

The Semi-Weekly Commercial

VOL. L. NO. 459.

VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1911.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRACTICAL USE OF AEROPLANE

Season's Events in France Expected to Illustrate Great Advance Made in Aviation in Recent Years.

MACHINES MADE TO CARRY PASSENGERS

Flights from Paris to Madrid, Paris to Turin and Paris to London and Return Will Be Test for Experts.

PARIS, May 20.—The one thing to be deduced from the principal events for the approaching aeroplane season is that the day of the "circus" meeting has gone not to return. Public and aviator alike are tired of circling around the necks of an aerodrome. The timid flutters of two years ago have been succeeded by long rambles from town to town. The practical application of the aeroplane is in sight, for machines have been constructed capable of carrying ten or twelve passengers.

A dozen schools in France are turning out pilots every day to add to the list of more than two hundred on the registers of the Aeronautical Federation. To provide a field for the ambition of these young birds, three great races have been arranged.

The first in date, and possibly also in difficulty, is that organized by the Petit Parisien, from Paris to Madrid, starting May 21. The journey has been divided into three stages—Paris to Angoulême, Angoulême to St. Sebastian, and St. Sebastian to Madrid.

The first and second stages seem quite easy. The real danger lies in the third stage, from St. Sebastian to Madrid. Aviators have to pass across the Pyrenees, a distance of sixty or eighty kilometers over mountains nearly 4000 feet high. This race is endowed by the Petit Parisien with a purse of \$2,000 to the winner.

In addition the Spanish Aero Club gives prizes of \$10,000. Twenty machines have been entered, the star flyer and prime favorite being Vendries, who made such remarkable speed from Pau to Paris last month.

Other competitors are Bobba, Divetain, the Prince de Nissole, Pierre Barrillon, Frank Barra, Le Lasseur de Ramsay, Americo and Train. The second big event is the Paris to Rome and Turin flight scheduled for May 28. The prizes will total \$100,000.

June will see the European circuit race from Paris to London and return. The flight will be begun on June 4 and will aggregate \$50,000 and already have attracted many entries.

Premier and Minister Injured.
ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, France, May 21.—Premier Monis and Henri Maurice Berteaux, minister of war in the Monis cabinet, were both seriously injured this morning by a falling aeroplane while watching the start of the Paris-Madrid flying race.

M. Berteaux has long been interested in the science of aviation. As long ago as 1905 he made a trip in the Levaduy military balloon.

ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, May 21. Minister Berteaux died within two hours after his injuries were received.

PRaises SCOUT LAW

LONDON, May 20.—Addressing the Leicester Brigade of Boy Scouts, Lord Belper said: "The more I know of the scout organization the more admirable I think it is, and the more fully persuaded I am that it should appeal strongly to every father and mother who desire to bring up their sons well. It breaks down class prejudice, promotes comradeship, discipline, resourcefulness, self-reliance, and sympathy; its ideals are the highest—Christianity and patriotism; and later, when these scouts are grown up, what prouder title can they each aspire to than to be known as a true man and true patriot? That is what they are all now learning to become. The scout masters who have gone through the hard work of making this movement so successful, must be well pleased with the result of their labors when they see these smart lads around them and consider their ever-increasing numbers and their improved moral, mental and physical condition. And you scouts, I feel sure already realize the benefits you have received by being members of this national association. There is one thought I would like to impress upon you: 'Once a scout always a scout.' You will find scout law and scout training very useful throughout life, so never allow scouting to be looked upon as a game that is over. Keep it going as long as you are alive, as boy, as man, help it by all the means that lie in your power. And when we have a million men and boys, as I hope we shall have, imbued with the spirit of scouts, our nation will be proud of its manhood."

VANCOUVER BOY KILLED

Dog Bolls Over Little Son of Mr. A. E. Leet, Chairman of Board of Park Commissioners, while Rolling a Medium Sized Log down the Slope at Kitsilano Beach, was Drawn in the Path of the Moving Timber and had his Head so Badly Crushed that he Died in the Hospital a Few Hours Later. The Accident Occurred in the Presence of the Father who made an Effort to save the lad, but the Sweater which the Victim wore gave way when he Grasped it before the Boy could be Pulled out of Danger.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—The seven-year-old son of Mr. A. E. Leet, chairman of the board of park commissioners, while rolling a medium sized log down the slope at Kitsilano Beach, was drawn in the path of the moving timber and had his head so badly crushed that he died in the hospital a few hours later. The accident occurred in the presence of the father who made an effort to save the lad, but the sweater which the victim wore gave way when he grasped it before the boy could be pulled out of danger.

New Brunswick Woods Ablaze.
FREDERICTON, N. B., May 20.—The forest fire situation in Carleton county has assumed a serious aspect. The flames have already burned over a district fifteen miles long and more than a mile wide.

Bad Case of Widow.
VANCOUVER, May 20.—A pathetic human interest story came to light here yesterday when the Children's Aid Society of this city gathered in seven youngsters, all members of one family, ranging in ages from twenty-two months to nine years. The mother, who is a widow of a Cranbrook rancher, arrived in the city a few days ago, she had refused previous offers of the Society to take the children, but finally found the struggle too hard and was obliged to give them up. She is now seeking work here.

Second Narrows Bridge.
VANCOUVER, May 20.—Given no unforeseen delays we should be able to make a start on the Second Narrows bridge well within two months' time," today said Reeve McNaught of North Vancouver municipality, who returned last night from his successful mission to Ottawa in connection with the securing of a Dominion government grant toward the erection of the bridge. Reeve McNaught stated today that it had been settled in Ottawa that the authorities would give a grant of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 for the bridge. The money would go first to the V. W. & Y. company and then from that concern to the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company.

Still Hot in Ohio.
CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—Cleveland and Northern Ohio suffered another day of record-breaking heat for this time of year today. There were five prostrations and increased mortality among babies.

Damage at Joliet.
JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—Wind and hail did many thousands of dollars of damage in Joliet and Will county today. Rockdale, a suburb, was the centre of a small tornado. Several brick and frame houses were demolished and orchards and crops were partly destroyed. One man was killed by a broken trolley wire.

Wish to Avoid Further Mutinies.
RIO JANEIRO, May 20.—The Rio Janeiro newspapers publish a story alleging the deportation from Brazil by the order of the government of seven hundred men, including mutineers and criminals, on board the steamer Satellite. As a result, Barbosa Lima, a member of the opposition, today asked for an explanation in the chamber of deputies, and the brother of President Fomsea, leader of the government, promised that the president would make an explanation later. According to the story, the Satellite left Rio Janeiro on December 26 last with seven hundred men condemned to deportation.

Seal Withdraws Charges.
SEATTLE, Wash., May 20.—Former Mayor Hiram C. Gill sent a communication to the grievance committee of the Bar association today withdrawing the charges filed by him several weeks ago against Superior Court Judge Wilson R. Gay. In his communication Mr. Gill assumed all responsibility for the withdrawal of the charges, which alleged misconduct on the part of Judge Gay, and asked that the entire matter be dropped.

Mr. F. M. Hillis, C.E., of the engineering forces of the Canadian Northern Pacific, has arrived here from Chilliwack to join the company's island corps in the field.

EXCESSIVE MORTALITY AMONG THE LITTLE ONES IN CHICAGO DURING RECENT UNSEASONABLE HOT SPELL.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Fifty-three babies under one year old and most of them only a few weeks old, died during the four days of extreme heat, from May 15 to May 19, inclusive.

The mortuary records show that the babies died almost as rapidly as they came. Unseasonable heat, spoiled milk, bad ventilation and improper care were given by physicians as causes of death.

The police today also announced that nearly a score of children, boys and girls, from 10 to 14 years old, had been reported missing during the hot days. The police believe many of them have wandered from the city.

Light showers in the afternoon and a heavy electrical storm before sundown brought to an end today to the week of burning hot weather which has prostrated citizens in numbers previously unthought of at this time of the year. In addition, the electrical storm wrought havoc in telephone and telegraph wires.

The first trouble to electrical wires was reported not many miles from Chicago, north and west, but later wires in the city were downed, interfering with the distribution of power. The disturbance was most serious across the north central states toward the Atlantic seaboard.

Fire in Mining Town.
PORCUPINE, Ont., May 20.—Fire is raging here. The school, the Temperance and Northern Ontario Railway hospital have been destroyed, and many residences are in danger. Pottsville, South Porcupine and Pearl Lake are also fighting fires.

Multi-Millionaire Visiting Victoria.
Mr. J. A. Humbird, Partner of Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Has Unbounded Faith in B. C. Lumber Industry.

A notable millionaire guest in the city at present is Mr. John A. Humbird, of Minneapolis, who, with Mrs. Humbird is making what he looks upon as his annual pilgrimage to British Columbia. Mr. Humbird is the partner of Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, also of Minneapolis, their firm being the largest owners of timber limits in the world, and its holdings being in half a dozen states of the union, and also in this province. Mr. Humbird and his partner are owners of the big plant of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Chemainus on this island, where they have some of the largest and best berths of timber remaining on the coast. They own, too, the famous potash sawmill at Sandpoint, Idaho, described as the largest plant of its kind in existence, its only rival being the mill of the Canadian Western Lumber company at Fraser Mills, near New Westminster. Mr. Humbird will spend a few days at Chemainus during his visit here. He and Mrs. Humbird are expected to leave for Sandpoint for forty half games, won from the Sawyer Smith team whose score was 22,445.

Winnipeg's Bonds.
WINNIPEG, May 20.—Much comment was made here today on the poor reception of Winnipeg's loan met with in London. The issue was of nine hundred thousand pounds, the underwriters having to take 78 per cent. The public only subscribed 23 per cent. The market for this class of securities, to which Winnipeg's issue belongs has been quiet for some time. A short time ago an issue of a million dollars was made by Vancouver at 100-1-3 for identically the same class of stock as Winnipeg, but the underwriters had to take most of it.

Will Train at Headquarters.
NELSON, B. C., May 20.—A. S. Good- eve, M. P., has wired to William Irvine, president of the District Conservative association, stating that Sir Frederick Borden has wired Colonel Wadmore, D. O. C. Victoria, that the 102nd Regiment will train at its headquarters this year.

Winnipeg Sky-scrapers.
WINNIPEG, May 20.—Five ten-story or higher buildings were announced this week to be built here this summer, the Sterling Bank, the Peter Lyall block, the Confederation Life, the Union Trust, and the Builders' Exchange.

Decadent Times.
PARIS, May 20.—M. Lefort, president of the Academy of Dancing Masters, says that dancing has fallen in decadent times. He attributes this to the lack of education on the part of many dancing masters, and says: "Every one who takes dancing seriously and is as worthy of being taken seriously as anything else—ought to have a sound knowledge of drawing, anatomy, and music. Drawing is the basis of choreographical productions, music serves to make each step concord with the other, and anatomy helps to teach the perfection of bodily attitudes."

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Madero rode from his quarters accompanied by his cabinet and ascended the steps of a monument of Benito Juarez. As the leader appeared above the crowd, he was greeted by shouts of "our next president."

Orozco and Villa appeared beside Madero and were greeted by their fellows. Tri-colored ribbons were displayed by the soldiers, who were massed in a semi-circle about the base of the monument. In the group was a twelve-year-old boy, who was officially credited with having been in eleven battles and skirmishes.

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"Many of you personally have felt the bitter sufferings of fighting. You have gone hungry, have marched hundreds of miles over the hot deserts, often without water or sleep. You have snuffed the smoke of battle and some of you have had occasion to contemplate death.

"But, my soldiers, it has been a just war. All of the suffering that has been caused is as nothing to the suffering which the result of this war will prevent. It was war against tyranny, its fruit is liberty.

"My soldiers, I bid you farewell. It is sad to see you go but you may leave with lighter hearts than when you came.

"In a week or so I shall leave for Mexico City to make permanent peace which follows our triumph here. When peace is finally secure, you will have the privilege of leaving the army if you like. There will be no conscription. The army which in the future will uphold the liberty guaranteed by the constitution of Mexico will be composed of soldiers who will join it from choice and who will receive good pay.

"Many things are yet to be done before the principles for which we fought are within our grasp. We are going to have free elections. We are going to have education along the lines which will give our people the democratic system of free thought and acts that was in the minds of the liberators of our country.

"Soldiers, goodbye. You have fought bravely. See that in your homes and in peaceful pursuits with your fellow citizens you are as brave and loyal as you have been in war with me."

Peace Negotiations.
Late this afternoon Francisco I. Madero, Jr., received a telegram from President Diaz suggesting that some person in whom the former had confidence be sent to Mexico City to treat with Senor De La Parra concerning the terms of peace. Senor Madero decided to appoint Alfredo Robles Dominguez, who is expected to arrive in the capital tomorrow. Senor Dominguez will handle only secondary points.

Judge Carbajal expects to leave here tomorrow for San Antonio and will return in a few days to his home in Mexico City.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

KILLS SCHOOLMATE

Tragedy Results From Handling of Loaded Revolver by Young Girl at Breakfast.

BREMERTON, Wash., May 20.—Little Gertrude Acton lies at her home sobbing as if her heart would break because she shot and killed her schoolmate, Essie Baldwin. During the absence of her mother, Essie invited Gertrude, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Y. J. Acton, of this city, to spend the afternoon at her house.

While Essie, aged 15, was searching through a bureau drawer for something to play with she discovered a revolver. She tossed it on the bed and continued her search. The Acton girl picked up the weapon and pulled the hammer once. She then looked into the chamber, and seeing no cartridges, decided it was empty. She advanced toward her playmate, pulling the trigger.

"Essie cried: 'I am shot,' and leaned against Gertrude for support. The latter led her into the open air and allowed her to sit down on the back porch.

"I am going away now, Gertrude, kiss me," murmured the dying girl as her arms encircled the neck of her little playmate, and she became unconscious.

Gertrude rushed to the telephone and summoned a doctor, but Essie died in few seconds after his arrival. A bullet had passed through her body close to the heart.

The girls were classmates and both had received the good news yesterday that they had passed the eighth grade examinations, qualifying them to enter the high school.

The dead girl is 15 years old, and Gertrude is nearly a year her junior.

The tragedy occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Baldwin, parents of Essie, at 546 Sixth street, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Baldwin was in Seattle at the time.

The grief-stricken father went at once to Seattle to inform in person the mother of the unfortunate girl.

WILL TRAIN AT HEADQUARTERS

Nelson Militia Corps Relieved From Embarrassing Order by Minister on Intercession of Mr. Goodeve.

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This brings to a happy end the controversy between the local officers and Colonel Wadmore owing to the order of the latter that the 102nd must go into camp at Kamloops in June, although the regiment had hitherto had rated as a city corps. Sir Frederick was previously approached by the local Liberal executive and the member for Nanaimo without success.

Mr. Goodeve's wire announcing that the minister of militia had stepped in at his request was received here with acclamation, as the situation has been that the regiment either went to Kamloops or to jail. It is considered that the disbandment of the regiment has been prevented at the last moment.

Ambassador Hill.
BERLIN, May 20.—David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador, has arrived here. The ambassador said that contrary to intimations from the German foreign office, he was not the bearer of the name of his successor, of which he was ignorant.

SITE SELECTED FOR STEEL PLANT

Mr. Owen, Representing English Capitalists, Says Industry Will Be Established on Bank of Pitt River.

GROUND ADJACENT TO C. P. R. YARDS

Construction to be Undertaken as Soon as Plans are Ready—Furnaces and Rolling Mills Proposed.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—Announcement of the location of a proposed steel plant at Pitt Meadows was made today by Mr. W. Owen, M.E., of London, Eng. The site will be on a 200-acre tract on the east bank of the Pitt river, just north of the C.P.R. bridge and directly across the river from the two-mile strip recently purchased by the C.P.R. for shops and railway yards. Mr. Owen visited British Columbia last year in connection with the same project. He has been here for the past two months looking over the field.

"I have just acquired, on behalf of British capitalists identified with the steel industry, a 200-acre site for a similar enterprise on the Pitt river, with a frontage of 2000 feet on the east bank. It is an ideal location and will be even better if the proposed canal from the river to Burrard Inlet is ever built," said Mr. Owen to a representative of The Colonist at the Hotel Vancouver.

"Iron ore will be conveyed in scows up the Fraser and Pitt rivers to the plant, whose construction will be undertaken just as soon as engineers lay out the ground and locate the position of the various buildings. We shall install blast furnaces, open hearths, rolling mills and great rolling mills. The capacity will be 1,000 tons a day, with an estimated annual output of 250,000 tons of finished product."

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"Many of you personally have felt the bitter sufferings of fighting. You have gone hungry, have marched hundreds of miles over the hot deserts, often without water or sleep. You have snuffed the smoke of battle and some of you have had occasion to contemplate death.

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CHINA'S ADVANCE

Loan for Railway Building Is Increased to Fifty Millions to Provide Trunk Lines.

PEKING, May 20.—The Hukwang loan for the construction of railroads in the province of Hunan and Hupui was signed here today by the representatives of the British, American, French and German groups of bankers. Besides providing for the original amount of \$50,000,000, provision is made in the agreement for an extra \$20,000,000 should that sum be needed for the completion of the project.

Bankers here are of the opinion that the Hukwang loan is the most important financial transaction ever signed in China. It provides for the construction of 1000 miles of railroads in Hunan and Hupui and the loan is secured by revenues of those provinces, which, in case of default, may be administered by the marine customs.

The loan contract has been materially enlarged in the last fortnight as the result of the announcement that the government intends to relieve the provinces of control of all trunk line projects and would construct immense trunk lines throughout the empire. This accounts for the provisional increase of the loan to \$50,000,000.

The loan is at 95 and will run for forty years at five per cent. Three years are allowed for construction, excepting for the mountainous I-Chang-Kwei section, where there are many engineering difficulties.

Germany and Arbitration.
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"In a week or so I shall leave for Mexico City to make permanent peace which follows our triumph here. When peace is finally secure, you will have the privilege of leaving the army if you like. There will be no conscription. The army which in the future will uphold the liberty guaranteed by the constitution of Mexico will be composed of soldiers who will join it from choice and who will receive good pay.

"Many things are yet to be done before the principles for which we fought are within our grasp. We are going to have free elections. We are going to have education along the lines which will give our people the democratic system of free thought and acts that was in the minds of the liberators of our country.

"Soldiers, goodbye. You have fought bravely. See that in your homes and in peaceful pursuits with your fellow citizens you are as brave and loyal as you have been in war with me."

Peace Negotiations.
Late this afternoon Francisco I. Madero, Jr., received a telegram from President Diaz suggesting that some person in whom the former had confidence be sent to Mexico City to treat with Senor De La Parra concerning the terms of peace. Senor Madero decided to appoint Alfredo Robles Dominguez

U. C. T. CONVENTION WAS A SUCCESS

Visiting Travelers, After a Day Full of Pleasure, Concluded Their Short Stay With Fete at Gorge Park.

The commercial travelers have come and gone. Last night the annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers association, which was held in Victoria this year, was brought to a conclusion and the majority of the delegates have dispersed to their homes in Washington, Oregon, and different sections of British Columbia. Tomorrow morning most of these general knights of the grip, who on Friday and Saturday, were the guests of Victoria and who made the city gay with the exuberance of their spirits, will again be on the road. The visitors, or at least many of them, were heard to say before leaving that their short stay in Victoria was thoroughly enjoyed and that the convention of 1911 will long remain a pleasant recollection.

Yesterday morning the travelers were up and about bright and early and before 10 o'clock had lined up at the Knights of Pythias hall, from which point a parade was started which circled through the city's chief streets and everywhere attracted crowds of amused spectators. The Fifth Regiment band headed the procession, with short stops in front of the two newspaper offices and the principal business establishments for the purpose of serenading the occupants. First in the line were the Bagmen of Bagdad, the dignitaries of the various councils, attired in strikingly fantastic costumes. Then came the delegates from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Everett, Bellingham and Victoria. One of the features were the representatives from Tacoma who wore long light blue ulsters and carried grips, on which they set while the band, in their behalf, paid respects to different Victoria establishments. The parade dispersed at parliament square where pictures were taken.

Automobile Tour.

After this the ladies of the party were taken on a tour of the city by automobile. They were shown the various adjacent resorts or as many as possible in the short time at their disposal before lunch. If their comments are any criterion they were thoroughly appreciative of the courtesy.

The finale of the convention came in the evening when the party, wearing a U. C. T. badge, augmented by a large crowd of local pleasure seekers, went to the Gorge Park. That place of beauty, rendered the more charming because of the exceptionally mild and summery weather, was turned over to the visitors. It was theirs for the time being and, realizing this, they made themselves thoroughly at home. The attendants at the Japanese gardens were kept busy supplying the wants of the travelers. As while the latter were entertained by a splendid musical programme rendered by the park's orchestra. Also there were moving pictures for those who wished to stay and watch. Boats and canoes were requisitioned by many parties. In short the resort took on that spirit of animation which is not usually apparent there for at least a month from the present date.

That the visitors enjoyed themselves no one who was at the Gorge can doubt. The local council is to be congratulated on the able and hospitable manner in which they did the honors of hosts to the one thousand strangers who called Victoria home for two days.

Yesterday morning Grand Councillor Somers, of Spokane, and Messrs. Holson, of Portland, and Beebe, of Tacoma, judged those store windows which had been adorned in the colors of the order in performance with the conditions of a competition which has already been outlined in these columns. The results followed:

First, D. Spencer & Co., \$25, donated by the Canadian Rubber Co.; second, Ross & Co., \$10; special mention, Hammond shoe store, Fitzpatrick & Connell, Campbell's ladies clothing store, Colbert Plumbing Co., Tucson Electric Supply Co., Weller Bros. and the Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent store.

Orchard Stoves in C.—It may seem to the casual reader obviously a joke for one to speak of protecting apple trees from the nip of the frost king, but by means of little individual stoves, this is just what advanced orchard science is doing—and doing successfully, as the results of experiments in the Armstrong district, just reported to the department of agriculture, attest. Messrs. Freeze and Sharpe are in charge of the introduction of the heat-pots, which are placed at the foot of each tree, and in one Armstrong orchard they have upward of a hundred of the tiny stoves at work. As a result during one exceptionally cold day last week, when three degrees of frost was reported, with the trees all in blossom, the one heated orchard came through without mishap—while all its neighbors suffered. The orchard stove is far from a new idea in California, but in British Columbia it is both an innovation and still regarded as a prize discovery by the bucolic humorists.

Empire Georges' Fund.—The Georges of the Empire fund in so far as British Columbia is concerned was officially closed yesterday, and a cheque for the amount of the total subscriptions in this province, \$12,35, will be forthwith transmitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, through His Excellency the Governor-General, to the custodians of the King George Coronation fund at London.

STREET ENDS-AS ASSET FOR CITY

Secretary of Inner Harbor Association Suggests Method by Which Corporation would Get Benefit.

Perpetual maintenance of the various street ends abutting upon the harbour as public spaces at which wharves could be erected and facilities given for communication between various points on the inner harbor, the greater portion of the waterfront of which is now held by private interests, is advocated by Mr. Thomas Sorby, secretary of the Inner Harbor Association.

Mr. Sorby has written to the city council advocating a scheme whereby these street ends might be made to serve the public interest and at the same time be made a source of revenue. He points out that there is a demand for public landing places or wharves as numbers of yachts and other non-mercantile vessels, foreign and coastwise, are continually seeking some place to tie up, and as available wharves are fully occupied with the mercantile traffic pertaining to them, these small vessels, while permitted to tie up to the wharves at a small charge, are more or less of a nuisance to legitimate traffic. There is also a demand for public landing places for outside products of the farm and fisheries as well as other food or commercial enterprises where such can be marketed off to the retailer or consumer.

Suggested Development

Mr. Sorby therefore suggests to the city council that the city should claim all these street ends and develop them for the public convenience not necessarily as Dec commercial wharves but as places where parties may land and discharge cargo at fixed rates, the proceeds to be part of the general revenue of the city. Floats of ample capacity, or, where needed, wharves could be erected. The street ends could be either carried out as solid piers, if water on either side could be secured, or they could be used as docks, in which case the public landing would be at the shore end and adjacent owners could pay rent for water privileges, or facilities, which would add greatly to the value of their properties. These street end piers might be developed as a covered, double-back, recreation and trade pier, as in Philadelphia, with railroad tracks connected with the B. C. Electric Railway system for the receipt and distribution of merchandise.

Mr. Sorby believes that the possibilities of this development are very great and that the facilities so offered might fairly be expected to induce small, independent coastwise trading vessels to make regular landings, and thus encourage and develop trade and minor industries while inducing healthy competition in transportation facilities to the advantage of the producer and consumer.

If the city cannot see its way clear to develop the property it claims to hold, in the public interest Mr. Sorby believes it should encourage the letting of these street ends on moderate terms to such persons as will use them and so help in building up the trade of the city, but the city should not sell the street ends.

SIMILKAMEEN ROADS

Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., Reports His District as Progressive and Prosperous

Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., and Read Superintendent Turner are now making a tour of inspection and inspection of the Princeton section of the Similkameen district, inquiring into the needs of the people, and recommending road and trail improvements and construction wherever needed. The trunk road to connect Alberta with the Pacific coast is of deep concern to the member, and the difficult link to locate and construct lies between Princeton and the west slope of Hope mountains, mostly in his constituency. The five-mile route is being located now by R. H. Parkinson, P.L.S., and will eventually connect with Summerland and Penticton.

Of the roads, trails and bridges in the Similkameen receiving immediate attention the following may be named: Trail to Steamboat, J. Snowden, foreman; Hope trail, S. Spencer; Whipsaw trail, Day and Knight; road to be completed up Tulameen river, to West Princeton colleries; extension of Five-mile road, S. R. Gibson; road to Holmes mountain via Dear Valley, J. Budd; Wolf Creek road, W. A. Davis; and One-mile road, J. Hedley.

Mr. Shatford reports the country progressive and prosperous, due largely to the railway policy of the government. He is building a fine country residence on Lake Skaha, a central part of his constituency, whence he may reach by auto the outlying parts of the Similkameen in a few hours.

Valueless Cheque.—Bernard W. Caten, who came here from England seven years ago to learn to become a farmer, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the police court yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. He gave a valueless cheque to Messrs T. N. Hibben & Co., and secured ten dollars.

Provincial School Inspectors.—With the opening of the autumn term, the public schools of Victoria and Vancouver again will be under the supervision of provincial inspectors, provision having been made in the framing of the last estimates for the restoration of these officers, as stated some weeks ago in these columns. The inspectors will confine themselves strictly to provincial duties, in no way conflicting with or trespassing upon the useful functions of the city superintendents, Messrs. Paul and Argue.

Campbell's

A Galaxy of Summer Outer-Garments

YOUR ASPIRATION—TO BE PERFECTLY GOWNED—ON THE 24TH INST., CAN SO EASILY BE MET HERE. RIGHT AT THE MOMENT WHEN DAME FASHION'S CALL IS LOUDEST WE ARE READY WITH THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER FINERY THAT IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO SHOW.

CHILDREN'S SECTION
The "tots" have by no means been forgotten—on the contrary we have greatly increased our Children's Section.

Cream Serge Suits

Cream Serge Suits and Victoria sunshine go hand in hand. The well dressed woman no matter how many suits she may have, always has at least one cream serge—sometimes more. Whether you desire the perfectly plain model, without any embellishment at all, or the fancy models with blue or black hairline stripes, you will find that "Campbell's" have them—and very conveniently priced.



Linen Coats and Suits

This summer Linen Coats and Suits will enjoy the same popularity as last summer. We doubt if their popularity will ever decline, simply because like the separate wash top-skirts, they are easily laundered. A new shipment in this line has just been unpacked.



The Newest Style Parasols

In every conceivable shade to match your costume.

All Black Parasols, with plain and brocaded moire silk covers, crook or plain flat knobbed handles, \$7.50 to **2.25**

Pongee Silk Parasols, perfectly plain, \$4.75, \$3.75, \$2.90 and **\$2.25**

Parasols, in fancy figured and brocaded silks—tremendous range of these—to match every costume or dress, \$4.75 to **\$1.00**

Brocaded Satin Parasols, in helio, pink, green and white, \$7.50, \$6.50 and **\$5.00**

Black and White—mixed—Parasols, extremely new, \$5.25 to **\$3.75**

Children's Parasols, in fancy cottons and silks, frilled, \$1.25 to **50¢**

Plain Heavy Silk Parasols, in navy, brown, pink, red, helio, sky, green, white and sax blues. Handles in colors to match covers, \$4.75 to **\$1.90**

Exquisite Waists and Blouses

A world wide variety of styles—every one dainty, dainty enough to please the most exacting. Others richly elaborated so as to suit any taste—in fact a waist here to please any fancy, style, want or for any occasion that may arise. A hint of the prices are as follows:

Colored Marquissette Waists over foundation of white lace net, in champagne, green, Copenhagen, navy, black, brown and old rose, kimona sleeves **\$7.50**

Chiffon Blouses, chiffon over cream net, kimona sleeves, in all the newest shades, Price **\$5.75**

Chiffon Waists, black and white stripe over heavy white net, kimona sleeves. Very smart indeed **\$6.90**

Lingerie Waists, in all the most approved styles, all of which are exclusive with us. "Campbell's" \$3.75 to **\$1.25**

\$5.50 TO \$2.50—Shirtwaists in dainty white mull, hand embroidered, with fine tucks and lace insertion.



\$5.75 TO \$6.50—Exquisite Marquissette Waists, hand embroidered, kimona sleeves.

UP FROM \$4.25—Pure Irish Linen Waists, with handsome embroidery, stiff cuffs and detachable collars.

UP FROM \$2.75—Pure Irish Linen Waists, hand embroidered and tucked, stiff cuffs and detachable collars.

\$2.25 TO \$1.25—Splendid range of Lingerie and Tailored Blouses—very exceptional value at the price.

UP FROM \$2.25—Embroidered Linen Shirtwaists in fancy designs and styles.



Hose Section

The Famous Sillette Hose, in black and tan, all sizes, 35¢ per pair, or 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

Ladies' Cotton Hose, in black and tan, white and balbriggan spliced heels and toes fast dye. Per pair **25¢**

Ladies' Plain Lisle Hose in black, tan, sky, pink, white, helio. Per pair, 35¢, or 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

Ladies' Black Lisle Silk Embroidered Hose, in colors, cardinal, sky, white, pink, tan. Pair **50¢**

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, in all shades and sizes. Per pair **65¢**

Special Mention—Ladies' Cotton and Lisle Hose, in extra large sizes. Per pair, 50¢ and **35¢**

Ladies' Penman's Cashmere Hose. Per pair, 50¢ and **35¢**

Special Line of Ladies' Plain Silk Hose, garter tops, lisle soles, in black, sky, tan, grey, pink, navy, mode, helio and green. Special, per pair **\$1.00**

Lingerie Dresses

In looking over our elaborate and comprehensive collection of really beautiful Lingerie Frocks, you will be struck at once by the gracefully correct lines of every individual design from the modestly priced to the most exquisitely finished model. The 24th suggests immediate attention to your summer wardrobe and in making your selection you really cannot spend time more pleasantly than inspecting and comparing our values.



Silk Dresses

These dresses are in light, pretty summer silks—stripe, plain and fancy effects for the most part—in tan, grey, brown, blue, pongee, etc. Some are especially adapted for afternoon and street wear. Others are in more fancy effects—smart dressy little gowns for the matinee or evening wear.

Glove Features

Maggiore Kid Gloves at \$1.50. The best glove value that it is possible for any woman to procure. Two dome fasteners and in all shades. Per pair **\$1.50**

Fowne's Washable Kid Gloves, in white only. Pair **\$1.25**

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, in all shades. Per pair **\$1.25**

Kayser Silk Gloves, extra heavy, in black and white, double tips. Per pair **\$1.25**

Dent's and Fowne's Elbow Length Gloves, in glace kid, black, tan and white. Per pair, \$2.50, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**

Silk Gloves, elbow length, in black, tan, grey, pink, blue and cream. Per pair, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

Kayser Silk Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, double tips, in black, white, grey, champagne, brown and navy. Special, per pair **75¢**



Most Exclusive Styles in Summer Neckwear

Washable Stocks, in plain and fancy vestings, embroidered. Very large range in white and colors, 75¢ to **35¢**

Embroidered Lawn Collars, with jabots exquisitely trimmed, 90¢ to **35¢**

Hand Embroidered Lawn Collars, with embroidered lace jabots, \$1.75 to **\$1.25**

Fancy Collars, in net and laces, trimmed with chiffons and silks, in white, cream and colors. Tremendous range of these from \$2.25 to **50¢**

Jabots, of embroidered lawn, with solid and eyelet embroidery, and lace edges. 'Tis next to impossible to detail our great variety of these. Prices are 90¢, 75¢, 65¢, 50¢ to **35¢**

1008 and 1010 Government Street

The Colonist
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST
One Year \$1.00
To the United States \$2.00

THE U. C. T.

Victoria will today entertain a number of gentlemen who do their share, and it is a great share, in the development of business, and upon whose energy and ability we are all dependent in a large measure for the prosperity which we enjoy.

To our visitors personally The Colonist extends a cordial greeting. It hopes that their brief stay in the city will be pleasant and profitable.

DR. CHARLES HARRIS

Much has been said about the Sheffield Choir and its able leader, Dr. Coward, but the public is not told very much of Dr. Charles Harris, the patriotic enthusiast through whose broad liberality the extraordinary tour of this admirable company of musicians has been made possible.

Perhaps it will not be deemed unfitting for us to suggest, on the eve of the departure of this Choir from Canada for a journey to the land of the Southern Cross, that such disinterested action on the part of Dr. C. Harris deserves some public recognition.

It is perhaps a reflection upon the musical taste of Victorians to draw attention to the fact that the most rapidly applauded number on the programme of the Sheffield Choir on Wednesday evening was a little Irish ballad.

Attention to the fact that the most rapidly applauded number on the programme of the Sheffield Choir on Wednesday evening was a little Irish ballad.

THE CONFERENCE

The London papers, which persist in making trade preference a basic condition of the discussion, at the Imperial Conference, are playing a very unpatriotic part. It is only too apparent that the people of the United Kingdom are not prepared to abandon free trade, and it is as yet an open question how far any of the over-seas Dominions are ready to go in the matter of imperial preference.

Preference is a very easy thing to talk about, but its consummation is a matter of hard business detail, which we fancy the glib, but irresponsible, writers on the London press might find not so easily determined as they think. We believe there is not a Canadian who would not welcome heartily a comprehensive system of inter-imperial preference; but we also think that there is not a Canadian who looks upon such a preference as essential to the unity of the Empire.

This is not an argument against imperial preference. If we are not wiser than our fathers in trade matters we ought to be, and it does not follow that because free trade did not disrupt the Empire, imperial preference is not desirable. The argument is that the Empire will stand whether Britain remains free trade or not. It follows that the Imperial Conference has a great work to do even if it is not in a position to deal with questions affecting inter-imperial trade.

"OUR LOST PROVINCE"

This is the term applied by the Montreal Star to the State of Maine. The article in which the term appears is an argument against reciprocity from the condition of that state, which the Star shows is not enjoying any great degree of prosperity, although it possesses and has always had all the advantages derivable from reciprocity.

The fundamental facts of the case are that not the whole of what is now the State of Maine, but only the northern part of it was in question. The northern and eastern boundaries were in dispute. Their location depended upon the identification of a height of land and a river. The British contention was, substantially, that the height of land was that separating the head waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot and Kennebec, and that the river was what is now known as the St. Croix.

stantially, that the height of land was that separating the head waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot and Kennebec, and that the river was what is now known as the St. Croix. The claim of the United States was that the height of land was between the waters of the St. John and the St. Lawrence, and the river that is now known as the Lepreau. The result of the negotiations was a compromise, the St. John river itself being taken as the boundary on the north and the St. Croix as the boundary on the east.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only surviving member of the Colonial Conference of 1887. Fourteen years bring about many changes. The public spirit exhibited by a number of Victoria gentlemen in providing the needed capital for the establishment of a school for girls in this city that will take a place somewhat similar to that occupied by the University school for boys is to be highly commended.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal has passed a resolution asking for legislation declaring marriage to be purely a civil contract, to be supplemented by religious ceremonies at the option of the contracting parties. The resolution declares that this decision has been reached "with great reluctance."

"Are bank clerks overworked?" asks an eastern contemporary. We are of the opinion that out in this part of the world they are both overworked and underpaid. It is all very well, as our contemporary suggests, to say that the clerks can leave their positions if they do not like them; but it is of interest to the public that the staffs of the banks shall be made up of the best men available for such work, and not of young fellows, who either use their positions as a stepping stone to something else, or are incapable of earning a man's pay at some other business.

There is a discussion going on in Montreal as to whether the cession of Canada by France to Great Britain reserved the right of the French to their own law and language. There is no doubt at all that it did not, as any one can learn by reading the protocols agreed to at Versailles. All that was reserved to the French population was the right to withdraw from the country and take their goods with them; but the French king asked that those who might choose to remain in the country would be permitted to retain their property and to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

ARBITRATION TREATY

Outline of Draft Convention Cabled Home by British and French Ambassadors.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand today cabled their home governments the tentative outline of an arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain and France which was submitted to them by Secretary Knox yesterday.

It is expected that one time is not far distant when both Messrs. Bryce and Jusserand will receive definite instructions to proceed to the negotiation of a convention on the basis of Secretary Knox's suggestions.

Increasing Dividend

WINNIPEG, May 18.—At a meeting of shareholders of Winnipeg Electric yesterday afternoon it was decided to increase the quarterly dividends to three per cent, payable July 1 to shareholders of June 19, or twelve per cent per annum, an increase of two per cent. It is understood, however, in local financial circles, that this increase has been anticipated, and in itself does not explain the sensational movements of this stock during the last few weeks.

University of Hamburg

HAMBURG, May 18.—The senate of the city of Hamburg has passed a resolution recommending that the colonial institute established there some years ago to train men for the colonial service shall be developed into an independent institution. This is regarded as the first official step in the movement to found a university in Hamburg. The city already devotes \$500,000 annually towards the cost of its scientific institutions, and the project evidently is to merge the latter into one university, though this word is as yet avoided. It is suggested that the example of Munster, whose university includes neither a theological nor a medical faculty, might be followed and that these two faculties be added as soon as the university is on a firm footing.

TOURISTS WELCOME HERE
A shop like ours is an attraction for the visitor, and we extend a very cordial invitation to those who may be visiting this city to come in and look over our large and beautiful displays as often as they like.

Quality Tells the Story of a True Bargain

IT'S TIME YOU HAD THAT WEDDING GIFT PICKED OUT. IT'S ONLY A FEW DAYS TILL JUNE. COME TODAY!
A Splendid Stock of Sterling Silver Just Arrived

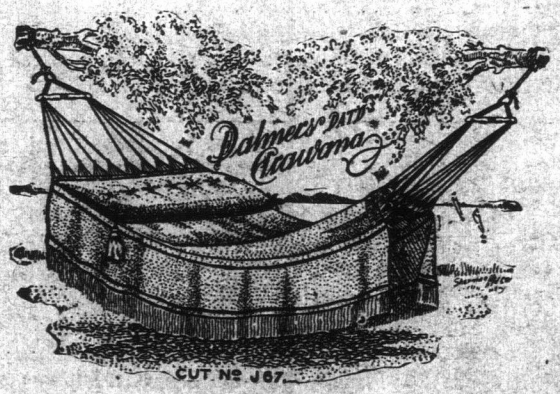
- Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers, from, per pair, \$2.50 to \$1.00
Sterling Silver Pepper Shaker, blue glass, pierced silver, per pair \$3.75
Sterling Silver Salt Cellars, pierced silver with blue lining, per pair \$3.00

Here Are a Few Articles and Prices of Interest

- Tea Sets, from \$15.00
Individual Castors, from \$2.00
Casseroles, from, each \$7.50
Marmalade Dishes, from, each \$3.00

"1847 Rogers Bros." Silver--Best Plate

THE BEST IN SILVER-PLATED FLATWARE FOR TABLE USE--GOOD ASSORTMENT
As far back as 1847 this silverware has been recognized as the leading brand. Ever since that date the name "1847 Rogers Bros." on a silverplate signified that it was the very best quality and stood for reliability, quality and design.



See the Hammocks from \$1.75 Each
We carry a large and exclusive line of Hammocks, and the prices are so very reasonable that there is no reason why every lover of comfort should not enjoy the pleasure of owning one.

VANISHED
Lake Titicaca in and Bolivia at an altitude of 12,000 feet. It has an area of 1,000 square miles, but was formed steadily in size. An elevation is rather chief interest in it on an island and on shore. In and around numerous articles indicating a high degree of those who made silver or copper, and people who manufactured the uses of tin and instruments of iron the fact that a work in the Peruvian dialect, as well as the work in stone, some of this metal was used. Some confusion many people conceivably. Most of us have the remarkable employment before the Spaniards notable nation. It is all the west coast extended indefinitely people were peaceful country in ways which have never rivalled were terraced and in varying in character tropics to those of produced in abundant remarkable roads which buildings testify to its architecture. It is possible the Incas is to be an ancient civilization of the. There is not mention of the rule of the not extend back much of the Norman conquest early Spanish invaders preserved abundant did not profess their origin of the buildings elsewhere or of the other metals or the banks. The civilization to have succeeded a period known duration, and seems to have been a civilization. While it is much to be learned authorities agree that to tell of a past so arduous has been preserved. The character of ship indicates a high buildings are made carefully quarried an type peculiar to the the doorways are all than at the top. This was not universal, so of blocks of stone set that although they are one upon the other, unaccounted centuries, may represent a yet which the cement. Speaking of these geographers of the article cyclopaedia Britannica suggests that their wonderful monarch with command, which he for political reasons, people were a subject seek to explain the elsewhere in South America works of human hand a field wherein our wildest range without realm of possibility, exceeding the limit of. There seems to be conclusion that a prior existed in South America beyond the range of tradition. It is hard to centuries before the ancient civilized nations and people existed who in art and science, a term of prosperity vanished so completely to show that even they survive. We go to and look upon the work in art as exhibited aqueducts and the like, but that one day they that men from other order among the few that our civilization names of our nation fame of these wonderful first a tradition, then a utterly. But the ancient show that this is quite possibility. Vast quantities the availability of spaces for handling skill in building nations. Vessels made of them such as called smelting of ores, imp

An Hour with the Editor

VANISHED CIVILIZATIONS

Lake Titicaca lies on the borders of Peru and Bolivia at an altitude of upwards of 12,000 feet. It has an area of about 4,000 square miles, but was formerly larger. It is decreasing steadily in size. A lake of such a size at such an elevation is rather a notable thing, but the chief interest in it is due to the ancient ruins on an island and of yet greater ruins on the shore. In and around these ruins many excavations have been made with the result that numerous articles have been brought to light indicating a high degree of skill on the part of those who made them. They are of gold, silver or copper, and there is evidence that the people who manufactured them had discovered the uses of tin and of quicksilver. While no instruments of iron have yet been discovered, the fact that a word for iron has come down in the Peruvian dialects from a very ancient time, as well as the nature of some of the work in stone, seem to establish that the use of this metal was common.

Some confusion exists in the minds of many people concerning early Peruvian history. Most of us have heard of the Incas and the remarkable empire over which they ruled before the Spaniards came. This was a very notable nation. Its territories embraced nearly all the west coast of South America and extended indefinitely into the interior. Its people were peaceful and they had utilized the country in ways which their white successors have never rivalled. The mountain sides were terraced and irrigated, so that vegetation varying in character from the products of the tropics to those of the temperate zones were produced in abundance. Across the mountains remarkable roads were built, and many great buildings testify to their achievements in architecture. It is popularly supposed that to the Incas is to be attributed the origin of the ancient civilization of Peru; but this is an error. There is not much doubt about the duration of the rule of the Incas. It probably did not extend back much further than the date of the Norman conquest of England and the early Spanish invaders of the country have preserved abundant evidence that the Incas did not profess themselves to know the origin of the buildings around Lake Titicaca and elsewhere or of the vessels of gold, silver and other metals or the pottery found in gravel banks. The civilization of the Incas appears to have succeeded a period of barbarism of unknown duration, and beyond that period there seems to have been an era of quite a different civilization. While it is recognized that there is much to be learned about the Incas, all authorities agree that the relics above referred to tell of a past so ancient that not even a tradition has been preserved concerning it.

The character of this ancient workmanship indicates a high degree of skill. The buildings are made of stone, which has been carefully quarried and the architecture is of a type peculiar to the country. For instance, the doorways are all made wider at the base than at the top. The use of lime or cement was not universal, some of the buildings being of blocks of stone so accurately cut and laid that although they were simply placed upon one upon the other, they have stood firmly for uncounted centuries. This style of building may represent a yet older civilization than to which the cemented structures are due. Speaking of these great stone edifices the writer of the article on Peru in the Encyclopaedia Britannica says their character suggests that they were undertaken by a powerful monarch with unlimited labor at his command, which he desired to keep employed for political reasons, probably because the people were a subject race. Indeed when we seek to explain the existence in Peru and elsewhere in South America of these ancient works of human hands we are confronted with a field wherein our imagination may take the wildest range without getting beyond the realm of possibility, or for that matter of even exceeding the limit of the very probable.

There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that a period of very high civilization existed in South America at a period far beyond the range of history and even of tradition. It is hard to realize that probably centuries before the ancestors of the modern civilized nations emerged from barbarism, people existed who had made great progress in art and science, and who after enjoying a term of prosperity perhaps centuries long have vanished so completely that no one can hope to show that even their remotest descendants survive. We go to one of our great cities and look upon the wonderful creations of modern skill as exhibited in edifices, in railways, and conduits and the like. It seems hardly possible that one day these things may perish and that men from other lands should ever wander among the few remains of them and wonder what manner of people we were to whom they owed their origin. It seems impossible that our civilization can ever vanish, that the names of our nations can ever die, that the fame of these wonderful years shall become but a tradition, then a myth and then disappear utterly. But the ancient monument of Peru show that this is quite within the range of possibility. Vast structures of stone imply the availability of abundant labor, appliances for handling materials, architectural skill in building and settled social conditions. Vessels made of various metals, some of them such as called for a knowledge of the smelting of ores, imply both art and science.

Uniformity of character in buildings and moveable articles implies long established custom. A huge structure of great stones built according to well established architectural plans and containing skilfully wrought vessels of gold implies a high and ancient civilization, different perhaps in character from that of our day, but nevertheless in some respects not inferior to it.

Now reflect that when some four centuries ago there went to Peru an invading force which found the country in possession of a people in some respects cultured and undoubtedly the descendants of a race of invaders who had taken possession of the land about five centuries before. Reflect upon the fact that these cultured people themselves did not claim to be aboriginal, but admitted that before they came the country had for an indefinite period been the scene of barbarism. Then reflect that before that period of barbarism a people had occupied the land who understood the mining and working of metals, the quarrying of stone, the transportation of vast blocks for great distances, the erection of mammoth buildings, the art of road-making and all the other avocations associated with these things, a people who had developed an efficient system of government, in short who represented in themselves many centuries of progress. When you have thought of these things and then realized that the memory of the latter is absolutely lost, you will begin to realize how very little we know of the past history of the human race and with how little certainty we can forecast its future.

THE EVOLUTION OF KINGSHIP

People from all corners of the earth are gathering in London to participate in or to witness the coronation of the King. It is not derogatory to His Majesty to say that personally he has done nothing to entitle him to such honor. He himself would be as ready as the most extreme republican to admit this. Indeed no man could possibly deserve such honor, no matter what his ability or achievements might be. Many other kings, as well as sovereigns holding what are thought to be higher titles have been crowned, but never in history has any one been invested with the insignia of kingship with such splendor and popular demonstration as will attend the coming Coronation. What does it mean? How did this very remarkable thing happen to become possible? The British people are the most democratic in the world; yet next month will witness what may almost be called the apotheosis of kingship at the hands of this democratic nation.

Kingship as represented in the person of George V. is the result of a large process of evolution. Undoubtedly the long and auspicious reign of Queen Victoria surrounded the throne with and its occupant with an indefinable dignity to which the personality of the sovereign, the greatness of the nation and the underlying spirit of British institutions contributed their respective shares. Doubtless also the qualities exhibited by Edward VII. in his all too brief reign accentuated the esteem in which the monarchy is held by the people. Unquestionably the present king displays characteristics which seem to show that the royal office will lose nothing in prestige or in popular estimation while he continues to fill it. But these considerations do not touch the foundation of the matter. They do not afford an answer to the question: What does British kingship represent?

Perhaps if we briefly trace the development of the kingly office we may be able to discover an explanation of what seems on its face like an anachronism and to be inconsistent with British idea of freedom and equality. We are not concerned with kingship as it has been developed in other countries. Most of the other royal institutions are modern in comparison with ours. They represent the result of the personal triumph of some individual who in comparatively recent years was able to gather into his own hands power over his neighbors. A robber chieftain came down out of the mountains, laid waste the lowlands, called himself by some lofty title, was strong enough to secure recognition of it from neighboring potentates, became a duke, which means a leader, and gradually grew strong enough to call himself a king and even an emperor. Such is the origin of most European royalities. But with the British kingship it is different. If we would seek for its origin we cannot hope to find it, for it is lost far back in the mists of prehistoric days. We know that among our Teutonic ancestors there were kings, and that they were chosen by the people; but we do not know when this office was first established. That it existed during the whole period of Roman imperialism is beyond question, and it must have existed long before the Caesars. Our ancestors did not acknowledge any man as their lord; they chose a leader, who derived his authority from the popular voice. Custom seems for centuries to have confined the popular choice to a certain family, so that while the practice of election and the recognition of hereditary right existed side by side, it was the former and not the latter that gave sanction to royal authority. The fundamental idea of kingship as it is found in the race from which we are sprung, is that the people select one of their number to represent them all. In later times the popular choice became limited in its exercise to a portion only of the community; but the essential feature

of the royal office was that its incumbent was only "primus inter pares," that is the first among equals. If the King is more than this today the added lustre of the office is due to the democracy and not to the nobility, which for centuries refused to concede that the King was anything more than one of themselves, who for expediency was conceded a position of supremacy.

When William the Conqueror took the English crown he deemed it wise to recognize the Saxon principle of election, and it was not long before the Norman kings found it advisable to recognize also the Saxon idea of a reigning family, and by intermarriage with a daughter of this ancient house to unite its blood with its own. The Norman and Angevin kings did not, however, concede the representative character of the monarchy. They were imbued with the Continental idea of the kingly office, namely, that it was purely personal, instead of being as it was held to be in Saxon days, a trusteeship for the people. As the years passed the limited character of the office began to be better recognized, and in the time of Edward I. it had come to be admitted that, whatever might be the rights of the sovereign personally, he held his powers in trust for the nation at large. The wars with France and the War of the Roses interrupted the development of the kingship, or to speak more correctly, delayed its restoration to its ancient significance. With the Tudors there came in a reaction towards autocracy, but it became weakened during the reign of Elizabeth, who though autocratic in her personal views, deemed it wise to subordinate her wishes to those of the great minds by whom she was surrounded. The Stuarts brought with them from Scotland views of monarchy that were more in keeping with the Continental idea than with that which existed in England, and the endeavor to force them upon the people cost Charles I. his crown and his head. From that day to the present the trend of kingship has been towards the Saxon conception of it. There have been occasional slight reactions. James II. attempted to restore the Continental idea which his Stuart ancestry entertained, only to have it cost him and his descendants forever all right to the crown.

And so it has come about through the evolution of a thousand years that the kingly office has been restored to what it formerly was. The ancient idea of equality has been restored; the king is once more primus inter pares; the office is once more a trusteeship; the Crown is the symbol of the nation. We have not an autocracy, not even a monarchy in the old sense of the terms; but what Tennyson called a crowned democracy. If the splendor of the office has been magnified, it is because what it stands for has grown in splendor with the years.

For what, then, does British kingship stand? It stands for the might of the British people, which is not the mightiness of armed force, nor even of vast territorial extent, nor is it due to the fact and the person in whom it is vested is chief among almost uncounted millions of people; but it is the might that has its origin in freedom. British kingship is the personification of British freedom.

THE OBJECT OF PHILOSOPHY

Immanuel Kant defined the object of philosophy to be to ascertain: "What can I know? What ought I to do? What may I hope? Very few of us have time to read the works of this great philosopher, and not many of us are capable of catching his meaning at all times. To appreciate a fundamental philosophical analysis a mind trained in metaphysical distinctions is essential. But every one can appreciate the above statement of the object of philosophy, and each of us can, within our personal limitations, attain it. Do not make the very common mistake of supposing that philosophy is something very abstruse, difficult of comprehension and only of theoretical value. Professor Ferrier defines philosophy as "reasoned truth," that is a thing that has been established philosophically must be established by reason. In a narrow view of the term this would exclude what can be established by reason plus experiment on the one hand and by reason plus faith on the other; that is, it would exclude what we now call science and religion, and this indeed is the idea held by most modern so-called philosophers. But it is not in this light that it will be regarded in this article, but rather in the ancient aspect that Pythagoras, the founder of the philosophical school, regarded it, namely, as the whole realm of human knowledge. And it seems as if this must be the view to take of it, if we would seek in any useful measure to answer Kant's questions.

What can I know? If we ponder this question a little, we will be surprised to find out how very little we actually do know, and within what narrow limits our knowledge must necessarily be confined. We cannot hope to know the origin and fundamental nature of matter; the origin and fundamental nature of force; the origin and fundamental nature of reason. Experiment and observation alone cannot teach us these things. Reason may suggest explanations of them, but it leaves us uncertain. It may lead up to what seems an absolutely necessary inference, but we must bear in mind that in the argument from the known to the unknown we are restricted to things which are alike in their nature. We cannot, for example, argue from what is known in music to what is unknown in electricity. We may,

from what we know about the motions of the visible planets, assume the existence of an invisible planet, because the same laws apply to the known and the unknown; but when we attempt to infer from the existence of visible and invisible planets the origin of that out of which planets are formed, we are foredoomed to failure, because we are then entering into a new domain, where our reasoning powers have nothing to guide them. We are as mariners upon an unknown sea, without a compass and without the stars. Hence we must remain ignorant of the profoundest and the fundamental entities of creation, namely the Cause and the ultimate nature of the visible universe. We do not help the case any by saying that the Cause was God, for this is only to give it a name, not to explain it. God is and must forever remain unexplainable. The writer of the Book of Job realized this when he asked: "Canst thou by searching find out God?"

But on this side of this impassable limit to human investigation, there is a field of useful research so wide as to be practically illimitable, and it is to this field that the question of Kant applies. To give these observations a practical turn, the question, "What can I know?" is one that ought to have a place in our everyday life and in every sphere of human activity. If we undertake anything, our effort ought to be to ascertain what we can know about it, and this is as true of growing flowers, or cooking a dinner as it is of applied electricity. A feature of modern civilization is specialization. We educate ourselves within narrow limits. In the mechanical arts men specialize in certain things. Take the printing trade as an example. Time was when a printer was expected to know something about every department of that trade, but this is passing away. With the introduction of the linotype, greater results have been made possible by the same expenditure of labor, but the time is near when a man may be a perfect machine operator, and yet be unable to "set" an advertisement by hand. Every trade is being specialized. Men grow up accustomed to do just one thing, and that is very often something that would be absolutely valueless of itself. They become so many cogs in a great machine. Hence it seems as if there never was a time when the question, "What can I know?" was of more practical value to the everyday life of ordinary men and women. In other words, the fundamental question of philosophy might well be adopted as the rule of ordinary life.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagimod)

PERICLES AND ASPASIA

"So that now," writes Plutarch, "all schism and division being at an end, and the city brought to evenness and unity, he got all Athens and all affairs that pertained to the Athenians into his hands, their tributes, their armies, and their galleys, the islands, the sea, and their wide-extended power, partly over Greeks and partly over barbarians, and all that empire, which they possessed, founded and fortified upon subject nations and royal friendships and alliances."

Now Aspasia was a barbarian, a native of Miletus, and daughter of Ariochus. But she possessed besides remarkable beauty of form and feature, mental endowments far above the ordinary. In her young girlhood she had heard tales of Thargelia, that courtesan of old Ionian times, who had become so famous during the period of the Persian wars. She came bringing all her Greek suitors, and they were many, by her arts and blandishments, over to the Persian interests, and these same suitors being men of the greatest wealth and power, she "sowed the seeds of the Median faction up and down to several cities." Her imagination fired by these tales, Aspasia was eager to emulate her predecessor, and having come to Athens, she set diligently to work to perfect herself in her many accomplishments, that she might prove a magnet of such fine intelligence as to attract the greatest intellects of the day.

Being both sagacious and charming, her presence in the great city was immediately felt. Socrates himself used often to visit her, and the most influential Athenians were eager to consult with her and to bring their wives to hear her learned discussions, in spite of the fact that her house was a rendezvous for courtesans and their followers. But when we read facts like this last one, we must bear in mind that at that time in Athens the lot of good women was a particularly hard one. Happily today we know very little comparatively of what it is to be tempted to do wrong; for there is every inducement to be virtuous; but in Greece two thousand years ago, there were so pitifully few inducements to a woman to remain single-minded and pure, that there is all the more honor to those who kept themselves uncontaminated, and the less call for harsh judgment upon those who followed the path of least resistance.

In the course of time, Pericles himself was induced to visit this remarkable, gifted woman. He went unwillingly at first, for the course of events kept him from following the bent of his inclinations. Athens was still divided, and Thucydides still held the balance of power.

It was her beauty naturally that first attracted the great leader. He was content to

sit and watch her, until he heard her discourse, and then her keen insight, her logic, her depth of knowledge so impressed him that he felt he must possess her aid and favor before he could make a success of his undertakings.

Pericles had a wife, who had been a near relation, and by her he had had two sons, Zanthippus and Paralus, but the marriage had been wholly unhappy. There had been no love on either side. So when Pericles' passion for Aspasia was made known to her, his wife was glad to agree to a divorce, for she had long ago given her heart to a friend of Pericles, and it was to this friend that Pericles now gave herself.

The Athenian law made marriage with a barbarian illegal and impossible, but Aspasia became his wife without benefit of license, and the union was singularly happy, whether deservedly or not. From this time dates the greatest Pericles' successes, and that he sincerely loved this woman there can be no doubt, for all historians agree that he was faithful to her until death, Plutarch telling us naively that "he loved her with a wonderful affection; every day, both as he went out and as he came in from the market place, he saluted and kissed her."

As to whether or not she was the instigator of the Samian and Peloponnesian wars there is some doubt, though her enemies did not scruple to lay this charge against her. But until his death Pericles was swayed, if not governed entirely, by her counsel. So great was her influence that at last ill-feeling was stirred up against her, and she was finally indicted of impiety, on account, supposedly, of her teachings. She was not without company in this, for Socrates was indicted on a like charge, though with much less justice. And her punishment was in no way to be compared with his, for he was compelled to drink the hemlock, while she, when the judges were about to condemn her, was set free through the pleadings of Pericles. He took the stand in her behalf, and, shaken with emotion, the tears gushing from his eyes, he spoke so eloquently in her defence that he gained her pardon.

Pericles procured the passage of a law whereby the children of irregular marriages were legitimate, and when his sons by his first wife died, his son by Aspasia was permitted to assume his father's name.

Pericles died of the plague, which in the same year of his death carried off thousands in Greece. As for Aspasia, chronicles tell us little further in regard to her. There is a story to the effect that she went to live with one Lysicles, but as Lysicles was killed in battle the year following Pericles' death, the story is probably not true, and may be another concoction of the woman's enemies. Having been closely attendant upon Pericles during his illness, the probabilities are that she, too, died of this disease. History does not mention her again.

EFFECT OF THE DAY

Amanegg, the well known actor, received a ring as a present from an admirer. Showing it to a friend of his, he said the unexpectedness of the gift reminded him of an open-air amateur performance of "As You Like It," that he once rehearsed.

"The rehearsal," he said, "took place in a garden that was overlooked by a building operation. As my amateurs postured and chanted the bard's beautiful lines, bricklayers above us laid bricks, carpenters planed boards and masons chipped stones."

"And one afternoon, during a silent pause in our rehearsal, we heard a voice from the building operation say gravely:

"I prithee, malapert, pass me yonder brick."

A STONE'S THROW

"The ancient Romans had a catapult that could hurl rocks more than a mile."

"Now I understand it."

"What?"

"My landlord told me this house was a stone's throw from the depot. He must have had it on his hands since the time of the Caesars."—Cleveland Leader.

CLEVERNESS AND CUNNING

Cleverness and cunning are incompatible. I never saw them united. The latter is the resource of the weak and is only natural to them. Children and fools are always cunning, but clever people never.—Byron.

A smart commercial traveler, calling upon his best customer, was very disappointed to learn that he had purchased all the silk required for the season. At the man's request, a sample was shown him.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "You say you bought this at—?" mentioning a price. "Why, sir, I could have sold you the same identical same, for sixpence a yard cheaper!"

The customer smiled. "Then send me on a credit note for the difference," he rejoined. "It should amount to about forty pounds. I bought the silk from your house last week by letter!"

"Would you marry for money?" asked one girl of another.

"Not I; I want brains!" was the reply.

"Yes, I should think so," said the first speaker, "if you don't want to marry for money!"

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HOLD ELECTIONS IN COMING FALL

Word Sent from Ottawa to Liberals to Get Ready for Contest—Will Have Provincial Convention

VANCOUVER, May 19.—That the Dominion parliament will be dissolved shortly after prorogation in August of September, and after a short campaign the elections will be held early in the coming fall, is the inside information just received from Ottawa by prominent Vancouver Liberals, coupled with the instructions to organize and prepare for the fray.

Instructions have been sent to the Liberal leaders throughout the province to get busy without a moment's delay. The next few weeks will witness great activity throughout British Columbia in putting the various Liberal organizations on a war footing.

It has already been arranged to hold a party convention this summer, the date to be fixed by John Oliver, president of the provincial Liberal association. The place of meeting has not yet been selected, there being some divergence of opinion as to where it should be held. The coast Liberals favor Vancouver or Victoria, but the up-country men are advocating the claims of Nelson and Kamloops as more central points, ensuring a larger attendance of delegates.

It is well understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be unable to visit the west before the elections, but it is hoped to secure the presence of some of his cabinet colleagues at the coming convention.

SELLING ESTATES

English Owners in Several Cases Offering to Dispose of Lands to Tenants.

LONDON, May 19.—The good price which agricultural land is now fetching has tempted another peer to contemplate the sale of some of his broad acres. The Earl of Denbigh entertaining the tenants of his Downing estate, in North Wales, said he thought it was far better for landowners who had got outlying estates, which they could not possibly live upon themselves, to make them personally, to give, as far as possible, the tenant an opportunity to purchase, and thus increase the number of people who were desirous to hold land. Therefore he thought the time had almost come for him to make the "Downing" estate would be better in the hands of those who could live on it, which he could no longer be owned by one who could not be regarded as an absentee landlord. He thought it kinder to give the tenants notice of this rather than spring the thing upon them, so that they might have time to make the necessary arrangements to purchase of some of his broad acres.

The Downing estate covers an area of 4,000 acres. The earl has another estate of over 6,000 acres in Warwickshire.

The tenants on the Bourton estate have received notices from the agents to Capt. W. W. Hammond offering them the purchase of the respective farms they are occupying. The estate comprises 1,600 acres.

The extensive Wagerton estate, the Queen's Co., has been purchased by over 200 tenants buying their holdings.

Sir Edward Strachey, parliamentary secretary to the board of agriculture, said the time has come when there must be more activity and business shown in regard to the acquisition of land for small holdings in some counties, and every encouragement should be given to exercise the compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for small holdings.

NEWS FROM VESSELS IN ARCTIC WATERS

Capt. Bernier With Steamer Arctic Seeking to Make Way to Victoria via North-West Passage

SEATTLE, May 19.—Letters found in the mail pouches of the four Canadian mounted policemen who were frozen to death last December while bound from Herschel island, in the Arctic ocean, to Dawson, were received yesterday and report that the power boats North Star and Teddy Bear, owned in Seattle, had reached a point in the Arctic ocean 300 miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, passing Cape Bathurst into Franklin bay, near where Amundsen emerged after his discovery of the Northwest passage.

These two vessels are engaged in trading and whaling. They will not undertake to make the Northwest passage from the westward, but will keep a lookout for the two Northwest passage expeditions which are now in the Arctic.

Einar Mikkelson and six men left the fjord of Donau on April 10, 1909, in the steamer Alabama, which was destroyed by the ice August 28, 1910, off the Arctic shore of the Canadian mainland. They are proceeding westward on foot. They will probably be found by whalers and conveyed to Nome.

Capt. Bernier left Quebec in the steamer Arctic in June, 1910, hoping to bring his boat through the Arctic ice and to Victoria, B. C. It took the Teddy Bear two years for the voyage from Seattle to her present berth in the Northern ice.

A pathetic story of wife desertion comes from Hazelton, where for some years past one of the pioneer white settlers has been living happily with an Indian wife. Success crowning his

SHAREHOLDERS ARE DELIGHTED

Announcement Made at Dominion Steel Company's Meeting That Dividend Will be Forthcoming

MONTREAL, May 19.—Cheers that were heard out of St. James street today, when Mr. Plummer read a carefully prepared statement to the effect that the directors saw no reason why the dividend should not be continued.

Over 30 shareholders crowded the board room, and when the welcome announcement came the crowd cheered for a minute or more, some waving their hats, others stamping on the floor.

In answer to a questioner who asked for a further dividend on the preferred stock, Mr. Plummer stated that a proposition was being considered to merge the Coal and Steel preferred into one corporation issue, possibly increasing the issue and making the dividend six per cent, but the project was still in the air. If the plan did not materialize, most likely the quarterly dividends would be made.

SEARCHING FOR A WIFE

West Coast Settlers' Unique Marriage Followed by Almost Immediate Desertion

When Frank Simons left his home near Clayoquot on the west coast of this island, to pay a long contemplated visit to Vancouver, he was looking for a wife, but did not think to associate the idea with any impending trouble. Now he has both wife and trouble.

Shortly after his arrival in Vancouver he fell in with a friend of his on the police force and confidentially informed him the object of his visit was to find a wife. The policeman, who was straightway took him up to the police station and introduced him to one Mabel Severan, who was under detention for a few days. The policeman figured out just what the man would do with her. Miss Mabel promptly conquered the West Coast man's heart.

That was on Monday morning, and after taking until two o'clock in the afternoon to consider the situation, Rev. Dr. Fraser was called in to make the couple man and wife. The ceremony was performed in the presence of fifteen policemen and eight detectives. The bride wore a pink dress and a new pair of slippers, the gift of the groom. She left the court an apparently happy woman.

Next morning Mr. Simons was again a visitor at the police station, and he was still in search of a wife. He had not seen his bride, he explained, since he had an hour after the marriage ceremony had been walking down the street together, and she "ducked it" and made a get-away.

Now the Vancouver police are looking for Mrs. Simons, and when they find her, Mr. Simons will take her to his West Coast home—or at least he says he will.

BERLIN MURDER

Woman a Victim of Barbarous Crime—Police Dogs at Fault

BERLIN, May 19.—Another dastardly murder has been added to the long list of recent crimes in Berlin; again the victim is a woman, and again she was murdered in the street. The master butcher named Rickel, living in the Lichtenberg suburb in the east of Berlin, a district bearing a record reputation for crimes, left home, according to custom, at three in the morning, accompanied by his dog, and open a stall in the market. The wife was left at home alone, save for a small dog. A servant came daily, but did not sleep on the premises. When the girl arrived at seven o'clock she found the door of the flat open, and her mistress dead on the floor of the bedroom, bleeding from four terrible wounds in the head. Her body was still warm when the police arrived. It was known that Rickel kept large sums of money in the house, and there was at the time nearly \$2,000 in a safe, which the murderer had apparently been deterred from finding through the arrival of the servant. The husband, overwhelmed with grief and horror at the tidings, said he frequently begged his wife not to sleep alone, but to take a servant into the house permanently. The police dogs at first appeared to follow a scent, but soon gave up. The victim was 31 years of age.

NEW YORK GAMBLERS BAITED

NEW YORK, May 19.—Eleven men under arrest today and a wagonload of card tables, dice boxes and other paraphernalia are the fruits of a series of raids on alleged gambling houses. The raids were the first since Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty assumed charge of the detective bureau eighteen days ago. Arrests were made of men under suspicion, whose names are given as: "John Doe," keeper; John Dealer; and John proprietor.

Judge Melnes, of Vancouver, has decided that there is no case against Albert Whale, charged with the forgery of the firm's name of the Vancouver Paper Manufacturing Co. to a cheque which he cashed. The trial developed that Whale had had power to so endorse and had on several occasions cashed cheques, the amounts of which were deducted from his salary.

INTERNATIONAL MEET

LONDON, May 19.—A joint meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic clubs tonight confirmed July 6 as the date of the proposed meeting with the Yale and Harvard teams. It was previously agreed that the British team shall consist of the winners of this year's inter-varsity sports.

RAILWAYS' PART IN RESERVE

Hon. W. R. Ross to Confer with Transportation Companies' Representatives on Their Requirements

Dr. Frank Todd, the eminent landscape architect of Montreal, is now busily engaged in a careful study of all the conditions obtaining at the reverted home of the songless Indians in this city, with a study being essential as preliminary to the report which he has been asked to prepare for the Government to assist in the best possible sub-division of the property for railway, commercial, and residential purposes.

As another necessary preliminary to the laying out of reserve property, the exact requirements of the various railway companies must obviously be ascertained, and with the object of discussing this feature in the possible utilization of the old reserve, a meeting with the representatives of the railway companies has been arranged for Monday next by Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister for Lands.

B. C. FRUIT GROWERS AND RECIPROcity

Restriction of Offerings in the Prairie Markets Owing to Expected Handicapping of Industry

The executive of the Fruit Growers' association of British Columbia has just closed, at the department of agriculture here, an interesting two days' session, at which considerable time was devoted to preparations for the full executive meeting to be held at Kamloops on the 2nd and 3rd proximo, when all of the fourteen affiliated organizations engaged in the sale of fruit or in educational work in respect to fruit growing in this province will be represented, and the important subjects of reciprocity in its relation to the fruit industry of British Columbia, the provision of a more adequate labor supply, etc., will be discussed and dealt with.

At the preliminary meeting just concluded the prospects for the approaching season were considered at length, reports from all parts of the country indicating a somewhat smaller crop than last year's. As to the labor supply, it is stated that there has been a very considerable influx, latterly of raw labor, from the Old Country, a major part of which has been absorbed by the fruit growers. The new arrivals are as a rule entirely unfamiliar with the work and its requirements, but the best possible use is being made of the recruits, and in time they will materially assist in the solution of the labor problem.

In consequence of the expected inevitable handicapping of the industry in this province by the carrying into effect of the reciprocity pact, the larger fruit growing and exporting companies are this year preparing to restrict their offerings in the prairie markets, and this naturally relieves—although in a manner far from desirable—the labor situation.

In the Nicola district, the standard price of unskilled labor engaged in the fruit industry is still \$2.00 a day for eight hours, while in the Okanagan \$2.50 and \$2.75 is the standard pay.

INTERNATIONAL GAME PRESERVE

Proposal Made to Premier McBride in New York Not Considered Practical by Mr. Bryan Williams

The proposal to establish an international game preserve which would take in the Glacier park in Montana with a piece of Alberta and a portion of the province of British Columbia, was laid before the executive of the Camp Fire club of America in New York last Monday. The scheme would involve the extension of the Waterton Lakes park in Alberta, and the setting aside of twenty or thirty miles in British Columbia commonly known as the Flathead district.

The matter is being referred to Mr. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden for consideration. From remarks made by Mr. Williams he does not appear to think the scheme very practical or very desirable. He points out that the province has already a game preserve in East Kootenay, which is a much better one than the new one it is proposed to create. It is not disturbed by mining or timber leases, while the area proposed to be set aside is covered with coal, oil and timber leases.

It is pointed out that there must be very great difficulty in administering so large an area under three different governments. The scheme above outlined has been recommended by Commissioner Douglas. An argument advanced in favor of it is that under present conditions, an American hunter can step over the boundary and shoot game in Canada while a Canadian sportsman finds on reaching the international boundary that he also at the boundary of a game preserve and has to halt.

George St. Denis has just been convicted of cruelty, to an animal by Magistrate Shaw, of Vancouver, who fined him the limit. St. Denis was beating a horse with a pitchfork, and punctured his blows by jabbing the prongs into the animal's side.

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PULP AND PAPER

Senator Root Comes Forward with Proposed Amendment in Regard to Free Admission of These Articles.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following are the bank clearings for the week ending May 18, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

BANK CLEARINGS

Increases Shows War Past Week in Nearly All Canadian Cities—Total is Substantial

Table with columns for City, May 18, 1911, and May 19, 1910. Cities include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Quebec, Victoria, Hamilton, Halifax, St. John, London, Regina, and Brandon.

TOTALS \$141,022,548 \$113,754,468

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John Dietz to Appeal

WAIPOPO, Wis., May 18.—The case of John P. Dietz, who was found guilty last week of killing Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp on October 8, during a raid on a Plets cabin at Cameron Dam, will be appealed to the supreme court.

INTERNATIONAL CLERICUS CLOSES

Much Interest Aroused by Very Rev. Dean Doull of Victoria—Bishop of Olympia at the Closing Service.

VANCOUVER, May 18.—The honors in the debate at this morning's session of the International Anglican Clericus held in St. James' church went to the Very Rev. Dean Doull of Victoria, who spoke at the close of a paper read by Rev. Dr. King of Olympia on "The part of the Holy Spirit in modern church work."

FORTUNE FOR ACTRESS

Miss Helen Barham, Who Was Born in Victoria, Inherits \$20,000 from English Relative.

SEATTLE, May 18.—Helen Barham, leading lady with "The Barber" company, has fallen heir to thirty thousand pounds by the death of a relative in England. Her brother, Maurice, receives a similar amount.

Victimized in Paris.

PARIS, May 18.—George Fety, a jeweler, whose address is given as 172 East Fifteenth avenue, Portland, Oregon, has been relieved of \$3,200 by an old-time confidence trick. The two confidence operators made their escape.

Death of Musician.

VIENNA, May 18.—Gustav Mahler, the eminent composer and conductor, died here today. He was for many years director of the Vienna imperial opera and for a brief period in 1908 was musical director in the Metropolitan Opera house, New York.

Visited by Tornado.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 18.—A tornado in the vicinity of Dell Rapids, S. D., sixteen miles north or here, this evening injured three persons and destroyed at least a dozen buildings, most of them farm houses. The tornado started northwest of the town of Dell Rapids and struck a corner of the town.

Japanese Leaving States.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—That more Japanese are leaving Hawaii and the United States than are entering the country was told at the house today by Representative Knowland of California. Mr. Knowland submitted departmental commerce and labor figures to show that from July 1, 1908, the Japanese entering the United States numbered 7,601, against 14,195 leaving the United States. In Hawaii there were 4,943 arrivals, and 6,286 departures. "This does not look like an invasion," Mr. Knowland said. "In view of the interest shown on the Pacific coast when the recent Japanese treaty was up these figures should be of interest."

Mr. and Mrs. McGaskell from Toronto are visiting friends in town.

SECURE CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION

Conservative Members from British Columbia Urge Government to Abandon Arrangement with Japan.

OTTAWA, May 18.—That Canada should abandon her efforts to develop a large trade with Japan and China, and British and Japan and restrict or prohibit Japanese immigration, was the policy enunciated by Martin Burrell in the House of Commons tonight when Mr. Fielding moved the house in committee to consider resolutions extending for two years the existing trade agreement with Japan.

Mr. Burrell declared Oriental trade a chimera. During the last three years Canada exported less to Japan than during the preceding three years. It was expected that Canadian wheat would find a large market in Japan, but owing to the heavy tariff maintained by Japan, Canada exported less to that country during the past three years to the value of only \$23,000. Big lead alone showed an increase in the amount exported to Japan during the last year, taking it to the value of \$130,000. After pointing out that the exports of lumber to Japan were steadily decreasing, Mr. Burrell said that Mr. Hill had failed to capture the Japanese trade and that there was not much prospect of succeeding where he had failed.

REALEY DEALS IN PRAIRIE CITY Central Congregational Church in Winnipeg Makes \$30,000 Profit on Site Purchased a Year Ago.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—Central Congregational church here has cleared \$30,000 by re-selling a new site purchased by its trustees about a year ago. The site was bought for \$15,000 and the church has sold it for \$45,000. The site is located on the corner of Main street and Portage avenue, a few feet off Main street, for \$4,250 a foot, the site being covered by some 100,000 feet of land. The site will be pulled down and a big office building erected.

CHARGED WITH GRAFT

Assessor of Alameda County, California, Said to Have Received Money from Water Company.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 18.—Henry H. Dalton, county assessor of Alameda county, was arrested here late today as he was leaving a downtown restaurant where it is declared he had met a high official of the Spring Valley Water company. He emerged alone. District Attorney Donohue, by whose order the arrest was made, is authorized for the statement that \$3000 in marked bills were taken from Dalton following his arrest.

LIQUOR LAW IN B. C.

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MANY SHEEP BURNED

Fire in Kansas City Stockyards Destroys a Thousand Animals Confined in Pens.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Fire which for an hour this afternoon engulfed the entire Kansas City stockyards and the Live Stock Exchange building, destroyed sheep pens covering a square block, burned sheep estimated to the number of 1,000 and partly destroyed two main barns.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The serious situation which has arisen through the threatened massacre of Jews at Kiev, following the finding of the body of a boy under such circumstances as to raise the cry of a "ritualistic murder," has aroused the authorities in their endeavor to stop the massacre of the boy's death. Meanwhile over the anti-Jewish newspapers admit that the reports on which the agitation is based for the most part are not worthy of credence.

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JEWIS OF KIEV ARE IN DANGER

Circulation of Story About Ritualistic Murder of Christian Youth Probably Preliminary to Massacre.

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Copas & Young

A call at the corner of FORT AND BROAD STREETS. It will pay you to do business with THE GROCERS who are out of the grip of all combines.

- NICE MILD CURED HAM, per lb20c
PEAS, BEANS or CORN, Tartan brand, 2 tins for25c
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES, 2 large cans for25c
DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can35c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.65
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack\$1.15
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for\$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, 3 lbs. for ..\$1.00
ROWAT'S ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES or CHOW CHOW, per bottle15c
ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb.25c
CHRISTIE'S FRUIT CAKES, each, 65c and35c
CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar for15c
CANADIAN SARDINES, 4 tins for25c
CLARK'S POTTED MEAT, for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25c
Strawberries, Bananas, Lettuce, Radishes, Cabbage, etc., fresh every day.

Our prices are the lowest good goods can be sold at. Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Quick Delivery. Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632.

LAWN MOWERS CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LAWN ROLLERS GARDEN HOSE COTTON AND RUBBER WE GUARANTEE OUR HOSE The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 P.O. Drawer 613 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Beware of the Moth Take care of your furs, they are expensive and should last many seasons. Better pack them away in air-tight boxes, with moth balls, or if you prefer it, our MOTHS BAGS. We are selling good ones as low as 50c each. Call in and allow us to show them to you. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 1228 Government Street

The Store That Serves You Best. Why Our Teas Are So Famous Is because we make a study of the water, and blend our teas accordingly, and also because every blend is tip-top quality. Ditch No. 1 Ceylon, per lb. 50c, or 5 lbs. for\$2.25
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The Province AND MATTERS PROVINCIAL.

MONEY FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

Road Superintendent Edward Trimble, of Revelstoke, has already begun the expenditure of his current appropriation of \$75,000 for roads and trails and \$17,000 for incidental bridges. These amounts being available will permit of very considerable work being done, and will be the means of opening up a vast territory adjacent to Revelstoke. In an interview, Mr. Trimble states that among the principal works of construction to be taken in hand this year and rushed to completion will be a road from Revelstoke to the power house. In this the city and the government will work in conjunction. Mr. Trimble already has a large gang at work repairing and rebuilding roads in the Camborne district connecting with the towns of Trout Lake, Beaton and Comaplix, also the numerous trails leading to the various mines in the vicinity. Among the bridges which will be built is one across the Illecillewaet river, on the Fourth street extension, which will be erected this autumn. The work as planned so far for this season is as follows:

Road south to be extended two miles below Greenside; all roads in the vicinity of Revelstoke to be gravelled and rolled; Big Bend road to Steamboat Landing to be gravelled and graded; road to Columbia Park to be graded and gravelled; Greely Creek road to be extended at considerable length; Mount Revelstoke trail to be extended two miles; Trail up Jordan Pass to be extended; government and city to work in conjunction in building a road to the city power house; road from Big Eddy saw-mill site to Boulder to be rebuilt; four and a half miles of new trail to be built to connect with new bridge across Gold Stream in Big Bend; trail from Gold Stream to Canoe river to be thoroughly repaired and in places rebuilt; several miles of new trail to the famous mica mines to be built; new ferry across the Columbia river near the mouth of Canoe river to be constructed; wagon road around Death Rapids to be completed; a wagon road connecting the town of Arrowhead with the Arrow Lakes to be built; a road connecting Revelstoke with Arrowhead to be constructed, work to commence simultaneously from both ends.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS NEEDED

In the course of their presentment to Mr. Justice Morrison at the unusually brief sitting of the Court of Assize held one day of last week at Kamloops, the Grand Jury reported that "An inspection of the Land Registry Office revealed the fact that the floor space afforded is entirely inadequate to present requirements, and with the large increase of business, it is evident that in the course of a very short time there will hardly be room for the present staff to move about. Nor do we consider the building sanitary. The wooden floors are rotting away, consequent upon lack of ventilation. We therefore strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken for the enlargement of the building and the rectification of the defects existing therein. The Provincial Home, in which there are upwards of 87 of our pioneers comfortably housed, we find to be in a neat and clean condition, but its accommodation is taxed to capacity. The Provincial Jail was found to be in excellent order, but crowded to its limit, and, in our opinion, totally inadequate to the requirements of this district, there being no fewer than 81 prisoners confined therein, under five jailers and a warden, which we consider insufficient for the safe handling of that number of prisoners, and we would strongly recommend an increase of the present staff. The Royal Inland Hospital was also found to be in a model condition of neatness, with an efficient staff of nurses.

We must again call your Lordship's attention to the numerous advanced cases of tuberculosis attracted to this district, and the urgent need of an institution for their treatment under government control. We wish also to draw your Lordship's attention to the limited accommodation afforded the traveling public in country hotels, and would ask that the license act be so revised as to increase the number of bedrooms."

CANADIAN DIAMONDS PASS TESTS

"The Canadian diamond has been tested by the greatest gem experts in the world and pronounced equal in quality to the famous product of South Africa," says R. A. Johnston, mineralogist and curator of the geological survey, at Ottawa. In January last diamonds were discovered in the Olivine mountains, in the Tulameen country. This was the first discovery of the kind made in Canada, and Mr. Johnston naturally became greatly interested, and sent for specimens of the glittering gems. The discovery soon became noised about, and other mineralogists in various parts of the world also became interested.

Among those in whom the discovery awakened a keen interest was Dr. Kunz, the Tiffany gem expert, and one of the foremost American authorities on precious stones. He wrote Mr. Johnston from New York and asked him to send specimens of the British Columbia diamonds for the purpose of having them tested. Instead of sending specimens, Mr. Johnston went to New York himself and took a quantity of the gems with him.

"Dr. Kunz and others were greatly surprised at the beauty of the Canadian diamond, and they are now enthusiastically singing its praises," says the Ottawa expert. "Dr. Kunz made tests with radium in a dark room. The Canadian diamond was placed alongside the South African product and showed itself to be its equal. It phosphoresced the same as any well ordered diamond should.

"This particular occurrence is regarded as likely to throw more light on the origin of the diamond than any other occurrence elsewhere. We have been searching through the rock, and with the aid of the microscopic slides have been able to see the diamond in the rock. This is the first occasion on which this has been done."

While in New York, Mr. Johnston gave an address on the Canadian diamond before the New York Mineralogical Club at the American Museum of Natural History. He exhibited the diamond and all were enthusiastic as to it. Mr. Johnston stated that prospectors are likely to enter the new diamond fields in great numbers as soon as the snow in the mountains melts.

"The quality of the diamond is beyond dispute," says Mr. Johnston. "The only uncertain thing about it now is the size."

DOMINION GOVERNMENT MUDDLE

Another good example of how not to do it has been afforded by the Dominion Government but on this occasion the Ottawa authorities seem to have got their wires crossed in the process of shelving a somewhat controversial subject that they were asked to deal with.

For several months past the city of New Westminster has been endeavoring to have the B. C. E. R. company's high power wires across the Fraser river at the New Westminster bridge raised to a sufficient height to allow deep sea sailing vessels to pass up and down the river without lowering their masts. The question has been taken up by the Royal City Council, Board of Trade and Pilot Board with the B. C. E. R. company, the Provincial and Dominion governments, and with the Railway commission.

When the question was brought before the Railway commission recently the opinion prevailed in New Westminster that it would be speedily adjusted. A few mornings ago, however, Mayor Lee received two letters from Ottawa, both dated May 1. One was

Vol. 13 is of particular interest to Canadians, as it contains many accounts of early explorations in the Northwest. The work will prove a valuable acquisition to the library.

The public school attendance in Vancouver reached the high water mark last month, when the number of pupils attending totalled 10,200. The highest previous enrollment was 10,173 in January last, February showing 10,056 and March 10,038. These figures do not include the schools in D. L. 301 and Hastings townships, the returns from which will not appear until after the summer holidays, as the board do not take over these schools until July 1.

The Mother Lode mine, near Greenwood, has enough ore in sight to ship 1,000 tons every day for six years. It is possible to break down 2,000 tons of ore every day in the Mother Lode, but the capacity of getting it out of the mine is only equal to half that quantity.

The Gabriola tobacco plantations are distributing 60,000 tobacco plants for distribution on the island. The Dominion government is supporting the project.

TREKKING TO THE PEACE

One of the pioneers of the Peace River district, Mr. Russell Walker, has written a most interesting letter to his friend, Mr. J. B. McKenzie of Vancouver, giving an account of the journey, and the difficulties experienced en route. Mr. Walker states that he had to "go home" since he got in last fall, to make preparation for the winter, but there was every encouragement for the settlers, as the land they passed through gives much promise for its future development. The trail was a long one, the way being by Athabasca, Candiz, Merrior Landing, along Little Slave river, Shawbridge, across Lesser Slave Lake to Shaw's Point, and from there to Girouard, then 90 miles more trail up to the Peace River Crossing. Here they struck down to Duvegan by way of Old Wives' lakes, and Cold Springs from there through the Birch hills and over the Saffle mountain to the Beaverdam, and thence to Bare lake, Saskatoon lake, the Beaverlodge valley, across into Red Willow river district, a distance of 580 miles. They left Edmonton on September 20 and reached Saskatoon lake on November 5, which Mr. Walker calls "goin' some." They carried two loads, each weighing about 3,800 pounds, packed away on separate wagons. The weather on the trip was good all the way up until the party got to Spirit river, when it began to snow. Game was plentiful and it consisted of prairie chicken, partridge, wild geese, turkeys, ducks and moose, assuring them sufficient fresh meat. Matters became pretty tough when the snow caught them. It snowed until it was up to the hubs of the wagons. The loads were considerably harder to pull, and camping out was both a difficulty and a hardship that caused them to rejoice when the journey came to an end. They immediately began to build their shacks, but at the time of writing they were not quite finished, although 160 logs had been skidded and decked up ready for the start. The cold was very severe for about a week and they were told the thermometer registered 60 below zero during the last winter. The country is described as fine, with all kinds of No. 1 lands and the very best soil waiting for the settlers. These are going in rapidly, and the district is being mapped out for cultivation for the coming summer. Rapid construction work is expected to reach the district this year. Mails come only once a month but a better service is in course of inauguration, and will be in use before the summer turns.

CORONATION REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD HURRY

British Columbia members of the coronation contingent will require to be on their journey very shortly to the Eastern rendezvous for the various branches of the service, under the terms of the current militia orders, which give all particulars regarding the contingent in great detail.

The contingent will be composed of 708 of all ranks, comprising 53 officers and 655 non-commissioned officers and men. The 34 regiments of cavalry in the Dominion will be represented by 83 men, and the horse, field and heavy artillery will be represented by 52 men, making a total of 135 men for the mounted troops. The five regiments of garrison artillery will be represented by 47 men, the various corps of engineers by 25 men, 100 regiments of infantry and one company by 277 men, and all other branches of the service by 48 men, making a total of 475 men for the dismounted troops. There will also be the band of the Royal Canadian regiment with a strength of 45.

A certain portion of the outfitting is made from the clothing and accoutrements in the present possession of members of the contingent, and it will be completed at the point of mobilization.

The contingent will embark at Quebec on June 2, on the steamer Empress of Ireland, and will leave Liverpool on the return journey on July 2, by the steamer Empress of Britain.

Mr. J. D. Craig has left with a party of fifty members of the Dominion government geodetic survey to explore the Yukon district contiguous to the Alaska boundary line, between the Yukon river and the Arctic ocean. Accompanying the expedition will be Mr. D. D. Cairns, an expert, who has been doing field work in the Yukon for years; and other members of the party will be Mr. E. W. Nesham and Mr. Noel J. Ogilvie, who will lead one party.

Indian Agent Perry, of Prince Rupert, has got together a fine collection of Indian curios. These he has just forwarded as a free gift to the Ottawa museum.

Many prospecting parties are leaving Stewart for the placer mining ground just discovered on the Naas, 24 miles distant over the Glacier.

Hawthornthwaite and Socialist Party

For some months considerable friction has existed between the provincial Socialist leader, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., and the Nanaimo local of the Socialist Party in Canada, of which he has been a member. On Friday week the Nanaimo local made an official announcement to the effect that Mr. Hawthornthwaite had resigned his membership in the local on February 26 last, and that a committee had been appointed to investigate the cause of his resignation. This committee has submitted its report, which was unanimously adopted.

The report is addressed to the Nanaimo local of the Socialist Party of Canada, and its general tone is rather hostile to Mr. Hawthornthwaite. It sets forth that Mr. Hawthornthwaite undertook to organize Vancouver Island for the Socialists, but did not devote himself with any enthusiasm to the work.

"On February 26, 1911," continues the report, "Hawthornthwaite was criticized for congratulating the Conservative government regarding the Coal Mines Regulations Act. This was followed by a suggestion to form a committee to outline a plan of organization of Vancouver Island to be carried out by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. As soon as the suggestion to form a committee was made, he immediately stated that it seemed to him that he had lost

the confidence of the local and that he would resign his membership, stating that he was all right anyway. On being asked if he had always received a fair and square deal from this local, or if he could name one occasion on which he had not been treated fairly, he replied that he had always been shown every consideration, and had been treated as well as any man could wish to be treated by any set of men, stating that he could not rise above his environment and that he belonged to the bourgeois. The following week he made a statement on the floor of the legislature that this would probably be the last speech he would make in the House. As a result, he was asked to attend a special business meeting of the party and explain his position. To this Mr. Hawthornthwaite replied in effect that he had no further explanation to offer, that he did not intend to run for the Dominion House and that he was simply trying to attend to his own private business. He added that he would resign his position in the Provincial Legislature.

"If your local," said he, "will give me the date when it desires the Speaker should take action to fill the seat, I will date my official resignation in accordance, and do all I can to help elect your nominee."

"Despite this promise, the committee has been unable to find any trace of his resignation

of his seat in the legislature. So far as they can ascertain, he is still a member and in no hurry to resign.

"In regard to flim-flamming this local," says the report, "we wish to state that in our opinion he did not possess sufficient ability to do so, as he found out on various occasions when with all his ability and his bourgeois education he failed to hold his own with a coal miner in discussing proletarian monistic philosophy, and in discussing sociological questions he proved himself a novice in the use of the dialectic."

After reviewing all the circumstances and setting forth the efforts of the Socialists to elect Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the committee finds that he has not lived up to his obligations, and says in conclusion: "In the estimation of the committee, this local has nothing to take back, and further state that in their opinion Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, by his double-dealing and treacherous actions, has demonstrated that he is an enemy to the revolutionary working class interests, and the committee, as members of this local and members of the revolutionary working class, warn our class against this man—James Hurst Hawthornthwaite."

This report will be given the widest possible publicity through the Socialistic press of the world.

PRESBYTERIANS AND THE MARRIAGE LAW

In the course of the proceedings of the sixth annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia, held in Vancouver during the just ended week, a distinctly strong resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. Fraser, bearing upon the recently promulgated marriage laws of the Roman Catholic Church, which resolution provoked very considerable differences of opinion as to the policy of adopting an attitude that savored of attack on the Roman church.

Principal Mackay advised the synod to go carefully into the rights of the Roman Catholics of Canada. Certain privileges were accorded them, and he did not believe the Privy council would undertake to withdraw what had thus been granted. Such a resolution as that proposed by Dr. Fraser meant the stirring up of sectional bitterness, and the country was in no mood for anything of such a nature at the present time.

Dr. Fraser appreciated the standpoint of Dr. Mackay, but thought that the Catholic church had not been content with the rights guaranteed to it. Its marriage laws went back to the Council of Trent. He did not object to change in the form of the overture, and did not want to precipitate any strife or trouble, but the Roman Catholic Church could do in Canada today what it could not do even in Italy.

Professor Pidgeon held it to be a lamentable thing that strife should arise. He understood from a high authority in the Catholic church, that while the church looked on the marriage as invalid, it did not desire the separation of the parties (married according to other rites than those of the church) but their re-marriage in the Catholic rites.

Eventually the proposal was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. MacRae, Dr. Pidgeon, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Fraser, and Rev. W. L. Clay, to draw up a more acceptable resolution to be submitted to the general assembly.

The Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, following in the footsteps of the government, have announced an increase in their wild lands to \$10 an acre.

from the Department of Public Works to the effect that the question of the height of the high power wires at New Westminster was now in the hands of the Railway commission for settlement; the other was from the Railway commission stating that the Department of Public Works was dealing with this question of high power wires.

The wires across the river at the bridge are 165 feet above high water mark. In order to accommodate all sailing vessels it is necessary that these wires be at least 210 feet above high water mark. A suggestion has been made that the wires might be carried by cable on the bottom of the river.

Considerable excitement has been created in Nelson military circles by the recent action of the Militia Department in ordering the militia out for a 12-day camp, and at the same time intimating that if the orders are not complied with, the legal penalties involving a fine of \$120 for each officer, and \$60 for each man or 60 days in jail, will be enforced. The camp is to be held at Kamloops, and compliance with the order is felt to involve such a sacrifice that if some alternative is not adopted, it is believed the Nelson corps will resign en bloc.

The provincial government has let a tract of 50,000 acres to Messrs. Green Bros. & Burden to survey for pre-emption purposes. This is adjacent to the block of 200,000 acres north of the Nechaco river, and between the Salmon and the Stuart rivers, already surveyed. The surveying for bona-fide settlers of an immense tract of 500,000 acres is contemplated in the scheme of the government. This will mean 3,125 pre-emptions, or reckoning on families of five individuals each, room for a farming population of almost 16,000 in the Fort George district.

An interesting and valuable addition to the Vancouver public library is John Pinkerton's "A General Collection of Voyages and Travels," which was pronounced by Didden, the great bibliographer, "the most valuable collection of voyages extant." The work comprises seventeen quarto volumes, with 197 fine copperplate engravings. All accounts of travels, considered worthy of preservation in prior collections, are included, as well as translations not before known to English readers.

OSTRICHES IN EAST KOOTENAY

During the past three weeks or more a certain Otto Becker of Hamburg, Germany, has been in the Cranbrook district, overlooking the country and investigating the possibility of securing an in-every-way suitable site for the establishment of an ostrich farm. He has been successful, having purchased a block of land near Wardner through the C. P. R.'s British Columbia Land Department.

Ostrich farming in East Kootenay strikes one, at first blush, as being almost as impracticable as banana-growing, but in this case, the experiment is based upon the knowledge and experience of a man who has engaged in the ostrich farming business in Africa and, presumably, knows what he is about. Whether or not the climate of East Kootenay will be suitable for ostrich breeding and raising doubtless remains to be proved.

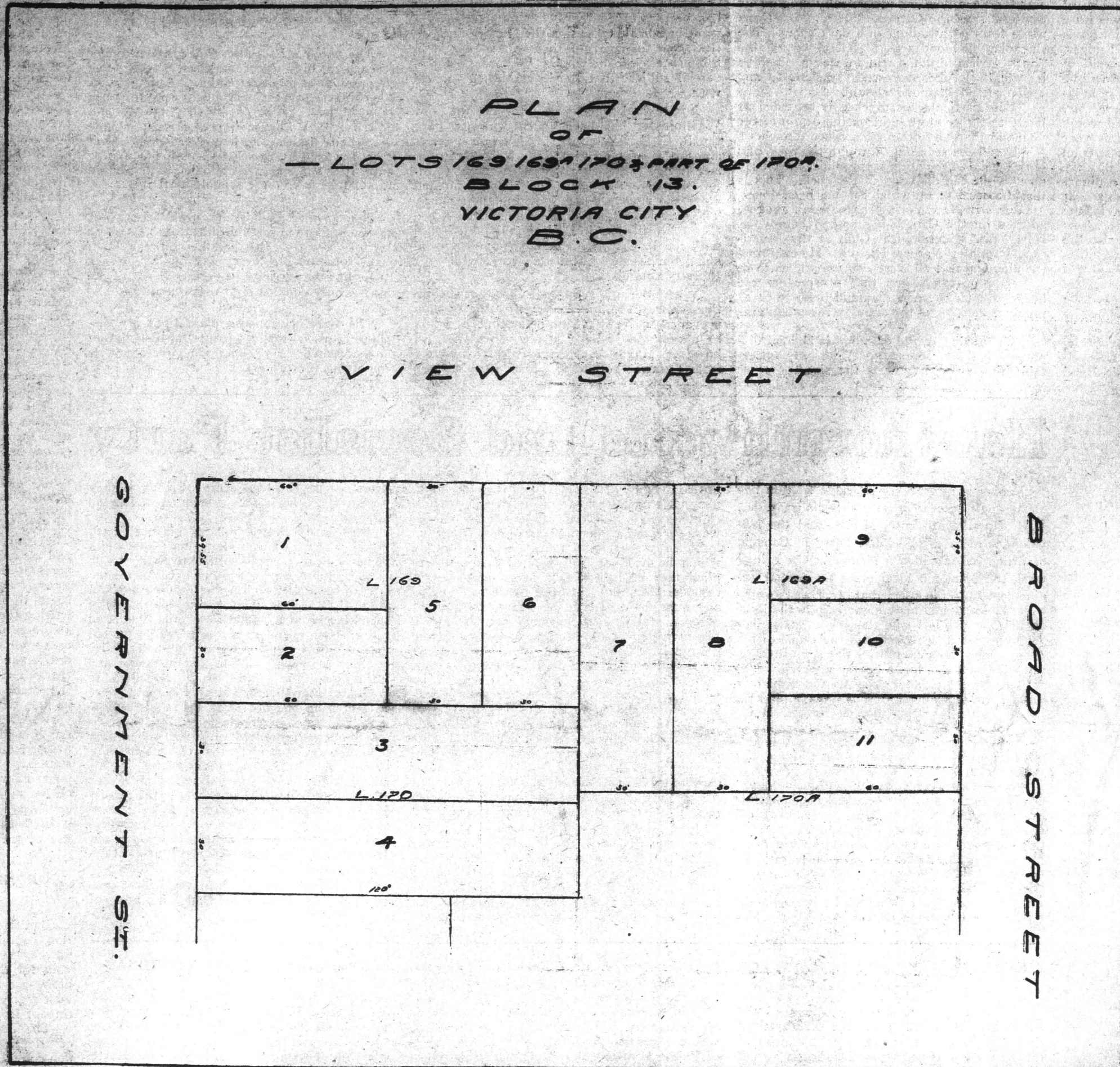
The first experimental exportation of ostriches into California was made in 1882 and has proved successful. About 1,500 of these birds are now to be found on ranches in California, Arizona, Texas and Florida. When the American stock has become thoroughly acclimatized the industry is expected to yield rich returns, as some of the South African farms are reputed to pay 40 per cent. net profit on the investment. Experiments in ostrich farming are now being carried on in Mexico, Central and South America.

Chief Wedilaheid, of the Kitselas tribe of Indians, in the Skeena country, is on his way to the coronation. He has \$8,000 in hand for the purpose of his trip and is spending it freely. He shows with pride a totem of black slate, about a foot in height and carved with the emblems of his tribe, which he intends to present to King George. He has also a banner of buckskin with the tribe's totem, an eagle, burned on one side and a bunch of maple leaves opposite. This is to be engraved with the names of all the Indian chiefs attending the coronation.

The Queen Charlotte Islands will shortly send to the British Columbia markets strictly native oysters of far better size and better quality than the imported Easterners.

David Spencer Limited Subdivision

Full particulars can be had from the leading real estate offices of the city **GOES ON SALE MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.** Full particulars can be had from the leading real estate offices of the city



Sale
Commences
Monday

Sale
Commences
Monday

Matting and Leather Suit Cases, Grips and Traveling Trunks

Those intending to go away for a holiday and require a Trunk, Grip, or Suit Case, should inspect this stock. Here is an opportunity to secure what you require at a great saving in price. We are offering some excellent bargains, and have a large stock to choose from. Here are a few examples:

Japanese Matting Suit Case, Size 24 x 12 x 6 in., protected with metal corners and leather edges, strong lock and side clasps, strong leather handles, and metal hinges. Well finished and lined. Very strong and light. Price each **\$2.50**

Japanese Matting Suit Case, 24 x 12 x 6 in., with solid leather corners and edges, strong lock, side clasps and extra strong handles. Well finished and lined with colored watered linen. Has dress pockets and three suit straps inside. Price **\$3.50**

Leatherette Suit Case, 24 x 12 in., has strong lock and side clasps, metal corners, reinforced edges, inside neatly lined and fitted with 2 suit straps. A bargain at **\$1.65**

Solid Leather Grip, new shape, 18 in. long, 12 in. deep, crocodile leather in black. Leather lined, with pocket, reinforced corners and bottom. Fitted with strong lock, side clasps and strong handle. Price **\$10.50**

Solid Leather Grip, in light tan, fitted with lock and side clasps, neatly lined with leather with pocket inside. Reinforced corners and bottom, leatherette covered frame. Excellent value at **\$6.00**

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT BOXES, ETC.

A new shipment of all kinds of Trunks, Hat Boxes and Suit Cases have just arrived, and include Strong Marbleized, Iron-covered Trunks, fitted with brass locks, duplicate keys, wide tray with covered compartment at one end. Sizes 28, 30, 32 and 34 in. long. Special \$4.65 down to **\$3.50**

Canvas-Covered Trunk, painted tan, with extra strong wooden battens, brass-plated steel trimmings, brass lock, and 1 tray with covered compartment, also 2 stout leather straps on the outside. In two sizes. Prices \$7.95 and **\$7.25**

Steamer Trunks, superior quality to the above, with two strong leather outside straps **\$6.75**

See Window Display

Men's Outing Shirts from 75c

We invite you to examine our new stock of Men's Furnishings suitable for the holidays and the ensuing season—especially our stock of Shirts. Only the highest class custom tailor can equal the style, fit, fabric and workmanship of these garments, but he cannot equal the low prices we quote for them. Does the saving interest you?

Men's Outing and Tennis Shirts, with soft detached collars to match, soft double cuff, made in mercerized cotton, in plain and stripe effects. Special value \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Duck Shirts, with soft turndown collars and soft cuffs. Colors white, cream and tan. Special, each \$1.00 and **75c**

Mercerized Cotton Outing Shirts, with soft turndown reversible collars, with button-down points, flap pockets and soft double cuffs. Each **\$1.75**

Outing Shirts, in fancy colored mercerized stripes with soft turndown reversible collar with button down points, and soft double cuffs. Special **\$2.75**

Tennis and Outing Shirts, with soft turnover collars, attached or reversible, with soft fronts and cuffs, in dainty light stripe and plain colors. Special, each \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Open Mesh Outing Shirts, in white only. Have turndown collars, and soft cuffs. Special **\$1.00**

500 Pairs Canvas Shoes at \$1.45

This is your opportunity to secure ideal holiday footwear at a great saving. They are reliable, and comfortable shoes with a smart appearance, a perfect fit and a most economical investment. They are easy to clean, and if we sold them for \$2 they would be good value, but at \$1.45 they are exceptional bargains.

Canvas Shoes, in white, brown, and black, fine flexible soles, dainty models with covered heels. Special Monday **\$1.45**

Gibson Tie Shoes. A very popular model with flexible soles and covered heels. Special at **\$1.45**

Two Strap White Canvas Shoes, a very dressy style with covered heels. Special **\$1.45**

Ankle Strap Pumps, in white canvas, with ribbon bow, covered heels, and flexible soles. Special **\$1.45**

Oxford Shoes, with plain leather heels, in white, brown and black, canvas. A splendid shoe for holiday wear. Special **\$1.45**

Men's Tweed Suits from \$10.00

We invite you to examine our new summer models in ready-to-wear suits. Note the texture of the fabrics, the cut, style and care as to every little detail of finish. We are proud of this clothing and so are all who wear it. You can pay a much higher price, but you cannot buy better value for your money.

Men's Suits, in fine imported English worsted and tweeds, in all the new shades and patterns, and the very latest cuts, in two and three-piece styles. Prices from \$32.50 to **\$12.50**

Men's Suits, in tweeds and mixed worsted, in a large assortment of patterns and shades, in all the latest novelties. Well tailored and trimmed. Special price **\$10.00**

Worsteds and Tweed Suits, in all the latest shades and patterns. Made up in the very latest styles, in two and three piece. The goods in the above suits are equal to any \$18.00 suit on the market today. All go at one price **\$12.50**

Special Holiday Suits for Boys. A large assortment of the newest and snappiest styles. Tailored and made as our men's suits. In tweeds, fancy worsteds and homespuns. Week end selling, up from **\$3.50**

One Thousand Boys' Wash Suits, in a large assortment of up-to-date patterns, in fancy ducks, drills, prints and piques. In all shades and colors. Russian and sailor blouse styles. Prices, up from **75c**

Boys' Fancy Hats and Caps, in fancy ducks, cottons, khaki and straws. In all the latest shades and blocks. Prices, up from **50c**

Men's Outing Hats in White Duck, land and water. Mexican straws, and a large assortment of straws in various blocks and shapes. Special selling, up from **35c**

Men's Fancy Vests, in fancy ducks, piques and fancy worsted, in stripes, dots and fancy overchecks. Special, \$4.50 down to **\$1.75**

Men's Lounging Coats and Dressing Robes, of all shades, weights and patterns, of brocaded silks, fine merino wools and cashmeres. Prices from \$25.00 to **\$5.75**

Men's Trousers, in fancy worsteds, of fancy stripes and overchecks, in a large assortment of shades and patterns. Cut in medium and full peg. Prices \$6.75 to **\$2.50**

Panamas, in three different blocks. Special at **\$6.00**

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.

VOL. L. NO. 460.

SEATTLE CRUISE TAKES NE

Colonel Blethen, Times, his Son Come Under Ob Grand Jury.

VARIOUS CHARGES LAID AGA

Conspiracy and Cri Among Grounds ments—Defenda leased on Bail.

SEATTLE, May 22.—T lional incident of the go- crusade that began last f- sulted in the recall of M- Gill and the retirement- councilmen friendly to- today, when the specia- indicted Colonel Alden J. and owner of the Seatt- charges of criminal lib- and participation in dan- turning three indictme- Clarence B. Blethen, man- the Times on charges of- and conspiracy, and ind- B. Rathbun, city editor- on a charge of criminal- The complaining witne- cases is J. Y. C. Kellogg- the criminal investigati- last winter. The grand- turned two additional- against former chief of- W. Wapenstein, making- new filed against him. - dictments were returne- vic Dallagiovanna and C- man, formerly proprietor- dance hall in the old Kl- - spector of police under - bail was fixed at \$5,00- dictment, and all the de- released on their own re- appear in court tomorrow- bonds.

The grand jury ad- July 6.

The conspiracy indict- Alden J. Blethen, Clarence- W. Wapenstein, Ludovic- Charles Berryman, Mike- Times Printing Company- ing between March 21, 19- 1, 1919 "to protect from- and to harbor, secrete an- ers persons who might ar- ly conduct and carry on g- and disorderly houses an- be opened gambling and- where in vagrants were re- intoxicating liquors were- lawful sale."

The third indictment- Ludovic Dallagiovanna- Berryman, unlawfully k- tained between July 11, - tember 24, 1910, "a certai- city of Seattle known as- dance hall, and that A. - C. W. Wapenstein "did c- age, induce and procure- lovanna and Charles Ber- lawfully keep and mainta- dance hall."

White and De- ST. JOSEPH, Mo., M- White of Chicago tonight- decision over Eddie De- Francisco in a fifteen fo-

Sailor Killed by- SEATTLE, Wash., May- Schmitt, a sailor on the- Mahony, fell sixty feet fr- to the deck yesterday, ar- done in his body. He f- few minutes after his fa-

To Represent Ca- WINNIPEG, May 23.—- Atkins or George Walker- London at the Festival of- sports as representing Ca- from the east that McDow- ston wrestler, has withd- ceived today and it leave- ern men to fight it out.

Body of Suicide- NEW WESTMINSTER- 23.—The decomposed bo- Wilson, who is thought- mitted suicide by cutting- Queen's park three wee- found yesterday hidden fr- brush. The dead man h- this city for several year- a famous English family- years of age. The inqu- today.

Mexican Amnes- MEXICO CITY, May 23- mena majority the cha- uties tonight passed the- amnesty to political pris- comes effective immedia- Vera Estano, acting mi- Interior, presented a repo- cessful termination of the- for peace, thus formally- to the chamber that the- eluded.