? Put it in that way."

"How do you find relaxation?" "I don't have much time to spare for a holiday, but I manage to fish and shoot and play golf occasionally. I've got a fine place in Scotland, and then I've got my boy John. That's his picture over there. Isn't he the bonnie lad? He's nineteen and he's a student in Cambridge University."

"He won't have to dig coal, will he?" "He might do worse," was the philosophical reply.

A certain lady called up her grocer by telephone the other morning, and, after she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, said: "And, what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you." "It probably will, madam," said the voice at the other end of the wire, "you are talking to an undertaker."

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the point of com-  
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containing 80  
chains to point  
of intersection  
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# Friday's Store News--Tweed Costumes

## Worth from \$30 to \$45 for \$23.75

**Tweed Costumes--Values from \$30 to \$45 on Friday for \$23.75**

Most of these are strictly plain tailored garments that are close rivals of the custom-tailored garment and a few have wide revers inlaid with satins, velvets and a variety of other materials. They are chiefly made of tweeds in a variety of colors, but there are a few in navy blue serge and all sizes are represented. Not one of these garments is worth less than \$30, they are well made and the coats are lined with good Skinner satin, while the skirts are plain tailored or have panel back and front.

**\$23.75**

See Windows on View Street.

### The Celebrated "Zambrene" Weather-Proof Coats For Women

No woman who wants a smart coat can afford to overlook the merits of these distinguished-looking garments. "Zambrene" weatherproof quality is obtained by treating the yarn by a special process before and after weaving.

With "Zambrene" garments there is none of that cold, clammy feeling you associate with rubberized fabrics. On the contrary, they keep you warm and are snug and dry inside. Further they can be dried at a fire without injury to the fabric.

Almost any fabric can be "Zambrene" treated, so naturally you will expect to find tweed prominent, and you would be correct. They're here a-plenty in rough Harris tweed effects, also in smoother weaves almost bordering on a worsted. Come in greens, greys, browns, fawns and tans.

Every coat is full length, loose fitting, made with a Raglan sleeve, turned or strapped cuff and usually a collar that buttons close up to the neck. Excellent coats are marked at \$22.50, \$25.00 and \$27.50.

### An Interesting Display of Children's and Misses' Cloth Coats

Practically everything that we are showing in Women's Coats--both in point of style and materials--are reproduced in this line, with a few variations that give the garments a very pleasing girlish appearance.

The workmanship that has been put into these garments is equal to the best of women's coats and the prices are so moderate that the showing should prove to be of great interest to every mother who has not yet purchased a Winter Coat for her girl.

The selection includes stylish models in English and Scotch tweeds, broadcloths, serges and good wool mixtures, made up with shawl, sailor, military and many other styles of collars.

Some very fine lines of Reffer Coats are being shown in this line. They are made of heavy tweeds, have large collars, patch pockets, and turnback cuffs. Let us show them to you. The prices start as low as \$6.75 and rise according to size and quality at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.75 and \$12.50.



### Tea Sets and Separate Cups and Saucers at Special Prices Friday

Austrian China Tea Sets, of 40 pieces, in a very useful shape. There are two different designs to choose from, both floral, one in green and pink and one in red and green. The regular selling price of these sets is \$5, but to make room for the toys, we are reducing some of our stock. Special price for Friday's selling \$3.50

Cups and Saucers, made of high-grade Austrian china in two very convenient shapes that will serve just as well for breakfast or tea cups. They are white and lined with gold and clover leaf at the bottom. Regular value \$2.25. Special for Friday's selling, per dozen \$1.50

### The Gem Self-Basting Roaster

REGULAR 60c--SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY 35¢

Made entirely seamless so there is no chance for grease to collect in seams or corners. They are perfectly smooth and can be washed out like a dish. The bottoms are concave, which collect the rich natural meat juices directly under the roast, the heat turns these juices into steam which condenses over the surface of the meat or fowl and makes a perfect self-basting process.

There is no danger of burning as the bottoms are slightly raised from the oven. NEEDS ABSOLUTELY NO ATTENTION.

Made in sheet steel and enameled ware, in size 12 x 8 in. Instructions for use with every pan. Price on Friday 35¢.

### Slightly Chipped Enamelware

VALUES UP TO \$1.75 FOR 25¢ FRIDAY

This is an enormous reduction to make, but we are not losing on the transaction. A large consignment that has recently come to hand was badly handled while in transit, and the manufacturers have allowed us such a liberal discount rather than have the goods returned, that we are able to offer the damaged articles at this low price. There are preserving kettles, tea kettles, sauce pans with covers, coffee pots, roaster pans, and a variety of other useful articles, some only slightly chipped, but all of the articles should find a ready purchaser at, each, 25¢.

### Dolls With Kid Bodies at 50c

This is a quantity of dolls that have got slightly soiled and we mean to use them as an advertising medium for the toy department. There are many sizes to choose from and not a single doll is worth less than 50c and most are values ranging from 75c up to \$1.50, so you are sure of securing a big bargain. All these dolls are the kind that close their eyes and have movable joints, mostly with kid bodies, but some have bisque bodies and will be sold without reserve on Friday at, each 25¢.

## Surface Oak Sideboards

### Big Reductions to Make Room for the Toy Department

Surface Oak Sideboard, made of selected hard wood, has serpentine front, two drawers with shaped fronts, one lined with green felt, large cupboard with carved doors and one large drawer. The top measures 23x50 inches and the back has large shelf and two brackets supported by turned and carved pillars, and beveled plate mirror 16x28 inches. Regular value \$27.50. Special on Friday \$22.75

Surface Oak Sideboard, with straight front, top measures 20x48, has 1 large drawer, two small drawers and large cupboard with two doors. The back carries beveled plate mirror 14x24 inches, shaped shelves supported by shaped arms and neatly finished with carving. Regular \$19.75. Special on Friday \$14.75

Surface Oak Sideboard, made of well seasoned fir, has two small drawers and one long drawer, also cupboard with two doors. The back is neatly finished with carving and carries a large shelf and two shaped brackets, supported by neat square pillars. Golden Oak finish and worth \$15.75. A special inducement for Friday \$9.75

### Smart and Seasonable Garments for Men and Boys

#### MEN'S HIGH-GRADE OVERCOATS

These come in all the newest and most popular styles and for quality of workmanship, are equal to any made-to-order garments. The materials include Tweeds, Meltons, Cravenettes, Chevots, etc., in colors browns, greys, greens and a variety of fancy stripes and patterns. They come in single and double breasted styles with two-way collars and are worth much more than we are asking for them. Per garment, in any size, \$18.00.

#### THE NEWEST IN MEN'S SUITS

These are some of the latest and most interesting productions in tweeds, worsteds and serges, in colors greys, greens and brown mixtures, also stripes and broken checks. In point of style and workmanship we consider that you will have a hard time in finding their equal at less than \$20--see the goods and be convinced. Friday's special, \$15.00.

#### BOYS' SUITS--THE BEST POSSIBLE FOR \$3.50

These are two-piece double breasted Norfolk suits made in a large assortment of heavy tweeds and are just the garments for school and street wear during the winter. They come in the new shades of brown and grey and represent a splendid investment at, per suit, \$3.50.

#### BOYS' OILSKIN CAPES AND SQUAMS

We have just received a consignment of these goods, the capes come in sizes from 28 to 34 and the squams in sizes to fit all. You will find them just as good as you could wish for and the prices are as usual, low for the class of goods offered. Capes, all sizes, from 28 to 34. Price \$1.50. Squams, to match the capes. Price 50¢.



**DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED**

### Two Specials from the Men's Furnishings Department for Friday

Boys' Flannelette Shirts, medium weight, in fancy light stripes. These garments are well made and may be had in all sizes from 12 to 14, generously cut in the body. They have reversible turndown collars, soft cuffs, and are excellent value at 75c. But on Friday we will stimulate business by selling a quantity at, per garment \$0.50

Men's Underwear--This is our way of cleaning up the oddments that are constantly accumulating. This lot consists of heavy lamb's wool and elastic ribbed undershirts, in sizes 36, 38 and 40, also large sizes of the Penman brand mixture of wool and cotton. The regular values of these garments range from 75c up to \$1.50, but to make a speedy clearance we will clean out the lot on Friday at, per garment \$0.50

### Spencer Values in Blankets, Comforters and Flannelette Sheets

Grey Blankets, full double bed size, weight 7lbs. Per pair, \$4.50. \$4.00 and \$3.50

White Wool Blankets, full double bed size. Per pair \$4.00

Pure Wool Blankets, made of fine soft wool, have pink or blue borders. Smooth finish. Per pair \$5.75

Fleece Wool Blankets, made of pure wool, have a fine soft finish, pink or blue borders, full size. Per pair, \$9.00, \$8.50 and \$7.50

Wool-Filled Comforters, full size and a variety of colors. Good value at, each, \$1.90 and \$1.50

Wool-Filled Comforters, made of good sateen, in floral designs, various colors and excellent value at, each, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.25

Ready-to-Use Sheets, full double bed size, and an excellent quality. Per pair, \$2.00 and \$1.50

Flannelette Sheets, in white and grey with blue and pink borders, 10-4 size. Per pair \$1.25, 11-4, per pair \$1.50, 12-4, pair \$1.75

### Women's Underwear Values That Are Hard To Beat

Women's Vests and Drawers, made of wool with a soft finish. They are heavy ribbed, have long sleeves, high necks, and may be had in colors white and red. These are splendid garments for those who are subject to rheumatism. Per garment \$1.50

Natural Wool Vests, heavy ribbed, high necks, long sleeves, and a very comfortable garment. Price \$1.25

Natural Wool Drawers. These are made to match the above garments, and may be had in O. S. sizes. Per garment \$1.50

Women's Combinations, in natural wool, ribbed finish, long sleeves and ankle length. Per garment, \$2.75 and \$2.50

Combinations. This is one of the famous PENMAN brand line, and is made of natural wool. Has long sleeves, is ankle length, and has a smooth, close finish. You will find this line a good wearing quality and will please you. Per garment, \$2.25 and \$2.50

White Wool Vests and Drawers. The vests have long sleeves and the drawers are ankle length. We know of no better value at, per garment \$0.75

Women's Underwear, in white and natural. Vests with long sleeves and high necks, drawers to match. Per garment, \$1.25 and \$1.00

Women's Vests, in white only. Have high necks, long sleeves, and are made of a beautiful smooth finished mixture of wool and cotton, just sufficient cotton being used to give the garments a far better wearing quality and to prevent shrinkage. Per garment \$0.75

Women's Vests, with high necks and long sleeves. A heavy grade of ribbed underwear that comes in white and natural colors. Per garment \$0.50

Drawers to match the above, ankle length. Per garment, \$0.50

### Dress and Coat Materials, All The Newest at Prices You'll Appreciate

At the present time we are showing a very large and well assorted stock of Dress Goods, embracing all that is most popular this season, marked at prices that you will appreciate, especially when you examine the goods and realize the quality that you are being offered.

Cream Serge, with a fine twill and 4 1/2 in. wide. This is a good wearing material and may be had in three qualities at, per yard, \$1.75 and \$1.50

Cream Panama, a finely finished cloth that will render good service. It is 5 1/2 in. wide, and is good value at, per yard, \$1.25

Cream Coating Serge, 7 1/2 in. wide. A very strong material, that will give you perfect satisfaction. Per yard \$1.75

New Tweeds, the most fashionable of this season's materials, in a choice selection of greys and fawns. All 5 1/2 in. wide. Per yard \$1.50

Tweed Suit Lengths, in fawns and grey mixtures. No two alike. Per length, \$15.00 to \$12.50

Mannish Worsteds. Your choice from three patterns, in greys. Just the thing for a smart plain tailored suit. Is 6 1/2 in. wide. Per yard \$3.50

French Delaines, in dark and light ground shades, fancy border designs. A good range to choose from, at 65¢ a yard and 50¢

Blanket Coating, in colors cardinal, navy and brown. An excellent quality. 5 1/2 in. wide. Per yard \$1.00

Blanket Coating, in fancy mixtures of grey, fawn and green. 5 1/2 in. wide. Per yard \$1.50

Coating Serge, in colors scarlet, navy, moss, green and cream. All 5 1/2 in. wide, and a superior quality. At, per yard \$1.75

Reversible Coatings, in tweed mixtures and plaid designs. A fine range of colors to choose from in this lot, 5 1/2 in. wide. Per yard, \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$2.00

VOL. L., NO. 509

HIBBEN BLO  
IS DES

New Building on  
Street Guttered by  
Evening--Estimate  
\$75,000

\$17,000 NOT CO  
BY THE

Pioneers' Association  
replaceable Reco  
tures--Several  
Burned Out

Completely gutted by  
blaze above have origin  
furnace in the basement  
block. Government s  
View street, was for t  
within three years a so  
blaze yesterday afterno  
hours and a half the  
pletely swept through t  
only portion not touch  
third of the first floor  
the Government street  
according to figures sec  
will approximate \$75,00  
lost losers will be Me  
Company, stationers a  
who own the premises.  
portion of which had b  
ed for the Christmas s  
at about \$10,000, on w  
000 insurance was carr  
be saved, that portion  
ruined by the smoke a  
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which about \$20,000  
carried. Two years ag  
\$20,000 in extensive a  
rear, on Langley street

On the ground floor  
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furnishments of E. & H.  
in addition to the fire loss  
flooded. The stock of  
valued at \$3,000 on wh  
the amount of \$1,500  
portion of this stock,  
carried out before the  
night.

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upper floors will not b  
aggregate, being comm  
furniture, etc., and p  
would cover the outfit  
covered by insurance.

Wind Fans F  
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building was doome  
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the fire walls on the  
sides, confined the fla  
ing proper. Adjoini  
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the high wind and l  
hindering the work o  
was fortunate that th  
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caps did excellent wor

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smoke. An alarm wa  
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paratus and that from  
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ement street and fr  
at the rear. Four lin  
laid and in three-quar  
the cellar was flood  
Thomas Davis believe  
blaze under control w  
of flames upon the  
second floor indicated  
eaten its way up, lit  
only by glass flight  
ment through the Hib  
the premises above. A  
5.05 o'clock called ou  
partment, and by the  
the whole rear half  
was seething flames v  
through the roof. Th  
plemented the five st  
hydrants. The salt w  
sure system, new pu  
have just been instal  
into service. The st  
first operated but the  
lited to 100 pounds. A  
and general alarm w  
electric pump was br  
and the pressure wa  
throughout the fire t  
urge on the hose was  
lary at the beginning

New Apparatus  
For the first time t  
and aerial water tow  
to play and proved t  
the slippery paveme  
head wires rendered t  
ing the big ladder a  
The blaze had littl  
lar about it, but lar  
back by the police lin  
and stormy weather  
the last minute bea  
(Continued on