

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. 476

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

GANG ORGANIZED TO START FIRES

Allegation Made By Illinois State Fire Marshal that Widespread "Arson Trust" is in Existence

BURN BUILDINGS FOR INSURANCE

Enormous Fire Losses in United States Every Year—Idea of Organization is Sceptically Received

CHICAGO, July 19.—That there exists a gigantic, country-wide arson trust with headquarters in Kansas City and representatives in nearly all of the large cities, the members of which make a business of setting fire to buildings to enable the owners to collect large sums of insurance, was the sensational charge made today by State Fire Marshal C. J. Doyle, in an address delivered before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"The tentacles of this octopus," said Doyle, "have extended into a dozen or more cities. They have been found at work in Bloomington, Springfield, Ill., Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. Two of the gangs have been convicted and are now imprisoned in a southern city. The others will be behind the bars before long if we are successful in following the clues we are now working on.

"The firebug problem is one of the most important which confronts the country. Even without the cases of arson the fire losses of the country are appalling. The fire loss in this country amounts to about \$500 a minute. In Chicago the loss is \$5,000,000 a year, while in Berlin the annual loss does not exceed \$200,000. We need to adopt the fire protection plans of European cities."

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—"If Kansas City is the headquarters of an arson trust, as was declared by State Fire Marshal C. J. Doyle of Illinois before the Chicago Association of Commerce today, the police here have never learned of the fact." Chief of Detectives S. W. Sleskroff laughed at the statement and declared it to be a mistake.

HAYTIEN TROUBLES

U. S. Cruiser Des Moines to Be Sent to Port au Prince—Forces to Garrison Capital.

BOSTON, July 19.—Sailor and naval officers were hustling to and fro aboard the protected cruiser Des Moines at the Charlestown navy yard today, making final preparations for her voyage to the scene of the Haytien rebellion. The Des Moines will leave Boston tomorrow and within a week she will be at Guantanamo to take on coal after which her commander, Captain Olan, expects to proceed to Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, July 19.—President Simon arrived here this evening on board the German steamer Sylvia. He was accompanied by a large force of troops, which he brought with him at Fort Liberté. The return of a sufficient force to garrison the town has temporarily relieved the anxiety of the people, who feared the capital might fall before an attack of revolutionists.

The cruiser Antoine Simon, which has been repaired, left today for St. Marie and Gonives, both of which are occupied by the revolutionists.

It is the intention of the cruiser to bombard these towns if the revolutionists refuse to withdraw.

The diplomatic corps met this afternoon at the call of American Minister Furniss and decided to protest against the threatened bombardment.

SHORT OF BREAD

Residents of Mexico City and Monterey Made Uncomfortable by Strike of Bakers

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—Residents of Mexico City will be forced to curtail their consumption of bread tomorrow and before the end of the week thousands of families will be using the home-made variety, unless an agreement is reached between bakers and bakery owners.

A large part of the bread makers walked out today after being unable to secure accessions to their sole demand, that for an 8-hour day. They expect to gain general support tomorrow.

MONTREY, Mex., July 19.—This city of 66,000 inhabitants is in the midst of a bread famine owing to the strike of the bakers and is practically subsisting on tortillas. Thirty of the more important bakeries have closed. The strikers want increased wages.

VANCOUVER, July 19.—The carpenters, sympathy with whose strike led 4,000 trade unionists of this city to quit work, have agreed to return to the employ of all employers granting union shops and \$4.25 per day. All the other trades will follow suit, and the strike is therefore practically at an end.

CRASHES THROUGH BRIDGE

Passenger Train on Midland Valley Railway Wrecked and Six Persons Injured

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 19.—Northbound passenger train No. 5, on the Midland Valley Railroad, crashed through a bridge one half mile west of Avant, Okla., late today. The bridge, which is fifty feet high, had been weakened by a swollen creek. A wrecking train has been sent here to the scene.

According to reports received here late tonight, at least six persons were injured, among them Conductor J. C. Smith, of Muskogee.

The engine passed completely over the bridge before the pier gave way. The baggage car is hanging at the west end of the bridge and the "Jim Crow" car, which crashed through, lies at the bottom of the creek, nearly buried in water.

The smoking car is hanging over the trestle, about to fall.

The two rear passenger coaches remain on the track.

A severe electrical storm put the telegraph and telephone wires out of commission and further details of the wreck are unobtainable tonight.

LARGE CONTRACT

Building of C. N. R. Section Between Port Arthur and Sudbury Envoles Sum of \$12,000,000

SPOKANE, July 19.—Patrick Welch, of Spokane, and his associates today were awarded the contract for the construction of 551 miles of the Canadian Northern railroad between Port Arthur and Sudbury, Ont., for \$12,000,000.

This is the second large contract obtained by the same persons from the same company within a month, and constitutes a new record in the annals of railroad contracting. Several thousand men will be employed on the work. The time set for its completion is October, 1911.

The contract awarded today will be conducted under the firm name of Foley Brothers and the Northern Construction Company, those thus associated being Patrick Welch and J. W. Stewart, of Spokane, Foley Brothers, of St. Paul, Minn., A. R. Mann and A. C. Mackenzie, of Toronto, the two latter constituting the Northern Construction Company. Precisely the same parties are interested in the contract previously obtained for the construction of 165 miles near the west end of the same railroad system.

RIFLEMEN AT RICHMOND RANGE

Annual Prize Meeting Opens with Favorable Conditions Some Good Scores Made by Victoria Cadets

VANCOUVER, July 19.—With ideal weather conditions favoring the contest, the British Columbia Rifle association opened its thirty-eighth annual prize meeting at the Richmond rifle ranges this morning. Some of the highest scores ever made in the province on the first day were registered, greatly to the surprise of a few of the old time crack shots. The number of competitors entered this year is 144, the majority of whom are from Vancouver and Victoria. The Okanagan country and Esquimalt and New Westminster are well represented.

All the matches were exciting in the extreme. The surprise of the day, and there were many of them, was the crack shooting of some of the cadets from the University School in Victoria. Many of them came rather high for novices.

This meeting decides the marksmen who will represent the province at the Dominion Rifle association meeting at Ottawa in a few weeks. The team will consist of eight members of the active militia and one man from any civilian rifle association, providing his score is not less than the eighth man. The men are chosen according to their grand aggregate score.

No. 1 tyro match, restricted to tyros who are members of the B. C. R. A., 200 yards, seven shots:

\$6.00—Lt. W. S. Latta, 6th Regt., 33.
\$5.00—Mr. A. E. Menzies, Westminster, 33.
\$4.00—Cadet Capt. Crawford, Victoria, 33.
\$3.00—Sgt. S. H. DeCarteret, 5th Regt., 33; Qmr. Sgt. Hooper, R. C. G. A., 33; Cpl. N. Zala, 5th Regt., 32; Mr. J. F. Muttie, Vernon, 32; Sgt. A. Richardson, 5th Regt., 32; Lt. T. V. Soudamore, 6th Regt., 32.
\$2.50—Cpl. D. Mahood, 6th Regt., 32; Mr. T. Allan, Kelowna, 32; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Penticton, 32; Lt.-Col. R. J. Edwards-Lockie, 72nd Regt., 31; Mr. W. H. Padon, V. R. A., 31; Mr. S. B. Birds, V. R. A., 31; Mr. A. D. McLeod, V. R. A., 31; Private J. A. McFee, 6th Regt., 31; \$2.00—Cpl. A. R. Harkness, 5th Regt., 31; Mr. E. C. Cragg, Kelowna, 31; Sgt. E. Herring, 6th Regt., 30; Mr. H. Dundas, Summerland, 30; Private J. Quiney, 6th Regt., 30; Mr. J. R. Conway, Kelowna, 30; Color Sgt. Maj. Farley, R. C. G. A., 30; Sapper Murray, R. C. G. A., 30; Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Penticton, 30.
New Westminster match, for cup presented by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

LORDS EXPECTED TO SURRENDER

London Daily Telegraph and Other Unionist Papers Agree in Admission that No Other Course is Open

CREATION OF PEERS WOULD BE ALTERNATIVE

Urgent Whips are Issued for Monday's Sitting of Commons—Fifty New Peers Likely in Any Event

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph, a staunch Unionist paper, in today's editorial says not only that the House of Lords will pass the third reading of the veto bill today without division, but that when the government bill is returned to the upper chamber shorn of the lords' amendment, they also will pass that, for the simple reason that "there really is no practically choice, and because it would form an evil and dangerous precedent to bring the crown into the struggle and it would be impossible for the king to withhold his consent if the ministers required the creation of peers."

Practically the whole Unionist press has now fallen into line with the Telegraph in the admission that this is the only reasonable policy for the lords to follow, and that the "no surrender" policy would be suicidal.

Long cabinet meetings and conferences of the Unionist leaders, including Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selbourne, Lord Curzon, Lord Salisbury and others were held yesterday for the purpose of making final arrangements for the coming debate.

Premier Asquith has postponed his intended visit to Scotland because of the crisis, and urgent whips have been issued to all parties for Monday's sitting of the House of Commons. On that day the prime minister will move the creation of the lords' amendment, and is expected to make an important pronouncement on the ministerial intentions.

According to persistent reports, whatever happens, fifty new peers will be created before the bill is sent back to the lords, as an earnest of the government's intentions, should the peers still display a disposition to be obdurate. It is explained that the present government has created fewer than the customary number of peers in recent years, and that therefore the creation of fifty new would little more than restore the balance.

That the creation of peers may yet be necessary is indicated in an editorial in the Morning Post, which counsels a firm policy of no surrender.

GERMAN OFFICER RAISES STORM

Criticises Canada's Navy and Says that Cruiser Niobe Would be of No Use in Case of War

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 19.—Dr. L. C. Chisholm is indicted in an editorial in the Morning Post, which counsels a firm policy of no surrender.

Guilty of Murder
SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 19.—Dr. L. C. Chisholm is indicted in an editorial in the Morning Post, which counsels a firm policy of no surrender.

CONSUL EXPRESSES REGRET IN WRITING

MONTREAL, July 19.—Canada was nearly threatened with a casus belli. The sub-commander of the German cruiser Bremen now in port here had the audacity to criticise the Canadian navy and say that the Niobe was of no use for war. Ottawa was notified. Admiral Kingsmill issued a statement and war was threatened until the German consul expressed regrets in writing. Not to be outdone, Admiral Kingsmill publicly added that the Niobe was not a warship, but was only intended for training purposes.

MOTHER FINDS HER SON

TACOMA, July 19.—Mrs. Rosa L. Richards of Milwaukee, Wis., who has spent 18 months searching for her son, Alva C. Richards, and his young wife, who came to Puget Sound in 1905, located the young man today. Richards is employed by the Sunset Timber Company at Raymond, and his mother will hurry to him.

UNITED WIRELESS

Action Brought by Shareholders to Recover Money For Shareholders From George H. Parker

SEATTLE, July 19.—All the property of Geo. H. Parker, reputed to be a millionaire, and formerly sales manager for the United Wireless Telegraph Company for the territory west of the Mississippi, but now under sentence in New York for fraudulent use of the mails, was tied up today by order of Judge King Dykman, of the King county superior court. Judge Dykman signed an order to that effect prepared by an attorney representing the receivers for the United Wireless Company.

The action brought by the receivers aims, it is said, at the recovery from Parker, of the commissions he received for selling stock in the wireless concern and the return of this money to the stockholders.

Double Tragedy
TACOMA, July 19.—Without a word of explanation, Stanley Guinewey, aged 28, a Russian, fired three shots at Mrs. Margaret Watkins and then stood before a mirror and killed himself this afternoon in a lodging house. The woman was removed to the Fannie Padon hospital and is not expected to live.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 19.—Another death from Asiatic cholera occurred at the Swinburn Island hospital of the New York quarantine station today. The victim was Giuseppe Pettinichia, 32 years old, who arrived here on the steamer Molke. Notwithstanding this additional death, making the count seven at this port, Health Officer A. H. Doty, issued a statement in which he said the situation was satisfactory. No further cases of the disease have developed among the detained immigrants, and the one suspected this morning proved not to be cholera.

RAPID WORK ON PAVING CONTRACT

Contractors Have Already Graded Nearly One-third of Streets—Immense Plant Arrives in City

The Canadian Mineral Rubber Company, which on June 9th commenced work on Victoria's paving programme, has already got its undertaking so well in hand, that provided no unforeseen circumstances arise, it is announced that the contract, which involves an expenditure of over a million and a quarter dollars, will be practically finished by the first day in 1912. The company has in all 625,000 square yards of paving to lay. Grading work on 175,000 square yards, or close upon one-third of the entire contract, has already been carried out, although the company has only been working for a little over five weeks. The greater portion of the plant, through the agency of which the work is being accomplished, has reached the city, and the balance will be here by the beginning of August. This plant, which is the same as that used on the large undertaking—the largest individual paving contract ever awarded—represents an outlay of \$150,000, and is the last word in the machinery of paving.

A trip around the various points at which the work is under way is an object lesson in the philosophy of "how to do it." The prime point of interest is the yards and wharves of the concern, located off Store street, on the harbor front. Here are installed two (another is due to arrive early next month) of the latest up-to-date asphalt mixing plants, each weighing some 187 tons, and each capable of handling continuously from 90 to 100 tons of gravel. These plants, which are transported from place to place by rail, are each 66 feet 5 inches in length, the maximum length of any car allowed on a railroad. The machinery by which the asphalt is mixed is interdependent in the process of turning out the material ready for laying on the streets. Machinery moves the gravel into the large receptacle above the furnaces, another machine is there for grinding the gravel, yet another is screening it so fine that a pin head point is not overlooked. Automatically the asphalt material, while at a temperature of 380 degrees, is loaded into sheet iron asbestos lined wagons, and in this condition, with the minimum of delay, conveyed to the points where the paving is in progress. These plants are not yet working, but will be by August 1st, when the actual asphalt laying will be commenced, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

SEVERAL TOPICS ARE INTRODUCED

Members of Commons Criticize Government's Course in Regard to Census and Crow's Nest Strike

FAILURE CHARGED TO LEMIEUX ACT

Reciprocity Agreement is Arraigned in Several Speeches—Classed as Bad Bargain for Farmers

OTTAWA, July 19.—Opponents of the reciprocity agreement resumed the debate in committee of ways and means in the House of Commons tonight, and several more speeches were added to the arraignment of the pact. In the earlier hours of the sitting the time was taken up in a discussion of a variety of topics of timely interest, such as census-taking, northern Ontario fire disaster and the strike of the western coal miners, which it was stated threatens the hardships of a fuel famine.

Mr. Wilson, of Lennox and Addington, argued that the reciprocity agreement would diminish Canada's trade with Great Britain. He believed in an imperial preferential trade policy.

Mr. G. S. Porter, of East Hastings, opposed the reciprocity agreement as a bad bargain for the Canadian farmer. The Congress of the United States was bound to lower the tariff of that country, and so it had been decided to bargain Canada into a state of slavery. He expressed the hope that the government would afford the people an opportunity to express their views on the reciprocity question. He believed their verdict would be against the government's policy.

The strike of six thousand coal miners in Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia was made the subject of an attack on the government in the House today. Mr. Goode, leading off with a description of the situation, which was that, he said, of a threatened coal famine in the west. He asserted that the Lemieux Act had proved worse than a failure in the report of the board of conciliation and investigation.

Hon. Mackenzie King, in the course of his reply, alluded to the magnitude of the strike. He had confidence that the report of the board would afford a basis of settlement. The parties could now get together and proceed with the terms of settlement recommended by the board. It had been intimated by certain persons that the Minister of Labor said that if the strike was prolonged the government would take over the mines and operate them, guaranteeing the operatives a certain daily wage. This the government had no intention of doing.

FUEL FAMINE IN PROSPECT

Goal and Wood Now Extremely Scarce in Prairie Towns—Situation Daily Becomes More Serious

WINNIPEG, July 19.—Daily the fuel situation in Western Canada is becoming more alarming and a serious coal and wood famine is inevitable. Each day's delay in the settlement of the coal miners' strike in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, on since April, makes the situation more acute. Many cities, towns and villages are studying the situation closely, for a fuel famine will mean much suffering during the coming winter. The mines in which the men are on strike supplied a vast territory with coal, which now is being shipped in from Pennsylvania.

British Banks Sold
SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The British bank Balmora, which arrived in the United Kingdom last month with a cargo of grain from the Columbia river, has been sold to Italian purchasers for \$23,750 according to advices received here today. The British bank Clisde, recently offered at auction, had withdrawn at \$14,500, has been sold to a Norwegian company for \$15,250.

MUCH SUFFERING FEARED IN WINTER

Decision for Shippers

TORONTO, July 19.—An important ruling has been issued by the railway commission sustaining the contention of shippers that in shipping light, bulky goods, such as millinery, shippers may combine the weights. The railways contended they could not do this.

Train Held Up
GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 20.—Train No. 2, the eastbound North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific Railroad was held up by three masked robbers near Buffalo, N. D., about 11 o'clock last night. The robbers carried about \$500 in cash by getting through the passengers, and shot Engineer S. P. Olson of Fargo.

SENATE SPEECHES

Three in Support of and One in Opposition to Reciprocity Agreement With Canada

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Vigorous support of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by Senators Brown, of Nebraska, Stone, of Missouri, and Works, of California, and a speech against the measure by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, made up today's debate on the measure in the senate.

Senator Stone arraigned the interests which he said had been using the farmers for the purpose of attacking reciprocity. He declared that "Democrats could find no excuse for not supporting the agreement as introduced by President Taft. He said: "The president is on the right side; the Democratic House of Representatives is on the right side. It is a pitiable spectacle if the senate stands as a stumbling block."

The work of exploring the wreck was interrupted by the necessity of letting in four feet of water to float a scow used as a receptacle for wreckage which grounded in the mud. Probably the last of the water will be pumped out in a day or two.

BONES IN MAINE

Finding of Fragments Thought to Represent Three Bodies—Exploring Work Interrupted

HAVANA, July 19.—Fragments of bones believed to represent three bodies were recovered this afternoon from the wreck of the Maine. The discovery was made in a pile of mud and rubbish on the main deck almost directly beneath an inverted conning tower, which had been upset and hurled 60 feet from its original position and close to the spot where the bones of a foot encased in shoes and other fragments were found several weeks ago.

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GOLFER'S RETURN

BOSTON, July 19.—Charles (Chick) Evans, the Chicago golfer, who failed in his efforts abroad to capture the British amateur championship, landed here today with two prizes in his grip and another following. Evans won the principal prize at Troon, one of the leading Scottish links, and a second prize at Stokes Poles, in the royal gold vase competition. He also captured the Ben-net cup in the French amateur tournament at Paris. This trophy will here be sent to him. Mr. Evans left here for Detroit, where he expects to participate in the western amateur championship tomorrow.

FABRONI RAISES WILD TUMULT

Evidence of Carabineer Captain Against Priest and Camorrist Prisoners Leads to Violent Vituperation

VITERBO, Italy, July 19.—The testimony of Captain Fabroni, of the Neapolitan carabinieri, drew violent protest from the prisoners at the trial of the Camorrista today. The testimony had to do with the alleged plot between the priest Ciro Vitozzi and Giacomo Ascitatore, who denounced De Angelis and Cuccolo and his wife, in order the prosecution asserts, to protect the real assassins. Fabroni pointed out the similarity of the versions of the crime given by the priest and Ascitatore and said the latter had found one Jovine to whom he promised money for swearing falsely. Later Jovine went to the priest, by whom he expected to be paid for recounting interrupted the witness, crying out: "Murderer, you won't find a priest to assist you at the moment of your death."

Fabroni continued, saying it was now impossible to locate Jovine. This assertion led counsel for the defense to remark that "Jovine" was an invention of the carabinieri.

Fabroni protested against this, and a general tumult followed by counsel for the defense on their feet and denounced the witness. Some even attacked President Bianchi, saying that he must not allow the witness to transform himself into a public prosecutor.

Captain Fabroni continued his testimony at the afternoon session, and spared no one. The evidence which he gave was the cause of further violent disputes, the settlement of which occupied most of the time.

HONDURAS AFFAIRS

PUERTO CORTEZ, July 19.—General Manuel Bonilla's control of the Atlantic coast of Honduras has been further strengthened by the appointment of Ricardo Lopez, his private secretary, as collector of customs of Puerto Cortez. Lopez has been a presidential appointee since he arrived here from New Orleans in January, and yesterday he was sworn in as successor to Carlos Inestrosa, resigned.

MINISTRY TAKES PROMPT ACTION

Persian Government Proceeds to Meet Situation Created by Endeavor of Former Shah to Regain His Throne

FORCES ARE SENT TO MEET REBELS

British Authorities Attach Small Importance to Re-appearance of Old Ruler—Question of Protocol Enforcement

TEHRAN, Persia, July 19.—The premier at a special meeting of the National Council today emphasized the necessity of absolute union in the crisis which has been brought about by the presence of the former shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, in Persia and the revolutionary movement headed by the former shah's brother in Kurdistan. The National Council empowered the government to proclaim rigorous martial law.

An expedition composed of 500 Bakhtiari, 500 reformed cavalry and a large contingent of volunteers, will start forthwith against Mohammed Ali.

Opinion here is interested in the attitude Great Britain will adopt as signatory of the Protocol of August 28, 1909, in which Russia promised to prevent political agitation on the part of the former shah.

The government has ordered Sirdar Safer to Kurdistan with 200 horsemen and guns to crush the rebellion in that district, which has made considerable progress under the leadership of Salar B. Dowleh, brother of the deposed shah.

The government is showing reason and zeal in the face of the situation created by the landing on the Caspian coast of the exiled shah. Mohammed Ali Mirza. A coalition cabinet, composed of Democrats and Moderates, has been formed with Sipahjara, leader of the Nationalists, as premier. The portfolio of war has been entrusted to Samsam Eff. Sultanah, the chief of the Bakhtiari of western Persia, and a number of the leaders, including Yepolma, a famous chief of police in the Bakhtiari, have assured the government of their support against the deposed shah.

Of Small Importance
LONDON, July 19.—Private dispatches from Teheran say that the deposed shah has only a small following and his financial circles here little importance is attached to his action in returning to Persia.

BODY BROUGHT OUT

Shooting of Judge Prigmore is Described by Attorney Evans, who Fired Fatal Shot

SEATTLE, July 19.—The body of Superior Judge Robert W. Prigmore, who was accidentally killed at Kaker lake yesterday, was brought here from Concrete tonight.

Judge Prigmore was shot twice through the chest and died within two hours. His body was brought to Concrete from the camp, eighteen miles north of there, at midnight last night, given by the priest and Ascitatore and said the latter had found one Jovine to whom he promised money for swearing falsely. Later Jovine went to the priest, by whom he expected to be paid for recounting interrupted the witness, crying out: "Murderer, you won't find a priest to assist you at the moment of your death."

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SHOOTING OF JUDGE PRIGMORE

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TRAIN HELD UP

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Lowest

English \$4.50

weave, red 21c

regular 12 1/2c

13 1/2c

13 1/2c

HANDS RAW

BBER GLOVES

an. 2, 1910—"My three years with which made her The doctor gave to use, none of his also advised gloves (she wore

a last resort, to the effect was are now cured, for present health N. JOUBERT, les, itching and y caused by imic constipation, weakness with the

positive cure for is the greatest in the world—ly made of fruit

0, trial size 25c at on receipt of Ltd., Ottawa.

ET THIS. the country cot-ur box of Zam-R Soap. scratches, insect ediatey attended against trouble

ic; kills all pol-er from barbed asting. Soothes red hands; heals suns freckles. No hour it. Purely ison. Zam-Buk is y (ointments con-nd fats, and min-all druggists and also Zam-Buk's bath and for

ANCE 1907" CO. LTD.

MONEY" OUR SAVINGS WHICH RETURN THE PAULS AS CAREFUL AS LEASED, UGHLY

Y IN WHICH IS BUSINESS PEOPLE OF PERIENCE, TRIGRITY,

NG ADDRESS BARKING YOU ATION.

TO-DAY. VE ANY SINESS IN VICINITY, UJECT FOR SALE, EOK AFTER

ND TO PLACE, ASING WILL BE SURE E YOU.

Co. Ltd. Street, B.C.

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erecting the new building has been fallum & Co.

HAVE MUCH FEAR OF COAL FAMINE

People of Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta Face Serious Situation on Account of Strike

NELSON, B. C., July 17.—That a joint meeting of the boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta should be held at an early date to consider the passage of a joint resolution asking the Dominion government to take some action to relieve the serious situation created by the coal strike, is the suggestion endorsed by the Nelson, B. C., trade, and of the Fernie board of trade. The meeting will probably be held in Nelson.

According to local coal dealers, high prices for coal here this winter are inevitable, while a famine is likely to be experienced in the next few weeks, they say, it will be impossible to obtain fuel for a long period, owing to other demands upon the supply, and a shortage of cars to move the movement of the wheat in the prairies.

The board will hold a special meeting tomorrow to consider asking the Canadian Pacific railway to give special rates on coal from Vancouver island mines to relieve the situation. Other- wise importations must be made from Pennsylvania.

SEATTLE BOY KILLED

Frederick J. Hiscok, Native of Victoria, Victim of Collision Between Bicycle and Automobile

SEATTLE, July 17.—Frederick J. Hiscok, 17 years old, son of Arthur D. Hiscok, 311 Thirtieth street, received injuries that caused his death at 4.30 p. m. today, when his bicycle collided with an automobile driven by A. A. Phinney, 523 Ninth avenue, a member of a well known pioneer family, at Thirtieth and East John street.

FOREST ABLAZE

Destructive Fire Raging in Western Portion of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia

AMHERST, N. S., July 17.—A terrible forest fire has been raging in the western portion of this county for the past few days. So far the fire has run through valuable lands for 18 miles and has burned a swath from six to eight miles wide. From one to two hundred men employed by different lumbermen have been fighting the fire for the past eight days but with little success. The conflagration is raging as fiercely as ever and clouds of smoke overhang all the valleys along the Bay of Fundy coast and through the River Herbert valley.

High-Class Tennis in Eastern Series

Larned and Clothier Easily Hold Their Own in Doubles—McLaughlin Successful

BOSTON, July 16.—Championship tennis was displayed freely today in the Longwood singles. Sensational matches were quite the order and several upsets added to the interest. G. F. Touchard, of New York, after having been the defensive for the major part of three sets in his match with N. W. Niles, of Boston, rallied and won in five sets. T. R. Pell, of New York, came within an ace of defeating M. E. McLaughlin, of San Francisco.

Mechanics Killed

LE MANS, France, July 17.—An automobile driven by Depesse, who is entered in next Sunday's race for the Grand Prix de France, while speeding 75 miles an hour over the course today, dashed into a tree. The mechanic was killed outright, but the driver escaped with bruises. The accident was due to a detached tire.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

Recently this pen would be tremendously reduced.

CAPITALISTS TURNING ATTENTION TO B. C.

British Investors Hold Province in High Esteem, Says Returned Victorian—Good Work of Hon. J. H. Turner

That there will be a tremendous amount of British capital sent into this province during the coming twelve months, was the statement yesterday of Mr. D. C. Reid, president and manager of the Island Investment Company, Limited, who has returned from the old country, where he had been for some weeks.

HOMESEEKERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Development League Deputation Asks Hon. W. R. Ross to Issue Pre-emptors' Map Showing Land Available

Representatives of the Vancouver Island Development League, among whom Messrs. A. W. McCurdy and Ernest Gaffey were prominent, yesterday waited upon Hon. Mr. Ross, provincial minister of lands, to request that the survey department prepare and issue a pre-emptors' map showing lands available for homeseekers on Vancouver Island. The minister heard with attention all that his visitors had to say in support of their request, and has promised to send an additional surveyor into the field this season, who will probably be assigned to the district adjacent to Nootka sound.

NEW ADDITION TO UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Growth of Well Known Victoria Educational Institution Necessitates Increase in Its Quarters

Extensive additions to the already large accommodation of the University School will soon be expected by the firm of Messrs. Murray & McKinney, contractors. The growth of the school has necessitated the erection of a new block to be used for class rooms. Up to the present teaching has been conducted in the rooms originally intended for day and recreation use and the new building will permit these to revert to their proper use.

CANADA'S CONTINGENT AT THE CORONATION

Domestic Troops Were Given Place of Honor at Buckingham Palace Gate—Victoria's Representatives

Sergt. F. Harrop, of No. 3 company Fifth Regiment, C. A., and Gunner McE, two of the Victoria artillerymen sent to the coronation of His Majesty King George V., have returned to Victoria greatly impressed with the splendid sights seen by them at the British coronation. The Canadian troops were given an excellent position in the line which bordered the streets during the coronation procession, being placed at the gate of Buckingham palace. They saw their Majesties pass in the royal procession, passed out of Buckingham palace they were dismissed and rested in the park close by until the signal was given that the procession was returning, when they were formed up again. The rest of the troops which were drawn up along the route had a more strenuous time, being in position from 9 a. m. until late in the afternoon.

Record Distance Flight

BRUSSELS, July 17.—The Belgian aviator Oleslargers in a monoplane today made a flight of 388 miles at the aerodrome without a stop. This beats the world's record for distance in an interrupted flight held by Tabuteau, 282 miles.

Fail to Select Fair Site

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company failed to select a site for the world's fair at their meeting here tonight. The vote stood the same as at the last meeting, 11 for Harbor View, 3 for Golden Gate Park and 4 for Lake Merced. Sixteen votes will be necessary for the choice of a site. On account of the distance of a number of the directors for San Diego tomorrow, further action was postponed until Friday.

Round World in Forty Days

PARIS, July 17.—M. Jurgensmidt, a newspaper reporter, left Paris today in an attempt to make a trip around the world in forty days. He will go to Moscow, thence to Vladivostok. From there he will journey to Yokohama, and will return by way of Vancouver, Quebec and Liverpool.

TWO SIDES TO JOKE

Comox Settler Who Deeds Government Has to Pay Fines of \$50

Joseph Davis, of Comox, has learned, as a result of a recent invitation extended to him to appear in court, that there are occasionally two sides to a joke—on the government of British Columbia and the Forests Protection Department thereof. His joke arose out of the fact that he had recently set out a large fire for the purpose of clearing land, a fire which occasioned his neighboring settlers very considerable alarm, and had done so without concerning himself with obtaining a permit as required by statutory law.

ROYAL PARTY AT EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 17.—King George and Queen Mary arrived in the Scottish capital today and received a rousing welcome. The city was bright with colors, the decorations being the most elaborate that the present generation of Scotchmen has seen.

INCREASING FLOW OF CAPITAL

Capital will continue to come into this province in greater amounts every year, Mr. Reid believes. The way has been prepared, and many of the large investors have seen British Columbia for themselves, and have taken back with them such stories of the potentialities of this country that they have convinced their friends. Mr. Reid found that as a general thing Scottish capitalists are interested principally in first mortgages, while English capitalists turn first to speculative deals and real estate and lands.

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Campbell's Observe the Bargains in Our Waist Section

BETTER BARGAINS IN WHITEWEAR

EVERY WOMAN LOVES DAINTY UNDERGARMENTS and in this sale she may possess the snowy beauties in unlimited quantities without being deemed at all extravagant.

WHITE SKIRTS
Good White Cotton Skirts with deep tucked lawn flounce edged with embroidery, and dust frill. Regular \$1.60. Sale price... **\$1.25**
Very Fine White Cotton Skirts with lawn flounce and cluster of tucking and deep flounce of Swiss embroidery, also dust frill. Regular \$3.25. Sale price... **\$2.00**

PRINCESS SLIPS
Princess Slips of Fine White Cotton, with round embroidered yoke and ribbon draw. Skirt edged with deep frill of embroidery, also dust frill. Regular price \$2.50. Sale price... **\$1.75**

CHEMISES
Chemises of Soft White Cotton, round neck and trimmed with embroidery. Ribbon draw. Regular 50c. Sale price... **35c**
Chemises of fine White Nainsook, round neck edged with lace beading and ribbon draw. Regular 75c. Sale price... **60c**

NIGHT DRESSES
Night Dresses of fine white cotton, slip-over style, with lace beading and edged with embroidery, ribbon draw. Regular price \$1.00. Sale price... **75c**
Night Dresses of extra fine nainsook, slip-over style, neck and sleeves finished with Swiss beading, threaded with silk ribbon and edged with embroidery. Regular \$1.75. Sale price... **\$1.35**
Night Dresses of fine nainsook, round yokes of fine Valenciennes lace insertion, slip-over style, ribbon draw. Regular price \$1.90. Sale price... **\$1.50**

DRAWERS
Good Soft White Cotton Drawers, umbrella style, cluster of narrow hemstitched tucks and edged with heavy embroidery. Regular 75c. Sale price... **50c**
Fine Nainsook Drawers with deep lawn frill and three rows of hemstitched tucks and edged with four-inch embroidery. Regular 90c. Sale price... **65c**

1008 and 1010 Government St.

DE J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE!

Acts like a charm in FEVER, CHOLERA, AGUE, DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Sole Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists, Dispensaries, and Sole Manufacturers, all over the World.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

141, 219, 418.

RETAIL MARKETS

RETAIL	
Foodstuffs	
Straw, per ton	16.00
Empire, per bush	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Cracked Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Cracked Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Feed Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Hay, per ton	25.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	25.00
Eggs	
Fresh Island per doz.	.40
Eastern, per dozen	.30
Cheese	
Canadian, per lb.	.10
Swiss, local, each	.10
Butter	
Albion, per lb.	.25
Best Dairy, per lb.	.25
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.25
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.25
Victoria Ice Creamery, per lb.	.25
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.80
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.80
Royal Standard, bag	1.80
Wild Rose, per sack	1.80
Robin Hood, per sack	1.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Maffra's Best, per bag	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Snowflake, per lb.	1.75
Fruit	
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Peaches, per dozen	.25
Grape Fruit (California), per lb.	.10
New Zealand Apples, each	.25
Pineapples, each	.25
Cherries, per box	.25
New Zealand Apples, per box	.25
Pineapples, per box	.25
Red Currants, per box	.25
Loganberries, per box	.25
Raspberries, per box	.25
Black Currants, per box	.25
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	.25
Parley, per bunch	.25
Cumbers, each	.10
Potatoes, new, per lb.	.25
New Zealand Apples, per lb.	.25
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.25
Onions, 4 lbs. for	.25
Carrots, per lb.	.25
New Zealand Apples, 3 bunches	.25
Meats	
Beef, per lb.	.05
Mutton, per lb.	.05

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
THOMPSON—At 516 Montreal st., July 17, wife of Captain T. Thompson of a daughter.

MARRIED
FISHER-THOMPSON—At the residence of the bride's mother, 852 Pandora street, Thursday, July 13, 1911, by the Rev. T. K. Holling, Elmer L. Fisher to Eva May, only daughter of Tryphena E. and the late Charles R. Thompson.

DIED
SMITH—At the family residence, 1451 Fort street, on the 13th inst., Thomas Smith, aged 73 years, 10 months; a native of Ontario.

of their former homes. This city is beginning to feel the strain of the coming demand for relief. Supplies are on the way from Detroit, but with one thousand persons to care for, the task of relief will be heavy.

It is reported that the C. P. & R. has surveyed a new line from Nookomis to Calgary.

SEVENTY DEAD AT PORCUPINE

Latest Complications Make Large Reduction from Earlier Estimates of Number of Fire Victims

TORONTO, July 17.—The total death toll in the Porcupine and Cochrane districts is now known to have been seventy. All the fires are out. The Toronto relief fund is \$47,000, and distress has all been relieved. The work of rebuilding the town of Cochrane and the mines at Porcupine has been commenced.

Death List Given.

The following list of dead to date is contained in a press dispatch received here last night. To them must be added William Wilson, Dido Dippo and Mike Rubenstein. The known dead to date are:

At the West Dome—Robert Weiss, wife and child; New York; Angus Hutt and wife; Cobalt; Duncan McQueen and wife; Scotland; James Renie, a visitor, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. J. Welsh, Cache Bay; John McLaughlin, Venisotti; William King, Elk City, Idaho; Angus McDonald, Turner street, Ottawa; John G. D'Eperte, Toronto; John Wall, Butte, Mont.; Harry Brocken and wife, Toronto Hospital; John Launch, Workman; Hugh McLeod, Glenora Mills; Lester Kenning, Nova Scotia; J. W. Cranshaw, Phoenix, Ariz.; William McLean, Calgary; J. Paulin, Montclair; John Orr and W. Beetta, laborers; A. J. Ryan, 50 Church, New York City; Victor Fuera, laborer, one unidentified man, a visitor, who ran across the Dome property and is said to be in the Dome outlying shaft.

At the Dome—Harry Hardy, Bath, Eng.; Fritz Manse; Norman Whatnough, student, Toronto; John King, Copper Cliff; Charles Jackson, Collier, Pittsburg; Archer Johnson, Sudbury; Leo H. Sullivan, London, Eng.; Stanley Fitzmaurice, Melbourne, Australia; Jack T. Dilor, student, Toronto; J. Alford, Kelso.

At Porcupine United—Andrew Puffin, Toronto; R. A. Dwyer, has brother in Butte, Mont.; Joe Flynn, Bracebridge; the Fletcher, Cockermouth, Eng.; at Philadelphia Mines—C. A. Adams, Phoenixville, Pa. Two more missing.

South Porcupine—Thos Geddes, formerly of Toronto; Mack Smith, New Liskeard; Capt. Dunbar, Pembroke; William Moore, Porcupine; Goose Lake—Shaw Hugh Meachan, Sudbury; John McDonald, Eganville. Bodies found in the road—Thos. Bodin; E. Sherrian, Ottawa.

Victims claimed by water—William Taylor, shoemaker, Reading, Eng.; Andrus Lewoy, Montreal; Appella Moroux, Cobalt; Mervin Strain, Porcupine; Nathan Haas, Spokane, Wash.; Stanley Nicholson, Guelph; Joe Ibbertson, wrestler, Ottawa.

One-day-old child, killed in mother's arms.

MRS. EDDY'S WILL

Massachusetts Officials Seek to Show That Testator Was Resident of Their State

BOSTON, July 17.—A statement of Attorney-General James Swift's reason for appealing from a decree of the Suffolk county probate court allowing Mrs. Eddy's will, a copy of which was filed in the court of New Hampshire, has already been taken jurisdiction, was filed in the supreme court today.

Mr. Swift contends that Mrs. Eddy was not a resident of Concord, N.H., at the time of her death, but actually resided in Newton, Mass. For this reason he claims the probate court had no jurisdiction of the matter and that proceedings should have been held in Middlesex county.

The purpose of the attorney general is attempting to show that the domicile of Mrs. Eddy was in Massachusetts and not in New Hampshire, which Massachusetts may get the benefit of the inheritance tax on nearly \$2,000,000 claimed by New Hampshire.

Vancouver Strike Collapsing

VANCOUVER, July 17.—The stone-masons, structural ironworkers and sheet-metal workers have agreed to return to work. Other unions are negotiating for terms with their former employers. The strike here is likely to collapse very shortly.

Forest Fires Near Seattle

SEATTLE, July 17.—County Fire Warden Bagley came in tonight from the fires in progress east and west of Lake Ballinger, on the King county line, with the information that they would probably burn for two or three weeks to come. The fire east of Lake Ballinger was started at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and by 6 o'clock tonight had burned over 60 acres. There is no lumber loss, however, as the flames are fed by slashings. The fire west of the lake was moving toward the tuberculosis sanitarium when the fire warden put a gang of men to backing and removed all possibility of danger. A settler's home was destroyed Sunday afternoon without any loss of life.

PORTLAND DEAL

Hamburg-American Steamship Company Said to Have Option on River Front Property

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17.—An option at a price of approximately \$1,000,000 has been given by the owners of a large tract of riverfront property in this city to persons said to represent the Hamburg-American Steamship company. The land on which the option has been given comprises about 2,000 acres of low land known as Mock Bottom, and it lies just south of the northern boundary of the city. According to information obtained today, the Hamburg-American also has options on valuable San Francisco waterfront.

Gold From Dawson

SEATTLE, July 17.—The steamship Humboldt, which arrived from Alaska tonight, brought down \$100,000 in gold from the Dawson district. The gold will be shipped to the smelter near San Francisco.

U. S. Troops Kept at Boundary

WASHINGTON, July 17.—As the result of an unfavorable report to the state department on conditions in Mexico close to the Arizona border, the war department today ordered the four troops of cavalry at Nogales to remain there until the situation clears. The detachment had been ordered to Fort Huachuca, and was to leave Nogales today, but the department quickly changed its plans upon the receipt of disquieting news.

WRECK OF TRAIN KILLS FOURTEEN

MULHEIM BADEN, Germany, July 17.—A through express train from Basle in Switzerland for Berlin, was wrecked here today.

Fourteen passengers are known to have been killed, while scores of others were injured, many of them seriously. It was definitely announced tonight that here were no Americans among the killed or injured.

Great confusion followed the accident. Only three of the dead have been identified.

The accident occurred as the train coming from the south was entering the station. The locomotive was derailed and was followed from the tracks by four cars. These cars telescoped each other. At the same time the other cars were thrown to the opposite side of the track and piled up against a train standing on the south-bound rail.

Not a passenger in the first three coaches of the train escaped injury. The people of the little resort appear to have been stunned by the magnitude of the disaster, which has been equalled in recent years only by the accident at Muelheim-Andaifeln on March 30, 1904, when 22 passengers were killed in a collision.

ALGERINE AT SEATTLE

Sloop-of-War to Take Part in Festivities of Fiftieth Anniversary of Behring Sea on Monday

SEATTLE, July 17.—His Majesty's sloop-of-war Algerine, of the British navy, Commander Alexander K. Jones, which has been doing patrol duty in British Columbia waters, arrived in Seattle at 5 o'clock this afternoon from her station at Esquimalt, B. C., and tied up to a buoy in the stream. The vessel will take part in the Fiftieth anniversary of the Behring Sea until Thursday morning, when she will go to Victoria.

On Monday the vessel will sail for the Pribilof islands, where she will be in the patrol service. She will be operated with Unalaska as her base. The Algerine will remain in the North until late in September, when she will return to Victoria to prepare for a long cruise.

The last week in October the sloop-of-war will start south from Victoria. Among the many ports she will visit will be those in the South Sea islands, the Hawaiian Islands and along the west coast of South America. Commander Jones was the navigating officer of the British man-of-war Terrible and held that office when the vessel escorted the Prince of Wales to India.

Tomorrow the Algerine will receive visitors, and her officers will visit the cruisers West Virginia and Colorado.

Bankrupt Earl

LONDON, July 17.—The Earl of Yarmouth, the former husband of Alice Thaw, sister of Harry K. Thaw, is in the bankruptcy court on petition of money lenders to whom he owes \$2,000.

Aviator Marx Recovering

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—With his head swathed in bandages, J. C. (Bud) Marx, who was hurt in the fall of his aeroplane last Friday, sat up for several hours in the hospital today. He is confident he will be able to leave the hospital by Saturday.

Detective Shot

CHICAGO, July 17.—Thomas Schweig, one of the most widely known detectives of the Chicago police force, was mysteriously shot and killed Saturday at North Paulina and West Ohio streets. The police believe that Schweig was killed by a "gun man" whose identity the detective had incurred. Five men were seen running away from the scene of the murder and a conspiracy is alleged to have been formed to "get" Schweig.

Mr. R. Haney, government bridge inspector, is visiting the Greenwood district, on official affairs.

HOUSE OF LORDS MAY REJECT BILL

Rumored Determination of Large Number of "Insurgent" Peers Who Oppose Lord Lansdowne's Policy

LONDON, July 17.—An entirely unexpected contingency confronts the career of the veto bill tonight. It is a possibility that the House of Lords, instead of passing the third reading of the bill with their amendments on Thursday, thus sending it back to the House of Commons for consideration, may reject it entirely, even with amendments.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer left Vancouver in the latter part of May for a holiday, and less than a month ago Mr. Springer was with Mr. Springer in London and left him feeling extremely well.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer then left for Paris to visit Mrs. Springer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duchastel, former residents of this city. Mr. Duchastel having been French consul here.

Early today a cablegram was received that an operation for appendicitis was necessary, but it stated that there was no danger. Some hours later a second message stated that Mr. Springer's condition was serious, and this was followed by another announcing his death.

Harrison Leader Arrives

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The British steamer candidate, the second of the Harrison line vessels which recently have been routed between European ports and San Francisco, reached here today, completing a voyage of 17 days from Hamburg. The candidate was part cargo for Vancouver and Victoria.

ONE MORE DEATH FROM CHOLERA

Situation at New York Quarantine is Described as Reassuring by Health Officer and His Assistants

NEW YORK, July 17.—The cholera situation at quarantine is reassuring tonight, according to Dr. E. Alvah, health officer of the port, and his assistants.

In the last 24 hours there has been one death, but no new cases have been reported, and several of the 18 persons in the Swinburne Island hospital are reported convalescent. Some of those now suffering from the plague are seriously ill, however, and the death rate may be swelled within the next few days.

The task of making bacteriological examinations in the case of each of the 600 hundred persons from the steamer Santa Rosa and upon the Peruvia was begun today. Tonight Dr. Doty issued a statement that he regarded the situation as satisfactory.

RAILWAYS AND COAL

U. S. Government Takes Action to Compel Reading to Make Separation of Reading Companies

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A government suit to compel the separation of the Reading railway company from the Reading Coal company was filed today in the federal court. The action parallels a recent one against the Lehigh Valley, and is the government's second move in its fight to separate the coal-carrying roads from their virtual control of the coal business.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Attorneys for the Reading companies appeared surprised when informed today that the government had instituted action to disassociate the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company in the mining and transporting of anthracite coal. George F. Baer, president of the three Reading companies, is in Europe, and no one else in authority would talk of the suit.

NELSON OBJECTS

Will Oppose Reduction of Rates From Vancouver Unless Granted Equivalent Concession

NELSON, July 17.—The freight committee of the board of trade at a meeting today decided that the interests of the city and district required that the board be instructed to ask that the application of the Vancouver board be refused unless Nelson is guaranteed a corresponding reduction in freight charges from the east to Nelson. It was pointed out that Vancouver on some goods already has a lower rate than Nelson, and that if the rates to the interior were reduced the position of the city as a wholesale centre would be jeopardized unless Nelson also received a reduction.

Ball Player Purchased

MISSOULA, Mont., July 17.—Outfielder Tom Murray of the Missoula Union Association team was purchased today by Barney Dreyfus, owner of the Pittsburg Nationals, for \$1500.

Fatal Explosion of Donkey Engine

TACOMA, July 17.—With a report heard all over the bay, the donkey engine on the Frisco steamer, Max, exploded early this afternoon, killing Louis Victor Duquency, the engineman, and badly scalded two sailors. The bark was lying at a mill dock at the time of the explosion. Duquency, a Frenchman, 46 years old, had followed the steamer last voyage. He would have received a pension on his return to France.

MR. F. B. SPRINGER DEAD

Vancouver Citizen Passes Away in Paris After Operation For Appendicitis Was on Holiday

VANCOUVER, July 17.—News was received today of the death in Paris, France, of Mr. F. B. Springer of this city. The news came in a cablegram to Mr. W. Bauer from Mr. George E. Macdonald, which stated that death took place following an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer left Vancouver in the latter part of May for a holiday, and less than a month ago Mr. Springer was with Mr. Springer in London and left him feeling extremely well.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer then left for Paris to visit Mrs. Springer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duchastel, former residents of this city. Mr. Duchastel having been French consul here.

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Special Commissioner Appointed to Investigate

Special commissioner appointed to investigate has discovered that what are known as "secret commissions" are rife in Sidney in connection with public works. Two officers have been removed on suspicion of taking bribes. Government action to stamp out the system is about to be taken.

Drink Methylated Spirits

Many people are dying in the different states of the Commonwealth through drinking methylated spirits, which they purchase on Sundays when the hotels are closed. Medical men assert that the habit is spreading, and that if something is not done to check it the consequences will be serious. The temperance party in the state of Victoria is agitating for the closing of the hotels at the same hour as shops.

SANTA ROSA WRECK

Captain Is Declared to Have Said He Would Either Pull Ship Off or Break It in Two

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—The Captain of the steamship Santa Rosa told his chief engineer that he would either pull the ship off or break it in two," was declared by George Ryan today when called to testify concerning the grounding of the vessel on July 15 off Point Arguello before the government boiler inspectors, Bolles and Bulger.

Ryan, who now is a salesman, but who was in the United States navy six years, declared he heard the captain make the remark to the engineer. He also testified that he heard Faria say that the ship was perfectly safe and that he had orders to keep everybody aboard.

Ryan declared that he thought the sailors who were drowned were overworked after being sent out in the small boat the day of the wreck. He testified that they left the vessel about 6:30 in the morning, but although they worked about several times during the day, they did not board it and were at work without relief until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were drowned.

Ryan said that it was clear the morning the vessel grounded, that the sea was calm and that the land was plainly in sight. He declared that the movements of the vessel led him to believe that it was on a rock.

In common with other survivors, Ryan said he thought Captain Faria lacked executive ability.

Ralph C. Daniels, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools, also thought the captain deserved censure, as he seemed to lack force and the ability to direct, said the witness. Daniels from that time Daniels declared he had no criticism to make of the personal bravery of the crew or officers.

Robert Heuson, the aged father of the drowned second officer, testified late today that he believed that Captain Faria ran the Santa Rosa on the rocks in response to orders from the officers, the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Mr. Heuson said he based his belief on information gathered by his son, E. M. Heuson, who had been at the scene of the wreck constantly in the hope of recovering his brother's body.

"Fourth Officer Mathiason told my son, E. M. Heuson," testified the senior Heuson, "that Faria ran the ship on the rocks so that the company could collect the insurance."

The inquiry will be continued.

PATROLMAN AS BANDIT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Developments of the pistol duel early on Sunday morning between Patrolman Ollinger and Jerry McCarthy, resulting in the death of both, indicate that both were members of an organized gang of highwaymen and blunders.

A. H. Benson, a member of the alleged band, said to have made a complete confession implicating McCarthy and Ollinger, as well as Fred Briggs, a cigar salesman, who is also under arrest. Briggs is said to have been the brains of the organization.

A saloon license was revoked and a policeman summarily discharged as a result of today's disclosures, which followed the deaths of Patrolman Ollinger and McCarthy. The license was that of James Lyons, J. J. Walsh is the patrolman discharged. He was at the home of Fred Briggs when Martin Brennan, a neighbor of Briggs, was held up across the street from Brennan's home Friday night.

Suspected of Many Murders

OLYMPIA, Wn., July 17.—Swan Peterson, suspected of four murders in Oregon as well as the Coble double murder at Rainier a week ago, admitted to two countrymen in the local jail today that he had once been confined in an insane asylum. Three women of the town of Roy say that Peterson told them of the Coble murder before they had heard of them from any other source. Sheriff Gaston states that he has found a spot of blood on one of the prisoner's shoes and the officers have redoubled their energies in a final attempt to link together the circumstantial evidence they have against the Scandinavian.

COAL MEASURES FOUND IN PAPUA

Extensive Fields Which Discoverers Hope to Develop, and Send Large Shipments Through Panama Canal

MELBOURNE, July 17.—Explorations recently made in Papua have revealed the existence of extensive coalfields capable of being commercially developed. The discoverers hope to supply a great part of Indo-China. When shipping facilities permit it is intended to ship large quantities through the Panama canal to eastern ports.

Scandal at Sydney

Special commissioner appointed to investigate has discovered that what are known as "secret commissions" are rife in Sidney in connection with public works. Two officers have been removed on suspicion of taking bribes. Government action to stamp out the system is about to be taken.

Drink Methylated Spirits

Many people are dying in the different states of the Commonwealth through drinking methylated spirits, which they purchase on Sundays when the hotels are closed. Medical men assert that the habit is spreading, and that if something is not done to check it the consequences will be serious. The temperance party in the state of Victoria is agitating for the closing of the hotels at the same hour as shops.

SANTA ROSA WRECK

Captain Is Declared to Have Said He Would Either Pull Ship Off or Break It in Two

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—The Captain of the steamship Santa Rosa told his chief engineer that he would either pull the ship off or break it in two," was declared by George Ryan today when called to testify concerning the grounding of the vessel on July 15 off Point Arguello before the government boiler inspectors, Bolles and Bulger.

Ryan, who now is a salesman, but who was in the United States navy six years, declared he heard the captain make the remark to the engineer. He also testified that he heard Faria say that the ship was perfectly safe and that he had orders to keep everybody aboard.

Ryan declared that he thought the sailors who were drowned were overworked after being sent out in the small boat the day of the wreck. He testified that they left the vessel about 6:30 in the morning, but although they worked about several times during the day, they did not board it and were at work without relief until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were drowned.

Ryan said that it was clear the morning the vessel grounded, that the sea was calm and that the land was plainly in sight. He declared that the movements of the vessel led him to believe that it was on a rock.

In common with other survivors, Ryan said he thought Captain Faria lacked executive ability.

Ralph C. Daniels, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools, also thought the captain deserved censure, as he seemed to lack force and the ability to direct, said the witness. Daniels from that time Daniels declared he had no criticism to make of the personal bravery of the crew or officers.

Robert Heuson, the aged father of the drowned second officer, testified late today that he believed that Captain Faria ran the Santa Rosa on the rocks in response to orders from the officers, the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Mr. Heuson said he based his belief on information gathered by his son, E. M. Heuson, who had been at the scene of the wreck constantly in the hope of recovering his brother's body.

"Fourth Officer Mathiason told my son, E. M. Heuson," testified the senior Heuson, "that Faria ran the ship on the rocks so that the company could collect the insurance."

The inquiry will be continued.

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Lobster, in glass, 50c, 75c or			85c
Curry, in glass, 50c, 75c or			75c
Curry Paste, per jar			50c
Halford's Curried Fowl, per tin			50c
Curried Prawns, per jar			75c
Durkes' Salad Dressing, per bottle, 40c and			75c
Royal Salad Dressing, per bottle, 40c and			10c
Pure Gold Salad Dressing Powder, per packet			10c
Meats of Every Description, in glass, from, per glass, 40c			
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RASPBERRIES VERY SHORT			
Can fill orders this week only. Per crate			\$3.25

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Coronation Procession

Athenian Club, London,
Thursday, June 22, 1911.

Dear —: It is such a wonderful night! We got here just as the club doors were opened at 7 a.m., and first of all John took me over the club, the place so sacred to men where no woman may put her foot, and here we are in hundreds, prancing about in all the "silent" rooms and nobody saying us nay. But the outside and what is going on is more attractive still. Oh, 'tis marvellous; the king's funeral is nothing to it. I am seated near the corner and look up and down Waterloo Place and all along Pall Mall, both ways, and seem to see nothing but one dense block of people lining the roads, packed into the open space and hanging in balconies on both sides of the houses all the way, even roofing the roofs, for the middle of the road is a mass of cars and cabs and carriages with horses that do not like the fuss and are prancing about, and the police almost cover the ground themselves, they are so innumerable, and they seem to have time and the will to attend to every individual, helping scurrying, frightened women and children who scuttle about like bunnies, but gay ones, and a path is still open for people to walk along. Now come the soldiers, and in an instant the road is cleared and soldiers in thousands are marching along, coming every now and then to a stop, as they walk five abreast to let a carriage through Pall Mall and up Waterloo Place.

Round the Crimean statue is a blaze of color, scarlet blue and gold, the troops waiting to move, and up and down trot busy mounted officers in brilliant uniforms, and bands play all around distractingly. Now I see an Ambassador's carriage with coachman and two footmen standing up behind, in drab with red plush breeches and pink silk stockings, and such a lovely hammer cloth, and an unending stream of vehicles, and the soldiers being drilled as they stand three deep in front of the foot path. There is no confusion in this vast concourse, it all seems as easy as A B C if at a little close quarters.

The decorations, too, are very pretty, the house opposite has a trellis put on it, pink roses going all over, and Pall Mall itself has venetian masts with festoons of green and pink roses hanging in sprays. The decorations are done uniformly after designs by big artists so the effect is generally very pleasing. A company of leopard skins are in front of me now, on restless horses, but no one seems disturbed, there is so much to gaze at. At present it is quite fine but it looks very threatening and the weather report is bad. Now, off go all the soldiers at a fairly brisk march, to be followed, I suppose, by another regiment. Oh, such a crowd now, there hardly seems room to breathe in the street, another regiment in red is coming down, and yet the horses get room to dance! It is wonderful. As far as I can see, towards Trafalgar Square, there is a gleam of bayonets and brass topped helmets and scarlet coats, with officers white feathered helmets here and there pointing them out, and a double row of vehicles still striving to get to their destinations, and no disorder or undue confusion so that ladies can readily walk along as if it were a country lane. An officer's car is passing with a teddy bear fixed on the top, a fine way of recognizing it among others, and for want of an outlet to their feelings the pavement crowd applaud it. Now I see a trollie up! Alas! Alas! It is nearly 8 o'clock and looks so gray.

I have been to breakfast with Poppie, all so comfie and kindly. I left him devouring an egg and am so glad I came back, for all the grandsers are going by now in their state coaches, such as I have never seen, full of lovely people in ermine and jewels and feathers, and pages in canary cloth and white satin and pale blue, such liveries as rival the people in the coaches. Oh, there go two pages in black velvet with such lovely lace jabots, and there is a judge in his long wig, and a lady resplendent in diamonds and pearls, such big ones, and the soldiers are four deep now, lining the road which space is quite clear for the necessary procession of carriages going to the Abbey. Some one in a crimson velvet cloak with ermine cape, has passed, and now a lady in grey satin and white feathers and a dog collar of pearls; a ruby colored page now, with such a sweet, pretty lady in a diamond tiara; now a lot of plain people not worth a description; now Japs covered in gold lace; now a yellow coach, more gorgeous than ever, filled with jewels and gold, a lady and her man and their page. How those boys must love it!

And what must the Abbey look like? A horticultural show can hardly be in it. An open glass coach with a man passing over his ermine robe and a page doing his best to help. Indefatigable police guiding, directing and helping everywhere and everyone. Pearl earrings as big as wren's eggs, and such lovely ladies! How beautiful a woman can be to be sure! Those below in the street look a different order of being altogether. Now an orange and gold coach with men in black and gold liveries. What wealth it all means, and the soldiers look so tired and fagged already as they stand at ease chatting together. The rain has stopped and it is better for them than a glare of sunshine.

This letter is rather like a verbal cinematograph, isn't it?

A wee white satin and silver page now, and funkies in cream and crimson, with pig-

tails tied with black ribbon, very effective. Now comes a doctor in scarlet robes and a black velvet mortar board. Victoria street will be a blaze of fire crackers as they are to wait there during the service, so the maids will have something to amuse them. Two rows of carriages are going along, the one nearest me to the the Abbey, the other turns up Waterloo Place, no confusion, it is a miracle of order. Oh! Now Hindus in beautiful turbans and gold, and now another blue and brown coach with a page standing up inside in lace frills and jabot and light satin coat. I expect he daren't sit down for fear of soiling it. There are dark people showing up their colored robes, and long white bearded gentlemen looking venerable and important beneath their golden breasts. Now the soldiers are "at arms" and as stiff as poker, so I suppose something more gorgeous is coming. I fancy my immediate neighbors wink, I am a reporter, I write so fast and watch so closely! Rather clever on the whole, don't you think?

The soldiers are being drilled again, poor dears, they don't have long "at ease," but it amuses us to see them drilled. Another canary of pale blue coach with an ermine man inside and two pages, he must be very grand, indeed. Clapping in the distance, and shouts, Lord Kitchener in an open car. Each side of the Crimean Statue has a troop of mounted Hussars and one or two hospital nurses on a raised place, a little ambulance centre. A band has struck up marching along, so we are on tip toe again. It is just after nine I fancy but we have no watches for precaution. Another little lull, soldiers being drilled. A Duchess has passed with a policeman riding in front, a stout, comfortable lady, displaying big diamonds on an ample bosom with a genial smile for the crowd. Everyone is "at ease" just now, some of the soldiers even sitting on the pavement, they must all be dead tired standing these eight or nine hours. Here comes a little party of old Crimean veterans, all over 80, one or two on crutches; they are being escorted to a special place raised round the Crimean Statue and are being tremendously cheered. One old man has three medals and looks mighty proud. The rain keeps off and the coolness must be most grateful to the standers. I don't think it is 10 o'clock yet and the seats began to feel a little hard. All last night was very noisy, you couldn't sleep half an hour together, people going around in excited bands, and you may believe they had no consideration for us sleepy heads in bed.

There is a tremendous long lull now, we get lunch soon and that will make the seats seem less hard, I expect.

Kind Poppie has just been to see how I am getting on; he is upstairs on a balcony. I wish I had asked him the time. Down comes the rain, and up go the trollies, how sad. It is 11 o'clock now and the rain was only a scud and then the sun came out, not gloriously, but quite nicely for a while. A beautiful band is going up and down on horses, sent by Lord Kitchener to amuse the people in the long wait, for the Abbey service takes three hours. The crowd is wonderful, so patient and great. The soldiers flirt with the girls behind them. They are happy enough you may be sure. One man has three girls and they hold his helmet by turns, and are screaming with delight. Every now and then he says, "Now then, now then!" and I expect they are saucy. Two little ladies on seats near me are much shocked and say, "How disgraceful." Poor little foolish ladies,—acceptable. It is just 12 o'clock and there is still a good two hours to wait for the great event of the day, so I think I will crochet a little for a change.

At 1 o'clock we were getting very tired with sitting, sitting and wishing the procession would come, and now to wake us up three fire engines and a motor full of fire officials have come tearing down, enormously cheered by everyone. Quite a diversion. A girl opposite began to faint and the St. John's ambulance men were upon her, but the fire engines quite restored her. I don't wonder anyone faints, their powers of endurance seem wonderful. They must have stood since very early this morning. The rain holds up and there are lovely bright gleams. Here comes the real thing at last!

Home 4:15. We are back now and have just had a meal and I will finish my letter. Oh, it was all so gorgeous and impressive, it nearly made me cry! To be a king of such a people, and wealth, such magnificence, at home and over seas, was an idea that seemed quite overpowering. First came heralds, then a mounted band of troops and troops of soldiers, the Indians so fine in their gold and turbans that the rainbow would look poor beside them, and in time came the eight creams of the gilt coach and the crowned king and queen inside, looking so kingly and queenly, so dignified and happy. They had a tremendous reception. More troops followed and two more independent processions, and the children drew roars of applause, the Prince of Wales with a little crown, and the Princess Mary in an ermine tippet and another little crown, bowing right and left, and opposite them three smaller brothers in sober clothes, quite impressed with the grandeur of the others. It was a grand sight, the grandest I shall ever see, and now I feel I know what it must be to be a king. We walked home and in Victoria street was a crowd of ragged slum children,

shouting themselves hoarse as carriage after carriage still went by and mounted troops and infantry returned to camp. This is a long letter and I hope you may have been interested in it.

Mabel dear,—I wrote it on the stand as the people and procession passed along, just as I saw it, and I thought you in your far away home would like to hear of this great day and its great doings from one who was present to witness it. I wrote three together, as you see, and sent two to my girls as none of them are in town. I hope you can read it. Much love to you and a message to him, too, and to your husband.

We are always hearing of the things which should, or should not, be included in education. Some people are altogether on the side of utility. We ought only to learn what is going to be "useful" to us in after life. And useful in what sense? If one pursues the inquiry, one generally finds that the sense is commercial. The utilitarians ban Latin and Greek because modern languages are more useful, and fit people better for that mysterious struggle known as the battle of life. One has an uncomfortable feeling, however, that the utilitarians don't see very far. Who is to judge whether the discipline of learning things not in themselves immediately useful may not be a very important factor in turning out good citizens? I see that the teaching of dancing is advocated, not because a knowledge of dancing is going to be useful to any one, but the small percentage of professional dancers, but because dancing is an ideal system of physical culture. It makes "muscle and achieves grace. It teaches carriage and rhythm, and is far more effective in improving the body than any other form of physical culture. Dancing, however, must be properly taught if it is to become an integral part of an average education.

The "Grand Manner" in Politics

Amid the clash and turmoil of this year's parliamentary fighting the most noteworthy feature, writes the parliamentary representative of the London Daily Mail, is the constitutional duel which is going on between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, a duel which is resumed at practically every amendment on the Veto Bill and which is lifting the interest of the contest far above the fierce contentions of party men. None know this better than the rank and file on both sides, and when their chiefs emerge into the fray they give themselves over to appreciation of the continuance of the combat between the two men whose authority, intellectual weight, and personal power equip them above all others in the House for a fight on great issues.

The Government leader and the Opposition leader are discussing—to put the matter in a phrase—the methods by which the people of a country should govern themselves. They are dealing with it in a grand manner. Their speeches are models for young politicians—courteous in tone, literary in form, clear-cut in argument, uplifting in scope and intention. They are, so to speak, statesmen trying to get the right perspective of posterity. Now and then, on the fringe of their speeches, they un-avoidingly descend to party cries; on the whole their words are worthy of the great parliamentarians of the past, and they sometimes make the wranglings of lesser men in the House seem small and contemptible.

The two leaders are very different in training and temperament. Mr. Balfour is a philosophic statesman with a wide range of vision, while Mr. Asquith is of a somewhat harsher intellectual type with a lawyer-like preciseness. The Prime Minister is none the less effective for the latter quality, and his attainments in the shape of knowledge, of clear thinking, of lucid expression have justified the word brilliant at every stage of his career. Mr. Balfour conceals a will of steel behind the softest and most charming manner. Mr. Asquith puts up a wall of bluntness in front of his natural geniality and reasonableness. But they are both great fighters, and while maintaining the courteous dignity expected of them, constantly manifest themselves capable of the attack which puts smaller men out of action at once. If Mr. Balfour is perhaps the more probing thinker, Mr. Asquith is the more practical man of affairs. Withal, the two statesmen have much in common. To hear them battling with each other on the broad and vital principles of governing a country is a fine intellectual treat.

It is an unwritten convention in the House of Commons that when either the Government leader or the Opposition leader has made a speech his opponent shall follow him immediately in debate. There has been therefore in the past few weeks a quick dramatic completeness in the parliamentary passages between the two men. An amendment will be moved by a Unionist, Mr. Asquith will rise to oppose it and he will be immediately followed by Mr. Balfour. Or perhaps in the course of the committee discussion a point involving a question of principle will spring up. Mr. Balfour will take the opportunity of explaining the general constitutional bearings of the matter, and as a matter of course Mr. Asquith will speak next in order to give his own view. For instance, Mr. Balfour, on the question as to who should decide what was a money bill, objected on broad general grounds to the appointment of the Speaker as the arbiter. Here was a touch leader. Mr. Balfour above and beyond the party leader. "I am an earnest and most faithful believer in the continuity of the traditions of the House. But I do not think that it is going to be an easy matter as time goes on to keep the House what it is now, a model for every

Flight From Scotland

Twenty-one thousand Scots, young, vigorous and brimful of hope and enterprise, have left Scotland for other lands since the year began. More are to follow. Towns are gradually emptying. Villages are dying or dead. The rate at which Scotland is wasting needs no further proof. It is realized that the pace is fatal. The thing now is how to stop the wasting, and to find the answer to that the first step is to get at the causes of it.

The first question as to Scotland's affliction—whatever its cause—is that of extent. How far has it gone? Is the national phthisis in one lung only or in both? On that point I think there has been some hesitation to disclose the whole truth. It is very serious. For rural Scotland has been held up as the only lung—may one say?—that is "touched," whereas the disease is really in both, in Scotland rural and urban. It began with the rural places, it is true, but it is no longer confined to this limit. The towns have begun to follow. The emigration party lists alone will convince anyone of this fact, for the frequency with which the words "fitter," "joiner," "painter," "turner," "smith," domestic servant," and so on figure in the column headed "occupation" speaks as eloquently for the town as the words "farm hand" do for the country. The disease is common to both in slightly varying degrees, and the fact should not be ignored. The sense in which the onus of being the first seat of trouble may be said to lie upon the country districts is in the fact that this town population that is emigrating was originally of the land. Neglect of the agriculturist and the expansion of town industries years ago combined to bring the ag-

riculturist from the country to the town. Modern conditions in both town and country in Scotland now tend to drive him from both.

A Two-Fold Problem

It is a great two-fold problem, then, which confronts the agency that would put Scotland aright. A start may safely be made with the land, for two reasons: first, it is the greater source of trouble at the moment, and, second, it is the line of least resistance, for however parties may haggle as to what will put a town and its industries to rights, be it Scottish or English, there is no dispute about the case of Scottish land, Radical and Tory alike agree that the Scottish land system is wrong. Its sins, too, are for the most part agreed upon, the chief among them being that it results in land being insufficiently accessible. The Liberals would increase the facilities for small holdings; the Unionists would increase the facilities for small ownerships. Mr. Balfour put it very clearly in a speech in Edinburgh last autumn, when he said, "What I believe in is the multiplication of small owners who are occupiers—owners, it may be, of a large single farm or small portions of land down to the minimum which can with advantage be dealt with by intensive cultivation or the handwork of a man and his family. But you never, in my judgment, will get small owners and small cultivators really to succeed unless, in addition to being a small cultivator, with all the difficulties incidental to being a small cultivator, you add two or three things. In the first place you must make him the owner, with all the stimulus which ownership gives to hard work, and all the certainty that every atom of work he puts into it will be an advantage to himself or to those who come after him. And in the second place, you must have on the whole, broadly speaking, some form of co-operation if you are to have a large number of small owners."

The Liberals, as expressed in Lord Pentland's Bill, urge (1) more small holdings, (2) greater safeguards as to security of tenure, (3) the establishment of a Scottish Land Court, (4) a Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Thus there is surely enough in common between the two to give the hope of Land Reform without undue delay.

Reviving Village Life

To revive the Scottish village life, however, there must be thought for others than the agriculturist, first though he must come. Might not something be done for the home worker, who through one cause and another is fast disappearing? Ireland and its ladies are doing a fine work in this direction for the village folk. There is a fisherman, too, in Scotland who needs attention. The small owner is fast losing ground in competition with the larger steam fishing concerns, and though the trawlers require more and more men every year for their crews, the part of a member of a crew does not offer to the ambitious and independent Scot the fascination of his old work as a master of craft. Why not small or part ownership co-operation and organization for fishers, too, as well as for farmers?

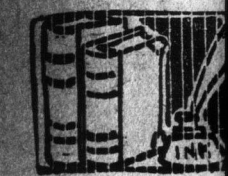
Many of Scotland's village troubles just now seem, in fact, to arise from the lack of organization and the isolation of the many industrial units. Before the closer knit organization of large combinations elsewhere they have failed to hold their ground and have slowly died off. Amalgamated, these little specks of energy and enterprise would still have their place. More small harbors are needed and better marketing facilities. The small man cannot do these things for himself. There is the three-mile fishing limit question, too, that might receive a sympathetic ear.

The question of Scotland's town industries and their condition is more intricate and more contentious. Free Trade and Tariff Reform will each, no doubt, find a "case." I had, for example in Edinburgh the other day, when a Free Trade stalwart denied that Free Trade was the cause of the decay. "The Clyde trade is booming," he said. "Coal and iron are booming too. The building trade is not what it was, it is true, but in our industries we hold our own. Look at Edinburgh here. We make more gas meters than almost any city. We make more chloroform than any city in the world. Look at the Clyde, second to nothing, and at the ironfield of Lanarkshire."

The Workman's Point of View

And so on. He is no doubt quite right. The trade of urban Scotland may compare well with that of previous years. But in fact this stands the silent commentary of the Scottish workman himself, the man who produces this wealth. Surely this commentary is a first importance, and it is this: "Scottish employment may be all you say, but it is not good enough for me." That is the reason of this great exodus now taking place.

You have to take into account, of course, the extraordinary enterprise and the ambition of the man. You have to take into account, too, the wonderful temptations to emigrate that are now being laid so shrewdly before him—first by his own kin and kin who have emigrated in bad times before him and whose word he can trust; second, by the emigration agencies, government and other, which are now canvassing Scotland with some of the thoroughness of a general election campaign. These are special factors to take into account in estimating what amount of emigration is due to Scotland's industrial condition. But even a Scot will not tear up his domestic roots wantonly and without shrewd calculation. In addition to regarding emigration as promising, he must also regard staying at home as unpromising. There must be a reason and a remedy for that.—London Daily Mail.



ART

Some Views on Painting

Charles

"The great art who guides us into thoughts, into the own imagination, us the language of (From 'The Dutch Rembrandt has mit to us painting his face, from the that of shrunken once robust and slightly rounded development that in tion. His eyes were intelligent, and from warm color bordered naturally, may Jewish extraction, acter, in spite of a large flat nose, copper-colored cor face a vulgarity by the form of line of his eyebrows eyes. Such was ter of the figures of his own person great expression, less much pathos termed style.

An artist thus be exceedingly dependent, though by caprice. When entered upon nature which is of so many of the an innate desire to his own peculiarization by an attempt. Of all the phenom gave him most dexterity he most deeply expression."

Moral

(From 'Grammar of Painting purification. The philosopher for those who can er shows his thought. That hidden the artist finds w a veil over her, e proves to her that he has reproduced take her, and take In communication and felt by other strength and com say of how many sions a man's mo what depends the the correctness of his thoughts? If of cruelty or injury horror. The 'Un moves the fibre homilies of a pre lime are rare in compelled to imp It may happen, t thoughts to which artist strikes the ear. 't is the perceived, but not becomes sublime.

The poetry of separable from to idealize this rustic sentiment; faith would not suffice, ity, enlightens it according to his what is not in it, it neither possa thought."

The artist sees what he himself soul, tints them w tion, lends them. The temperament character of objec figures. But this is the appanage of artists, of those who instead of being ate it. These ha have only a man Aside from t great master, the superior and imp proper. Style is freed from all ins its original essen "style" par excell recognizing the s birth of the un the Greek sculptu

IN THE V

"None Other God This story has other: it is quite Personally, we have said more deal less; but they with this view."

Literature Music Art

ART CRITICISM

Some Views on Painters and Paintings, From Charles Blanc, 1813-1882

"The great artist," wrote Blanc, "is he who guides us into the region of his own thoughts, into the palaces and fields of his own imagination, and while there, speaks to us in the language of the gods."

Rembrandt

(From 'The Dutch School of Painters.') Rembrandt has taken great pains to transmit to us painting of his person, or at least of his face, from the time of his youth up to that of shrunken old age. He was a man at once robust and delicate. His broad and slightly rounded forehead presented a development that indicated a powerful imagination. His eyes were small, deep-set, bright, intelligent, and full of fire. His hair, of a warm color bordering on red and curling naturally, may possibly have indicated a Jewish extraction. His head had great character, a large flat nose, high cheek-bones, and a copper-colored complexion imparted to his face a vulgarity which, however, was relieved by the form of his mouth, the haughty outline of his eyebrows, and the brilliancy of his eyes. Such was Rembrandt; and the character of the figures he painted partakes of that of his own person. That is to say, they have great expression, but are not noble; they possess much pathos, while deficient in what is termed style.

An artist thus constituted could not but be exceedingly original, intelligent and independent, though selfish and entirely swayed by caprice. When he began to study nature at entered upon his task not with that good nature which is the distinctive characteristic of so many of the Dutch painters, but with an innate desire to stamp upon every object his own peculiarity, supplementing imagination by an attentive observation of real life. Of all the phenomena of nature, that which gave him most trouble was light; the difficulty he most desired to conquer was that of expression.

Moral Influence of Art

(From 'Grammar of Painting and Engraving.') Painting purifies people by its mute eloquence. The philosopher writes his thoughts for those who can think and read. The Painter shows his thought to all who have eyes to see. That hidden and naked virgin, Truth, the artist finds without seeking. He throws a veil over her, encourages her to please, proves to her that she is beautiful, and when he has reproduced her image he makes us take her, and takes her himself, for Beauty. In communicating to us what has been seen and felt by others, the painter gives new strength and compass to the soul. Who can say of how many apparently fugitive impressions a man's morality is composed, and upon what depends the gentleness of his manners, the correctness of his habits, the elevation of his thoughts? If the painter represents acts of cruelty or injustice, he inspires us with horror. The 'Unhappy Family' of Proudhon moves the fibre of charity better than the homilies of a preacher. Examples of the sublime are rare in painting, as the painter is compelled to imprison every idea in a form. It may happen, nevertheless, that moved by thoughts to which he has given no form, the artist strikes the soul as a thunderbolt would the ear. It is then by virtue of the thought perceived, but not formulated, that the picture becomes sublime.

Landscape

The poetry of the fields and forests is inseparable from truth. But the painter must idealize this truth by making it express some sentiment, faithfulness of imitation alone would not suffice. The artist, master of reality, enlightens it with his eyes, transfigures it according to his heart, and makes it utter what is not in it—sentiment; and that which neither possesses nor understands—thought.

Style

The artist sees in the creations of nature what he himself carries in the depth of his soul, tints them with the colors of his imagination, lends them the witchery of his genius. The temperament of the artist modifies the character of objects, and even that of living figures. But this power of taking possession is the appanage of great hearts, of great artists, of those whom we call masters,—who, instead of being the slaves of reality, dominate it. These have a style; their imitators have only a manner.

Aside from the style peculiar to every great master, there is in art something still superior and impersonal, which is true style proper. Style is truth aggrandized, simplified, freed from all insignificant details, restored to its original essence, its typical aspect. This 'style' par excellence, in which instead of recognizing the soul of an artist we feel the breath of the universal soul, was realized in the Greek sculpture of the time of Pericles.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"None Other Gods," by Robert Hugh Benson. This story has one distinctive merit, if no other: it is quite apart from the commonplace. Personally, we think Father Benson should have said more than he did, or else a great deal less; but then many readers will not agree with this view. The genial writer leaves

much to the imagination, and orthodox people will not find it difficult to fill in between Mr. Benson's lines. But people who are not Roman Catholics or very advanced Anglicans, people of no confirmed religious belief whatever, or people of an agnostical turn of mind, would pronounce "None Other Gods" lacking in power of suggestion. The bare outline of the story is sordid enough. Frank Guiseley, one of the sons of a hot-tempered but thoroughly respectable member of the nobility, turns Roman Catholic. This is only the culmination, in the old gentleman's eyes, of a number of misdemeanors, mischievous pranks for which his son has been nearly expelled from college several times. So the parental relative delivers his ultimatum that unless Frank consents to renounce his newly-adopted faith and behave in consistence with established precedent, he shall be cut off with a shilling, and must earn his own way, unaided, in the world. Frank's strongest point seems to be his obstinacy; he renounces family name, and all obligations which one would fancy he might feel inclined to assume for the sake of that family, sells by auction anything he possesses except a change of clothing, and quits Oxford to go "on the road." He scours the country for days, in fact until the story closes he never stops scouring the country, doing odd jobs when he can get them, begging when he cannot find work. In fact he adopts apparently by choice that profession which we in this country, at all events, hold in the utmost contempt; he becomes a tramp, pure and simple.

He meets the Major and his lady, who is not a lady and who is not the Major's wife, quite by accident, and throws in his lot with them. They are members of the same profession as himself. By some dint of unreasonable reasoning Frank feels that it has now become his duty to induce Gertie, the lady, to return to her home. Regardless of his father, of the girl to whom he is engaged, of the brother who stands by him, and the friend who loves him, Frank, with his incorrigible obstinacy, sticks to his idea that his life's duty is to rescue this woman, an untaught, weak-minded creature, who only leaves the Major ultimately, hoping her deliverer will accept her for himself. And in the end, when Frank has brought about her reconciliation with her people, the Major meets him and, misunderstanding his motive, assaults him, managing in some way or other to kick him to death.

The above all sounds very vulgar, and the end is disgusting, and it is only a great ability that could clothe such a theme so that it would be at all presentable. Mr. Benson has made an interesting story of it, but we think the tale would have served as good a purpose if the hero had not been so brutally and, shall we say? ignominiously murdered.

Now, for the benefit of those who can follow the hero's reasoning, we give the following extract, describing his "illumination": "The new 'process' began quite suddenly when I awoke in the shepherd's hut one morning at Ripon. The instant I awoke I knew it. It was very early in the morning, just before sunrise, but there was a little wood behind me, and the birds were beginning to chirp.

"It's very hard to describe it in words, but the first thing to say is that I was not exactly happy; just then, but absolutely content. I think I should say that it was like this: I saw suddenly that what had been wrong in me was that I had made myself the centre of things, and God a kind of circumference. When He did or allowed things, I said, 'Why does He?'—from my point of view. 'That is to say, I set up my ideas of justice and love, and so forth, and then compared His with mine, not mine with His. And I suddenly say—or, rather, I knew already when I awoke—that this was simply stupid. Even now I cannot imagine why I didn't see it before. I had heard people say it, of course—in sermons and books—but I suppose it had meant nothing to me (Father Hildebrand tells me that had seen it intellectually, but had never embraced it with my will.) Because when one once really sees that, there's no longer any puzzle about anything. One can simply never say 'Why?' again. The thing is finished.

"Now this 'process' (as Father H. calls it) has gone on in a most extraordinary manner ever since. That beginning near Ripon was like opening a door into another country, and I've been walking ever since and seeing new things. All sorts of things that I had believed as a Catholic-thing, I mean, which I assent to simply because the Church said so, have, so to speak, come up and turned themselves inside out. I couldn't write them down, because you can't write these things down, or even put them intelligibly to yourself. You just see that they are so. For instance, one morning at mass—quite suddenly—I saw how the substance of the bread was changed, and how our Lord is united with the soul at Communion—of course it's a mystery (that's what I mean by saying that it can't be written down)—but I saw it in a flash, and I can see it still in a sort of way. Then another day, when the Major was talking about something or other (I think it was about the club he used to belong to in Piccadilly), I understood about our Lady and how she is just everything from one point of view. And so on. I had that kind of thing at Doctor Whitty's a good deal, particularly when I was getting better. I could talk to him all the time, too, or count the knobs on the wardrobe, or listen to the Major and Gertie in the garden—and yet go on all the time seeing things. I knew it wasn't any good talking to Doctor Whitty himself

much, though I can't imagine why a man like that doesn't see it all for himself.

"It seems to me most extraordinary now that I ever could have had those other thoughts I told Father H. about—I mean about sins, and about wondering whether, after all, the Church was actually true. In a sort of way, of course, they come back to me still, and I know perfectly well I must be on my guard but somehow it's different.

"Well, all this is what Father H. calls the 'Illuminative Way,' and I think I understand what he means. It came to a sort of point on All Souls' Eve at the monastery. I saw the whole thing then for a moment or two, and not only Purgatory. But I will write that down later. And Father H. tells me that I must begin to look forward to a new 'process,' what he calls the 'Way of Union.' I don't understand much what he means by that; I don't see that more could happen to me. I am absolutely and entirely happy; though I must say that there has seemed a sort of lull for the last day or two—ever since All Souls' Day, in fact. Perhaps something is going to happen. It's all right, anyhow. It seems very odd to me that all this kind of thing is perfectly well known to priests. I thought I was the first person who had ever felt quite like this."

Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

"Fruit Ranching in British Columbia," by J. T. Bealby, M.A.

A very interesting and helpful book to would-be fruit-growers, which will serve a good purpose in enlightening the English immigrant in regard to the conditions in this country. It is profusely illustrated.

Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

"Members of the Family," a collection of short stories by Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian."

The author's many friends will be pleased with this book, for in it they will find many old friends endeared to them by his story of some years ago.

WHEN THE THAMES WAS GAY

"On Coronation Day many persons of importance, peers and other members of Parliament, traveled by steamboat from Chelsea Pier to Westminster—just as their predecessors in authority have traveled since the Norman Conquest provided England with a leadership of business men for the first time in history. For centuries the Thames was the only Royal road to the city of glory and governance that centred about Westminster Abbey, and to the other city of wealth and commerce of which the four-fold traffic at London Bridge (across it in both directions, up stream and down stream) in Saxon times was the aboriginal germ," says a writer in the Times.

"In Tudor times the Royal residences were situated along the Middlesex bank, and splendid barges manned by oarsmen in livery were constantly coming and going between them. The city companies all had their state barges and liveried watermen. Great river pageants were numerous; high-placed criminals traveled down to their death on the ebbing tide. Ambassadors and other envoys of foreign Powers were met at Gravesend by the Lord Mayor and his Aldermen and taken by river in a stately progress to Tower Stairs. The regular route westward was by river to Putney, thence by road across Putney Heath, to Esher in disgrace—until he fell in with the king's messenger on the heath and knew he was his master's man once more. In a later age the entry into London of Catharine of Braganza, the consort of Charles II, was a memorable example of the river pageant.

Roads as Markets

"In old days the city roads were markets rather than thoroughfares; so that even if anybody wished to go from one part of the city to another, he went by river. And so if he had to travel to Chelsea, Fulham, or Greenwich; for the roads were quagmires in bad weather and at all times haunted by highwaymen and footpads. Pepsys, that type of the patriotic permanent official, always used the river. Such phrases as 'by water to Whitehall' and 'so by water home' constantly occur in his Diary. In Queen Anne's reign there were 40,000 watermen plying for hire on the Thames and over a hundred 'stairs' or landing places in London proper. These watermen were the 'cabbies' of that age. The really curious thing is that the Thames was still a main thoroughfare less than sixty years ago. Not until 1537 did the Lord Mayor's show proceed to Westminster otherwise than by water.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that until the day before yesterday the Thames was London's chief street. But there is much older writing on the storied scroll that unwinds itself as one travels down the river from Chelsea Pier to Westminster, and thence after parting with the Lords and Commons on their penny steamboat, to London Bridge, where the modern seaport begins and the masts of dock-land are visible.

What the Storied Scroll Tells

London Bridge itself is the causa causans of London's existence. Invariably the all-important point of division which separates the lower from the upper part of a great navigable river is marked by the first bridge;

and there the first town of economic and political consequence comes into being. It generally happens that this first town is the most important of all that are seated along the river. Rome on the Tiber is one example; London on the Thames is another; Rouen on the Seine was a third until Normandy, now celebrating its millenary, was merged in France.

London Bridge as a Story

"It would seem that London Bridge did not exist when Julius Caesar invaded this island, since he crossed higher up the river into what was then the less wealthy portion of the southern land. Or, it may be, there was a bridge there even then and that it was wrecked to impede the invader's operations. The ancient children's singing-game, with its strange suggestion of the bridge-builder's human sacrifice and its fateful burden.

London Bridge is broken down may well have been a Druid sacrificial ceremony long before Caesar crowned his incessant labors from the 'short and narrow-veged shade' of the evergreen laurel. Indeed, it may have been that the dread ceremony, which is still remotely remembered by the little children of this most ancient city, originated in the very act of destruction that seemed the only way of gaining time to cope with the first disciplined army seen in Britain. But if the bridge was there, London was also there to see it all.

The Story of Watling Street

"Higher up the stream we come on another piece of very ancient history. Watling street, the most important of the four primeval routes across the Thames, comes over where the hideous suspension bridge runs from Lambeth to the Horseferry road in Westminster. Horseferry road? The ferry existed there up to the time of the building of Westminster Bridge, and produced a fine revenue for the Archbishop of Canterbury in his neighboring Palace. It is easy enough to trace Watling street up to the water's edge on the Surrey side. On the Middlesex side it is lost for a short distance. But it probably curved away in front of Buckingham Palace and proceeded in a direction parallel with, or perhaps identical with, Park Lane, and so into Edgware road, where its clear track across Northwest England begins.

"Note how some of the houses in Park Lane stand further back than others. That is because they are lined up to the boundaries of ancient 'long acres,' elongated farms that have frontages on the river and must have exactly resembled the ribbon-like tilths of the French-Canadian farmers which the traveler to Quebec sees along the St. Lawrence. The prehistoric Park Lane may have been an irregular line of tiny shacks lined up with staring ox-eye windows (glasses, of course) along the street's beginning.

The New Watermen

"So to the traveler by London's deserted waterway the antiquity of the city and the principle of its vitality are clearly revealed, if he will only do a little thinking. And presently all the facts that he has observed in his journeyings fall into a just and poetical perspective, and he becomes possessed of a clear impression of the city's impersonal personality, so old and so gay, so wise in the world's service, so mysterious, so reticent.

THE MARCH OF FORTY THOUSAND WOMEN

The very remarkable march of 40,000 women last Saturday through London is more remarkable in many respects than the march of men in this week's Coronation procession. This greatest procession of women ever seen in the world's history was five miles long with seven women abreast and certainly impressed the imagination of the great crowd of visitors now in London from all parts of the world.

A Remarkable Procession

"With sure and certain steps the cause of women's suffrage is marching to victory," says the Chronicle. "Saturday's remarkable procession in London served as a prelude to the inevitable triumph. This beautiful pageant was one of the most impressive demonstrations that London has ever witnessed. It had been organized with consummate ability."

"Their experience—the experience of strenuous years—of pomp and circumstance, ripened by the clash of battle, stood them in good stead," says the Morning Leader. "Organization with the suffrage bodies has been carried to a fine art; their grip of the essentials of picturesque advertisement has never been firmer or more sure; and the result was that the great 'Coronation Procession' of Saturday beat all their past records in engaging political panorama. It was a wonderful show. But for its earnestness, one might have described it as a transcendental circus, all gold and glitter and sparkling pageantry. But there was no clowning. The finel that was necessary to make the grand effect was but a means to the end; this was no finchbeck parade, but a magnificently marshalled army of stern young women and impressive matrons, who marched not so much with the light of battle as with the gleam of victory in their eyes.

"With their numbers and their well-remembered craft in skirmishing, they could, indeed, have stormed the Houses of Parliament,

or made matchwood of the wooden monstrosities that have transformed our beautiful London into a packing-case wilderness. They could have made hash of us all. This, however, was not their business. They had other fish to fry."

"The greatest Suffragette procession ever organized paraded through London on Saturday, from the Victoria Embankment to the Albert Hall," says the Mail. "It was six miles long and included about 40,000 women of all classes, from the earl's daughter to the 'sweated' worker. It took over three hours to pass a given point, and the Coronation traffic cheerfully allowed itself to be dislocated.

"No Suffragette procession has ever approached this in picturesqueness, variety, size, and significance. The views of Londoners about votes for women may or may not have changed, but it is certain that their attitude towards the women who demand the franchise has undergone alteration. The cheeriest relations existed between the women and the crowd. Everybody was in good temper.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the demonstration followed—a solid band of 700 women, dressed in white, who have all been to prison for their convictions," adds the Mail. "From the promoters' point of view this mobilization was a stroke of genius. At first the crowd just looked at them and their banners as part of the show, but in a little while as the 700 went on marching, five abreast, the crowd realized that these women had dared to suffer hardships and humiliations for an idea. There was nothing in their looks to suggest why they in particular should have done it. Some were handsome and some had personality, but taken as a whole they looked just ordinary women."

The Coming Triumph

The procession, which took place in London on Saturday was a most impressive demonstration in favor of women's suffrage. It seems to have been a triumph of successful organization, says the Irish Times. Those who have had any experience in these matters will appreciate the difficulty of assembling some 30,000 people, and marching them through crowded streets. On Saturday the problem was complicated by the great throngs of people assembled for the Coronation. Yet the great enterprise seems to have been carried through without a hitch. The procession was as widely representative as could be gathered for any political cause. The University graduates, in their robes, walked beside the industrial workers in the drab garments of their toil. The wives of colonial statesmen and English politicians joined hand with the smartly-dressed ladies of the Actresses' Franchise League. The great pageant represented all the women who are working for the state today, and all into the fruits of whose labors we have entered. From Boadicea to Elizabeth, and on again to Queen Victoria, the Queens of England have been among her greatest Monarchs. Joan of Arc, the most wholly romantic figure of her time, bore her testimony to that triumph of ideals over physical force for which women should stand in the life of a nation. But among the victories of Saturday, the one upon which we congratulate the organizers most heartily is the announcement which was made in the evening that militant methods are to be abandoned. We need not pry too closely into the reasons for that decision, but we believe the decision itself to be of the happiest augury. We who have consistently supported a guarded and rational extension of the suffrage to women may rejoice at the removal of the weightiest objection to it. So long as methods of lawlessness and violence were permitted to continue it was difficult for those who believed most strongly in the claim of educated women to the franchise to advocate it without reserve. We can no longer see any reason to deprive the state of the advice and assistance of capable and responsible women. We do not imagine that the old cry of female infirmity is likely to be revived. It was never a cry that had any reasonable basis, for the smallest study of history will show that, under favorable conditions of education and environment, women have repeatedly equalled and excelled the achievements of men. Women are undoubtedly differently constituted from men, and we do not think that, under any circumstances, they will either seek or obtain a controlling influence in the state. But, because of that very difference, they ought to receive a fair measure of representation if the higher and more delicate factors in human life are to be given their proper expression. We agree that, after years of disappointment in the wilderness, the leaders of the suffrage movement are at last within sight of the promised land. We who have sought to help and cheer them in the way will rejoice if they are near success. But we may remind them that much will depend upon the way in which they act at first. We believe that their genuine desire is, not to rival or outstep men, but to become more truly their helpmates than has been possible in the past. The need of the time is for womanliness as it ever was—for more intelligent comradeship, but not, even in foolish talk, for any division of the sexes.

Friend—What you need, old chap, is a tonic in the shape of fresh air.

Purist—And what is the shape of fresh air, pray?

Important Announcements From Many Departments, For Friday

Waists at 35c, 65c and 95c, Regular 75c to \$2.00

AT 95c—There is a large selection of beautifully embroidered Waists, trimmed with tucks and lace insertion. High necks tucked and trimmed with lace, long and three-quarter sleeves, some with peasant sleeves. A wide range to choose from.

AT 65c—Neat Waists in lawns and prints, in Peter Pan style, with short sleeves. Collar, cuffs and patch pocket in black and white, blue and white, also mauve and white material. Plain tailored waists in fancy stripes, have detachable collars, long sleeves and link cuffs, fastening through box pleat down front.

AT 35c—A variety of Waists, values from 65c to \$1.00, in many handsome styles, including waists with neatly embroidered and tucked fronts. High necks and three-quarter sleeves. Others plain tailored and Peter Pan styles, with plain white collars and short sleeves.

\$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35 Dresses for \$13.75, Friday

ONE-PIECE DRESSES, IN MULLS, NETS, LAWNS AND MARQUISSETTES, AT \$13.75

You can have your choice from a selection of Dresses that are as handsome as even the most expectant person could demand at this price. This line includes many very fine examples of eyelet and solid embroidery in white and some in colors, have high or Dutch necks, long or short sleeves according to your individual taste.

BEAUTIFUL ONE-PIECE DRESSES IN FOULARDS, TAFETAS AND PONGEES, AT \$13.75

These are all in the one-piece styles and are the very latest notions on the market, beautifully made and trimmed, and are worth far more than we are now asking for them. They come in a variety of patterns and colors of material, also in many handsome styles, but mostly with plain silk girdles, round or Dutch yokes, with high collars of all-over embroidered net, peasant sleeves, and skirts fashionably cut in plain gored styles.

Summer Coats up to \$25, for \$7.50

This line includes cream serges, white linens, pale blue reps and brown Holland linen, in a variety of new and dressy styles. Some are handsomely braided, while others are strictly plain tailored, or have collars and cuffs faced with daintily colored reps. They are all full length coats, with shawl or sailor collars, and chiefly with the popular three-button fastening.

White Mull Dresses up to \$15, for \$7.50

These come in a very wide and varied range of styles, including many very effective models in all-over eyelet embroideries, with Dutch or high necks and peasant sleeves. The skirts are in the fashionable plain gored style, with gores joined with rows of lace insertion. Some are in the high-waisted styles with skirts made of deep embroidery.

Friday, in the Men's Furnishing Department

Print Negligee Shirts, with 3in. laundered cuffs and laundered collar band. Have pleated fronts and are cut coat style, full size body. Colors black and white, blue and white, mauve and white, also in fancy stripes and sprays. Regular value \$1.50 and \$1.25. Friday, to clear, each **95c**

Print Negligee Shirts, with laundered collar band and laundered cuffs. Generous width in the body, have fine pleated fronts and may be had in the following colors: Black and white, mauve and white, blue and white, also fancy stripes. All sizes. Regular value, \$1.00 and \$1.25. All to be cleared out on Friday at, each **65c**

Negligee Shirts, in white only, have fancy mercerized bosoms, starched collar band and three-inch laundered cuffs. These shirts have a generous width in the body and may be had in all sizes. Regular value \$1.00. Special Sale Price, each **65c**

About 20 dozen Men's Shirts, negligee style with starched collar band and short starched band cuff, in fancy stripes, spots and checks. Sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½ and 16, mostly 14, 14 1-2 and 16. This will be the last sale of this class of shirts at 35c this season. Shop early if you want them—they are our regular 75c values on sale Friday at, each **35c**

Cotton Shirts and Drawers for men. They are medium weight, elastic rib, colors grey and natural, small and medium sizes only. Regular value 35c per garment, Friday **25c**

Men's Ties. About 200 dozen silk four-in-hand ties, knots, straps and bows, in a great assortment of light and dark fancy stripes and plain colors to choose from. All to be cleared at, each **25c**

Children's Dresses at \$1.00

On the second floor you will find a very choice selection of light weight summer dresses for children from 1 to 12 years old. They are all well made from strong fabrics, in colors that will launder well and are made in very neat styles. You can have your choice from a large selection—not one of them is worth less than \$1.50, and many are valued at \$2.00 each, but all must be sold at, each **\$1.00**

Clearance Sale of Muslins, Friday

We are determined to clean out the remainder of our stock of Summer Muslins on Friday next, and have now marked them down to less than one-third of their original prices. Values up to 50c per yard, in a variety of colors and designs will all be cleaned out at, per yard **15c**

Useful Articles from Hardware Section

Floor Brooms, in very useful sizes and splendid wearing quality, well bound and finished with strong varnished handles. Each **75c**

Heather Sink Scrubs are a kitchen necessity and are priced to meet all classes, each **25c**

Bannister Brushes, a splendid line at, each **5c**

Bannister Brushes, with white bristles, very superior quality. Each **50c**

Window Brushes, complete with handle, each **75c**

Remnants of Silks and Dress Goods at Clearance Prices

Owing to the enormous cutting of piece goods during the last three weeks, we are left with a large quantity of remnants on our hands. It is necessary to clean this lot out rapidly in order to make room for our fall and winter goods, and if price cutting will clean them out, Friday should see the last piece leaving the store. You will find an endless variety of materials and colors, all the most popular this season, marked at prices far below their actual cost.

One Big Round of Bargains, in the Men's Clothing Section, Friday

Men's Suits, in fine finished worsted and tweeds, well tailored and trimmed in all the latest styles and patterns. Regular \$20.00, \$22.50. Friday **\$14.75**

Men's Suits, in tweeds and serges, of two and three-piece suits, in single-breasted, long lapel styles. Regular values \$12.50. Friday Special **\$7.75**

Clearing Out of All Straw Hats, in Boater Snap Brims and Fedora shapes. All up to \$3.00. Friday **\$1.50**
Up to \$2.00. Friday **\$1.00**

Broken Lines in Men's and Youths' Suits, in tweeds and serges. Values up to \$10.00. Friday Clearing Price **\$4.75**

Men's Flannel Pants in stripes. In sizes from 31 to 44. Owing to the late arrival of these goods we have lost sight of the cost, and are putting them on sale Friday at **\$1.25**

Clearing Lines of Summer Vests, in fancy ducks and cashmeres, in fancy stripes, overchecks and dots. Values up to \$3.50 for **\$1.75**
Values up to \$2.00 for **\$1.25**

Further Reductions On All Boys' Clothing, Friday

Boys' Wash Suits, in finest crashes, piques, gingham and fancy ducks, in all shades and patterns. In Buster, Russian and Sailor styles. All values from \$2.00 to \$3.75. Friday at **\$1.50**
All values up to \$1.50. Friday Sale, **75c**
Regular 75c. Friday **35c**

Boys' Blouses, in broken sizes, in fancy ducks, gingham and prints. Values up to \$1.00. Friday **50c**

All Boys' Fancy Duck and Cotton Hats, in various styles and patterns. Values up to \$1.00. Friday **50c**

Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk Suits, in strong Canadian tweeds, some with straight pants and some have bloomer pants. Friday **\$2.25**

A Shipment of Boys' Sailor Suits in regulation serges. Suits from \$4.50 to **\$1.75**

Boys' Knickers in blue serge, English style. Prices \$2.00 to **75c**

Thousands of Yards of Dress Goods and Silks, Greatly

Reduced

FOULARDS, MESSALINES, ETC., 49c
1000 Yards Foularde, Messalines, Paisleys, etc., in all the dainty summer colorings. They run in width 20 to 34in. Most of them are in dress patterns only. So if you want a choice you will have to be here early. July Sale Price, per yard **49c**

EVENING DRESS GOODS, 75c
This group comprises about 1500 yards of all the latest weaves in Evening Dress Goods—Voiles, Eoleans, Stripe Voiles, Marquissettes, Crepe de Chines, etc. The shades are pink, sky, maize, apricot, old rose, Copenhagen, Alice and cream. 44 and 46in. wide. July Sale Price **75c**

NAVY COATING SERGE, 45c
20 Pieces All-Wool Coating Serge, in navy only, an everyday need for children's wear, bathing suits, etc. You can't beat it, as it is guaranteed to hold its color even with the severe test of salt water, and you can't buy this cloth anywhere in the trade at less than 75c. Spencer's price for July Sale only, per yard **45c**

BONNET'S BLACK MESSALINES, 65c
A silk too well known for us to take up space in a lengthy description. It is up to this maker's high standard. Comes in black only, 21in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **65c**

BONNET'S BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 75c
This silk is made by the famous French manufacturer, and is guaranteed to wear, and if you are looking for a nice black silk waist or dress, you couldn't beat this in a hundred yards. 21in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **75c**

65c to 75c FANCY DRESS GOODS, 39c
2000 Yards Plain and Fancy Dress Goods—Poplins, Diagonals, Bengalines, Lustrés, etc. Colors: Navy, Copenhagen, saxe, tan, tobacco, taupe, slate, reseda, myrtle, moss, cardinal and black. 40 to 44in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **39c**

\$1.00 to \$1.25 DRESS GOODS, 75c
This line comprises about 1000 yards of the most dependable goods in our large stock. They come in such well known weaves as Whipcords, Biarritz, Satin Cloths, Poplins, Bengalines, Serges, etc., and all the most desirable shades used this season. If you are looking forward to future needs it will pay you to see this line. They run 44 to 46in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **75c**

PEAU DE SOIE, 69c
This silk is fully worth \$1.00 a yard. It's wearing qualities are guaranteed. Comes in the following fine range of shades: Tuscan, moss, nut brown, tobacco, myrtle, sky, navy, Copenhagen, Alice, turquoise, lavender, cardinal rose, coral, navy, pearl, marine, white and cream. 22in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **69c**

\$1.35 TO \$2.00 DRESS GOODS, 95c
This group includes Dress Goods of the highest character—Alexandra Cloths, Broadcloths, Biarritz, Poplins, Voiles, Suitings, etc. The colors are: Fawn, castor Brown, tan, mustard, pearl, taupe, reseda, myrtle, Copenhagen, saxe, light navy, dark navy, king's blue, etc. All in high-class tailoring cloths, in serviceable colorings. 46 to 54in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **95c**

Bargains in Women's and Children's Hosiery

Lisle Hose, in plain colors, including green, pink, mauve, grey, blue, tan, champagne, gold and black. Regular value 50c a pair. Friday **25c**

Fancy Colored Hose, in spots, stripes and floral designs. Various colors, stainless dyes, full fashioned. Regular 50c. Sale price, per pair **25c**

Lisle Hose, in black and a variety of colors. Full fashioned, double heel and toe. Values 35c per pair. Sale price, 3 pairs for **50c**

Indestructo Queen Quality Hose—Cannot-tear Lisle Hose, in a large range of shades, and made of good quality lisle. Regular 50c pair. Sale price, per pair **25c**

Ribbed Cotton Hose for Misses and Children. All sizes, to be had in black only. Per pair **35c**

Embroidered Lisle Hose, gauze weight for summer wear. Full fashioned, durable, fast dye, embroidered in colored silks. Regular value 75c. Sale price, per pair **50c**

900 Pair Lisle Hose, full fashioned and in all colors. Regular values, 50c a pair. Friday **25c**

Japanese Sun Blinds

Do you wish to make your veranda or porch more comfortable? If so fit it up with a Japanese Sun Blind and you will be pleased with the result. They do not exclude the light, but simply protect you from the sun's hot rays, making your afternoon's rest more enjoyable and helps materially to keep your rooms cool and fresh. You can have your choice from blinds in natural colored bamboo or stained dark green in the following sizes and very low prices.

Size 6x8, natural **95c**
Size 8x8, natural **\$1.25**
Size 8x8, dyed green **\$1.75**
Size 10x8, dyed green **\$2.25**

Big Bargains on the Main Floor, for Friday's Selling

TEN WINDOWS ON BROAD STREET ARE BEING GIVEN UP TO THE DISPLAY OF THIS SPECIAL PURCHASE

1,000 Yards Allover Lace Insertion and wide lace, in cream, white and ecru. Regular values up to 50c per yard, Friday **10c**

500 Yards Wide Embroidery, admirably suited for corset covers. Values to 65c, Friday **25c**

1,500 Yards Oriental Lace and Insertion, in ecru, cream, black and white, both narrow and wide widths, in many beautiful designs. Values to 65c, Friday, per yard **25c**

2,500 Yards Wide Embroidery Flouncing, in an assortment of dainty designs. Values to \$1.50, Friday, per yard **65c**

1,000 Yards Allover Tucked Net, suitable for making waists, in white only. Values to 75c per yard, Friday **25c**

100 dozen Handkerchiefs for Children, in plain and fancy styles, also hemstitched, value, \$1.00 per dozen, Friday **50c**

3,000 Yards Pure Linen Lace and insertion in all widths. Values to \$3.00 dozen. Friday, per dozen yards **75c**

Men's Boots and Shoes, Values to \$6, for \$3.50

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—VALUES UP TO \$3.50 DURING JULY SALE

Men's Lace or Button Boots, made from best quality patent colt, in many styles and shapes. Regular \$5 to \$6 per pair. All sizes. Price **\$3.50**

Button and Lace Boots, in black calfskin, beautiful models, regular \$5. To be sold at **\$3.50**

Lace Boots, in tan Russia calf, finest oak bark tanned soles and all the latest lasts. Regular \$5. Per pair **\$3.50**

Men's Oxford Ties, in black, patent colt, gunmetal, tan Russia, etc. Regular \$5. Price, per pair **\$3.50**

David Spencer, Limited

Struggle Over Week — No Senate's Act

OPPOSITION

Appearances Election in Hold Course

OTTAWA, July 25.—Action today by Senate on the request of the government stronger position, that it will not breaking the present question in the G. The leaders of the to see no change to assert that they wuster against a m argue, is the ent to dissolution of the Mother Country. Under parliament jority cannot force fution of this kin can delay a vote, viding speakers to bate, and this line continued when ples next week, it A dissolution of appeal to the co election, with recip is the only course and it is expected ter, who conered the cabinet today, of the first opp about dissolution, fortnight. Thirty days will the election mach voting therefore ce ti October. If the Liberals their present ad the new parliame be sure to enact the first of the ye

ALASKA F

Much Damage Done Haines, Which Time

JUNEAU, Alaska broke out Wednesday heavy spruce and Haines, 35 miles and was not subdu ty acres of forest 180,000 feet of loax timber and the Ad time the fire appr mble of Haines. The entire garr H. Seward, under Cornelius Gardner fought for two d with the citizens flames. Rain which material assistance fire. Commissioner of ice Dept. and \$600 in stamping men are still at v ing forest. Specta of the general la, the fight again in the national fo

WORLD

International Inst Issues Monthly

ROME, July 25.—port of the Inter Agriculture issued lowing estimate: wheat in Spain, Hungary, 47,223, Roumania, 32,234, 100,596,000. In Spain the c quintal and rye The condition of satisfactory excep The cotton crop condition in Egypt The producing isphere: Wheat, 107.7; oats, 101.9

Texas Vote

DALLAS, Tex received by the o'clock this (Sh total of 208,092 tion, and 207,461 jority of 631 for the election in the Earlier estimates small.

Paris

MONTREAL, Oxava, a Pole, who yells in an unc refused admittan hospital because the case as drun up in the cells shortly after b General hospital