





CONVENTION IN SESSION

Second Annual Meeting of the Provincial Conservatives Opens

WELCOMED BY PREMIER

Mr. C. M. Woodworth Elected President and Slate of Officers Put Through

(From Saturday's Daily) The second annual convention of the British Columbia Conservative Association opened yesterday in the Duck block on Broad street...

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held—will be with us after a while, and will deliver an address.

The speaker went on to pay a tribute to the secretary, W. M. McKay, who had been ably assisted in his work by Mr. Cunliffe, and also to the field organizers who have been in the field.

The balance of Conservative power is moving west, said Mr. Woodworth, and the work must be kept up by spasmodic efforts, but by hard, steady work before the elections come on.

He congratulated the association on the harmony which had prevailed among the executive and the organization received from all parts of the province, where everyone seemed to be working with the other in an endeavour to help the party.

The next important matter was that of the election of officers. The names of C. M. Woodworth, of New Westminster, and John A. Lee, of New Westminster, were put in nomination.

The committee on resolutions was also appointed with W. W. Foster, Revelstoke, chairman; W. W. McCarty, New Westminster; B. A. Cunliffe, Vancouver; and W. Blakemore, Victoria.

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permanently working committee where the population of the communities did not warrant the establishment of clubs.

In regard to finances, the report states that the money received during the past year amounted to \$2,775, of which \$1,134 has been disbursed. This leaves a balance on hand of \$1,641, but as there are outstanding liabilities to the extent of \$550, there is a deficit of \$1,091.

The report goes on to make special mention of the services rendered by B. A. Cunliffe, secretary, and to point out that the weak points in the provincial organization at present are the Dominion committees of Nanaimo and Comox-Atlin.

The report was adopted and placed on the files, at the afternoon session a vote of thanks and a seal of Mr. Green was also passed.

A supplementary report of the executive on legislation was then presented by the secretary, and it was pointed out that in Vancouver alone there were no less than 1,500 names on the list which could be added to the party.

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It surely must have." (Cheers and laughter.) It was stated that the appropriate committee was considering this point, and the question was not put to division.

The report of the committee on constitution was then read and discussed. Several changes were announced which were adopted by the convention. The principal changes were as follows:

As at present constituted the convention consists of ten delegates for each member from each provincial constituency, as well as the Conservative members, whether in the provincial or Dominion house.

The fee due the association will be payable by January 1 of each year in advance, and the time the annual convention meets.

The customary date for holding the convention was fixed for the first of November, but the executive is now given power to change the date should occasion arise.

The next change caused a good deal of discussion. Under the original constitution any delegate might give his name to the party will, at the next election, and it was now proposed to limit the number of proxies any man could hold to four.

The next change was foreshadowed by expressions of opinion which had been made at the time of the convention, and which members of the council, one of whom is chosen from each Dominion constituency, should be limited to only one delegate from that constituency only.

The selection of the next place of meeting gave rise to an animated debate. Revelstoke was first proposed by R. Blakemore, seconded by Mr. Sweeney. This suggestion was supported by Mr. Foster, who spoke of Revelstoke as being the geographical centre of the province and the greatest Conservative stronghold.

Judge Bole made a humorous speech in support of his home, the "Woodstock," and in his dying moments he was allowed to say something in support of his adopted home.

The speaker concluded by assuring the delegates that if they visited the city of Victoria, they would be warmly welcomed, and would up with an eloquent panegyric upon the Conservative party.

Another advocate of Kamloops said that when the delegates went to Kamloops, they would find a warm and cordial reception, and that there was a good chance for them to go broke without recourse.

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TIDE TABLE Victoria, B. C., January 1909. Table with columns for Date, Time, and Height.

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ED-300 laying hens. H. T. Old-Box 406, City. 126 P FILLER for sale or for hire, contracts taken. G. Ducrest, side Road, 119



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heavy gold band on and handles, with n scroll and blue bor- decoration. A very some service.

OS VICTORIA B.C.

A REMARKABLE CASE

A London dispatch of the 3rd inst. says "outside the earthquake in Italy and the blizzard here the chief topic in London has been a ghost story. The incident is such a remarkable one that it is worth telling with a little passing comment. It is proved by affidavits and has been investigated by the London Times and other leading newspapers without the English chaplain of the relation. The principal witness was the Rev. Robert Brock, who was taking the place of Rev. Dr. Astley, vicar of East Redham during the latter's absence in Algeria, where he now is discharging temporarily the duties of a chaplain, for the ghost in this case was not of a dead man, but of one who is alive, though not in very good health. Mr. Brock may be allowed to tell the story in his own words. He says in his affidavit:

"I met Dr. Astley for the first time in London on December 9, and spent more than half an hour with him prior to coming on here; and I heard nothing more of him until Saturday last, December 26, when I received a letter from the Rev. Herbert Murril, the English chaplain in Algeria, who said that Dr. Astley had sustained injuries in a railway accident on Wednesday, Dec. 16. On the evening of that I got the letter, Saturday, Dec. 26, I was seated in the dining-room when Mrs. Hartley, the housekeeper, came to me and said 'Come and see Dr. Astley, and led me into the study.'

"Looking through the glass window on to the lawn, I myself distinctly saw the figure of Dr. Astley in clerical garb, standing against the wall which adjoins the dining-room. It certainly was not the reflection of my own face, for I am clean-shaven, and the face I saw wore beard and moustache. It was distinctly Dr. Astley, as I saw him in London. I rubbed my eyes and looked again. I was not dreaming. The figure was not looking at me, but seemed to be plunged in thought."

"Mrs. Hartley had a candle in her hand, and I told her to take it away. I still saw the figure most distinctly. A housemaid who had joined us could also see the figure. It certainly was not the reflection of my own face, for I am clean-shaven, and the face I saw wore beard and moustache. It was distinctly Dr. Astley, as I saw him in London. I rubbed my eyes and looked again. I was not dreaming. The figure was not looking at me, but seemed to be plunged in thought."

"I will go and have a look in the garden," I said, and I did so. There was nothing to be seen there, and when I returned the vision was gone. The time was about 4.45 p.m. The vision lasted ten minutes."

A few days later Mrs. Hartley saw the same apparition, and when Dr. Brock was called, he also saw it, but it was not as distinct as on the former occasion, though quite recognizable. Very naturally he communicated the occurrence to Dr. Astley's family in Algeria, and was told that on the first apparition he was lying unconscious at his residence in Algeria. Newspaper and other investigation has not cleared up the mystery in the slightest degree, but only confirmed the story by bringing to light surrounding circumstances, and what is stated in the affidavits seem consistent with other facts. Of course the scientific person has written to the press to declare it was all an optical delusion, but he does not explain how such an illusion could affect three people in the same remarkable way. He also objects that Mrs. Hartley is by her own admission, a person who has frequently "seen things," but this fact, so far from raising doubts as to the value of the testimony, seems to render it more trustworthy. In the same remarkable research the repetition of a phenomenon is recognized as establishing a law; but in the comments of scientific people upon occult phenomena proceed upon the assumption that the more frequently they are observed, the less worthy they are of being considered.

The experience of Mr. Brock is by no means unique. It differs from most others in the number and acknowledged credulity of the witnesses. Of course, if the various incidents related in the Bible are true there is abundant proof that such apparitions are real enough, and are not the outcome of a disordered liver or a diseased imagination. Here is an incident, the accuracy of which the writer of this article has no doubt, which is absolutely unbroken. The snow was deep on each side of the road. One saw something, which he took to be a woman in a cotton dress and without a hat, walking on the snow a short distance away. With a start, what he saw, he said to his companion: "What is that?" and the reply was, "Why, it is a woman, of course." They hurried to the place where the figure was, only to see it vanish. They carefully examined the surface of the snow, only to find it unbroken. Neither of the young men was able to identify the figure, which apparently was walking on the snow. So convinced were they that it was a person that they examined the place in daylight on the following morning. But the light snow was absolutely unbroken. There were within fifty yards of the figure, and the night was bright with the light of the full moon.

Can an incident of that kind be explained by supposing it to be a simple optical illusion? In the two cases above mentioned the features, the dress and the general appearance were absolutely distinct. Very recently a well-known Englishman related in the press that, while riding along a country road on a bicycle, another bicyclist was riding beside him. The latter's costume in detail, and says that the figure, after passing the crest of a hill, dashed down a declivity at rapid speed towards a pair of horses drawing a wagon, but just when a collision seemed inevitable vanished without leaving a trace. Of course these stories, and scores of others like them, can be disposed of by saying that they are not true, but granting that they are true, that is granting that the people narrating them would not relate anything which they did not believe to be true, what is the explanation of them? Indigestion will hardly suffice, although it explains some curious things; changing lights and shadows explain some things, but not everything; where one person only sees of something said to have been seen, it is sometimes possible that he was dreaming at the time; the imagination can conjure up all manner of curious things, just as some people see faces in the fire. But when we have exhausted all these explanations, how are we to account for that at a time Dr. Astley lay unconscious in Algeria, his face and form were distinctly seen and recognized by three credible witnesses in England?

THE GREAT BATTLES

It is intended in this series of articles to give a brief description of some of the greatest battles recorded in history, although the term greatest is not to be understood as referring only to the number of men engaged. Many battles were of vast importance, and yet the forces engaged in them were not large. An attempt will be made to treat the various events in some sort of chronological order, but attention will be paid chiefly to their relation to each other, if any can be determined, as acts in the great drama of human history. It is very satisfactory to know that the historical articles printed on this page have proved very acceptable to young people as well as to their seniors. If therefore any reader would like to have a reference made to some battle, and will mention it in an effort will be made to comply with the request. The first to be spoken of will be—

MARATHON, B. C. 490.

What we call modern civilization had its origin in Ancient Greece. The poetry of Greece is one model in literature; the art of Greece is esteemed our great

exemplar; the philosophy of Greece is the foundation of our philosophy; the laws of Greece are reflected in our laws; the language of Greece has assisted in the formation of all the modern languages of Europe. It is true that much of this influence came to us through Rome, but the vigorous race, which had its capital on the Tiber and conquered the Grecian republics, was in its turn conquered by Grecian refinement and civilization, just as our own ancestors, who overthrew Rome, were themselves made subject to the intellectual influence of that Empire. Hence the history of Greece is of the greatest interest to us, for it is, in a sense, a part of our own history. It seems a strange thing to say, perhaps, but at Marathon our fortunes hung in the balance.

Darius, King of Persia, was a ruler of unbounded ambition. He extended his domain over northern India and northern Africa, and attempted to extend his conquests to the westward, so as to obtain control of the Mediterranean. Only Greece stood in the way. At this time Rome would easily have fallen before an onslaught from Persia, once that nation had obtained a foothold on the Egean sea and the Balkan peninsula. What the world would have been if these Persian ambitions had been successfully carried out, we can only judge by observing what has taken place in Persia and wherever the influence of Persian power extended. The advance of the Persian host westward was successful at the outset. The nations of Asia Minor were easily subdued and the Persian forces crossing the Bosphorus by a bridge of boats marched northward, crossing the Danube, and overran the easterly part of what is now Austria-Hungary. This was about 500 B. C., and to all appearance the Persian empire of universal dominion seemed likely to be realized. But the western part of Asia Minor was peopled by Greeks, and in 500 B. C. they revolted. The Athenians went to their assistance, and for a time the rebellion seemed likely to be successful; but after five years of fighting the Persian power was restored and a fleet was despatched to take revenge upon Athens. This was caught in a storm, while rounding the point of Mount Athos, which is one of three promontories which project from Macedonia into the Egean Sea, and three hundred ships and twenty thousand men were lost. A subsequent defeat at the hands of the Thracians caused this expedition to be withdrawn; but Darius nursed his wrath and kept it warm, and in 490 B. C. he launched an expedition against Athens. Authorities disagree as to how many men composed this force. Estimates vary from 100,000 to 600,000 men, but there seems to be unanimity as to the number of ships, which was about 600. Details of the expedition are not very many, and there are somewhat conflicting. Herodotus, the most careful historian of his time, is very cautious about going into particulars; but there seems to be no doubt that the fleet sailed directly across the Egean Sea, instead of coasting around by the western part of Asia Minor, as some of the islands of the Archipelago, from which new levies were drawn. Now, many men landed at Marathon is not known with certainty, but there is no doubt that they were greatly outnumbered by the Athenians, which Athens could put into the field against them. When news of the landing reached the Grecian city, there was a great divergence of opinion as to what course should be followed. A party in Athens, led by Hippias, was not unfavorable to the Persians, although they disguised their designs until the very last. These people wished the army to remain behind the city walls and wait for a siege; but Miltiades urged that the invaders should be met upon the shore, and supported by Aristides and Themistocles, he was able to carry his point. He set out for Marathon with all the available troops, who numbered not more than perhaps less than 10,000 men. On the way they were reinforced by 1,000 Plataeans, and upon this little force, which was either 10,000 or 11,000 men—on this point historians are not agreed—the fate of the Western World that day depended.

Byron has told us that "The Mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea."

and this is a good, though brief description of the famous battlefield. It is a broad, level expanse lying between the mountains and the sea, which here takes the form of a beautiful bay, suitable in every way for the landing of troops. The Persians were in places, but for the most part was admirably suited for the movement of troops. The Persian forces, when the Athenians arrived, had debarked from their ships and set up their camp in all the splendor and stateliness of an Oriental army. The Athenians led from the city to the battlefield, one of them twenty-two miles long and the other twenty-six. The Athenians advanced over them by a forced march and took up their position on the rising ground. The disposition of the two armies was in long lines. The Persians made their centre the stronger; the Greeks put the greater number of their men upon their wings. For several days the troops lay in sight of each other, the Persians indifferent as to what their opponents should do, so confident were they of their victory. The Athenians waiting until the sacrifices showed the occasion to be auspicious for an attack. At length Miltiades believed the fateful hour had arrived, and he commanded an immediate charge. The whole Athenian line rushed forward. A mile only separates the two armies. It is said that the Persian commander thought his assailants were mad, so astonishing did it seem that so small a force should attack his host in this way. The onslaught was at the outset attended with varying results. The wing of the Persian centre made no impression upon the strong Persian centre, and the charge was repulsed in that part of the field. The Athenian wings were more successful and drove the enemy back. Then turning inwards they threw themselves upon the flanks of the centre, and in a short time the retreat of the Persians to their ships began. The victorious Athenians attempted to capture the ships, and were able to destroy seven of them; but the rest got away in safety. Indeed it may be said that this part of the fight resulted adversely to the Athenians, although it was notable for many deeds of conspicuous valor. Few, if any, prisoners were taken. Herodotus says that of the Persians 6,400 were slain, and of the Athenians 192.

The withdrawal of the Persians from the field of Marathon is hardly to be explained by the impetuous attack of the Athenians. Hippias was in communication with Datis, the Persian commander, and it was agreed that a signal in the shape of a bright shield should be displayed on a mountain to show the Persians that it was safe for him to attempt a direct assault upon Athens. The shield was displayed and flashed its heliographic signal to the invaders, who withdrew more perhaps to make a new attack upon Athens, where they would find supporters within the city than beyond the ocean. The Grecian forces to Marathon. Miltiades on seeing the direction taken by the Persian fleet, made a forced march to Athens with his wearied troops and thus averted disaster for Datis refrained from attacking the city garrisoned by such men.

Three years later Darius prepared another expedition against Athens, on a scale that would have overcome any possible opposition, but just before it sailed a rebellion broke out in Egypt, and before this was suppressed Darius died. His successor, Xerxes, renewed the attempt to conquer Greece, but the story of this expedition, made memorable by the battles of Thermopylae and Salamis will have to be reserved for another time.

The Birth of the Nations

IV. (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE FRENCH

Ancient Gaul—The French Under Clovis

Very little is known of France before the time of its conquest by Julius Caesar. We have semi-legendary accounts of Gaul, which date many centuries before Christ, when all that vast country which is now famous for the richness and the greatness of its cities, the unsurpassed fertility of its farmlands and vineyards, was covered with wild forests and great morasses, where the climate was cold and variable, and the wild ox and the fierce herds of swine roamed free. The primitive people who inhabited Gaul were little better, little less savage than the untamed beasts. They lived the lives of animals, dwelling in round mud huts whose only opening was the door, which huts were usually grouped together behind a rampart of wood and earth and stone. These uncivilized, lawless people were divided into many tribes who were constantly at war with one another, tribes equally ignorant, improvident, slaves to the shifting of their ideas and the sway of their passions, fond of war and idleness, of rapine and feasting, of gross and savage pleasures. The French historians do not claim for the early Gauls that unbridled yet courageous and even noble spirit which dominated, according to ancient Roman and modern German writers, the Gauls of another barbarian who inhabited the wonderful German forests. Where or from where came the first settlers to Gaul, no one knows. The Iberians were among the earliest of the tribes, and this people, primitive still, with a costume and a language of their own, inhabit the lower Pyrenees today under the name of Basques. About 1,100 B.C. the Phoenicians began to trade with the natives of Gaul, and a little later to settle there. After the Phoenicians came the Greeks. The story of their earliest coming and the foundation of their chief colony, forms the subject of one of the oldest of the Gallic legends.

Nann, one of the most prominent of the Gallic chiefs, had a well loved and beautiful daughter called Gynthus whose hand was sought in marriage by countless suitors. One of the old customs, which is still in vogue among the Basques, decreed that when the time arrived for any maiden to choose a husband, all the aspirants for her hand should be invited to a great feast, at the conclusion of which the girl should appear with a brimming wine-cup which she was to offer to him who had won favor in her sight. It was the eye of Gynthus' wedding feast, when Euxenes, a Greek trader, a man of stalwart strength and handsome appearance, sat himself down at the table, and skirted that part of the country of which Nann was the chief. The latter made him welcome and invited him and his sailors to the feast. What was the chagrin and surprise of the Gallic suitors, when Gynthus, beautiful as a dream, and going straight to Euxenes handed him the wine-cup, thus choosing him for her husband. 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erson, (Duncans), adv... asking the government... the matter, leaving... worked out, as intro... resolution, as intro... way would, he felt... down.

believed that any scheme... should be on a large scale... mills should be located... way was to be located... could be sown up should... Thus lumber adaptable... things could be done... same time that the land... The settler is un... strike this work in a pro... gressive manner owing to...

**You Can't Afford to Feel "Dopey"**

to have headaches—an easily-tired body—a stuffy-feeling brain—even for part of the time. There are too many keen alert men and women, always at their best, to give much chance of success to one thus handicapped.

These things are the direct results of a sluggish liver—constipated bowels—dry skin—overworked kidneys—in short, of a body whose sewers are clogged.

Nothing opens up these outlets of the waste, and clears the system of poison so gently, yet so effectively, as "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" are the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes combined—by a process that greatly increases their medicinal value—with valuable tonics and internal antiseptics, and made into tablets.

Take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" every night, eat plenty of ripe fruit, and see how quickly your brain clears and headaches leave you. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at the office of the undersigned, Room 11, Promis Block, Victoria, B.C., at 11 a.m. on Monday, March 1st, 1909. By order, A. G. SARGENT, Acting Secretary.

**PURE BRED LIVESTOCK**

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

**LEGISLATURE IN SESSION**

**For the Third Time the Eloquent Parliament Gathers**

**WAS A BRILLIANT OPENING**

**Galleries and Floor of House Crowded to Hear Speech From the Throne**

(From Friday's Daily)

With all the pomp and circumstance that tradition makes imperative upon great occasions, the third session of the eleventh Legislature of British Columbia was formally opened by His Excellency Governor James Dunsmuir.

The usual "Speech from the Throne," the message intended to outline the legislation that is to come before the House, was very brief. It was recited at past events, with an exceedingly small mixture of prophecy. Reference was made to the death of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the success of the British Columbia fruit exhibits at the exhibitions in Great Britain. Practically the only mention of future legislation was in the clauses regarding a bill for the more effectual and equitable distribution of water in connection with the expanding fruit-growing industry, and that relating to the projected civil service pension bill.

The initial sitting of the Legislature was this year, as customary, almost purely formal, and immediately after the opening ceremonies adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The usual motions regarding the election of members by illegal practices were adopted. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, presented the 37th annual report on the public schools of British Columbia, prepared by the superintendent of education. Hon. Mr. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, presented the 8th annual report on the public accounts. The Minister of Education presented a report on the free text-book branch, and the Attorney-General an act to amend the "Magistrates' Act." The debate that marked the opening of the last session was conspicuously absent—the Socialist leader was not also.

**An Interesting Pageant.**

As a pageant, however, the opening of the Legislature was a distinctly interesting event. All the water required to meet the new conditions.

The act passed at the last session, providing for the creation of a department of works, has been put into effect. It is confidently expected that the new arrangement will be of great advantage to the public service in connection with the public lands and the carrying out of public works.

The public accounts for the past financial year will be at once submitted for your consideration, as well as the estimates for the coming year. In bringing you to your deliberations, I have every confidence that they will result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the province.

**AUSTRIAN TROOPS GATHER ON FRONTIER**

Movements of Army Against Serbia Have Been Kept Secret

Vienna, Jan. 21.—Austria has concentrated a great army in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Everything has been done to keep the concentration of troops secret. The troops have been marched through the larger towns at night, and newspapers which have had the opportunity to refer to them have been confiscated wholesale. But where a professional army might be moved, it is not possible to handle a citizen army. The situation is at present as follows:

Savaievo, the capital of Bosnia, is the headquarters of the 15th Army Corps, whose normal peace strength, formed of two divisions each of four regiments, is about 25,000 men, counting the cavalry and artillery.

By a recent decree of the Emperor the 15th Army Corps has been reorganized to increase the strength of a regiment from the normal peace strength of 1500 to 2,500 by retaining the young class of recruits and supplementary reservists under the colors, that is, those men who had already completed their term of service.

Further, the Government has admitted that "several" battalions from other army corps have been sent as reinforcements to Bosnia, and "several" means so far fifteen battalions of 700 men each. These have been formed into a special division of about 10,000 men. Several battalions of the new quick-firing guns have also been sent from the Vienna arsenal.

The present strength of the 15th Army Corps is about sixty battalions of infantry, four to a regiment, and say, 13,000 artillery, cavalry, etc., and a total of 55,000 men.

Best of all, a number of small flying columns—"strafungs," as they are locally called—have been formed to deal with the bands of the enemy expected to send across the frontier, and 2,000 men have been set apart for this work.

The power of the reservists under the colors given by the Emperor's decree is not limited, as was implied at the side of the army corps which would be the first to be used in case of hostilities—the 13th (Agram), the 12th (Graz), and the 11th (Ljubljana). The 13th and the 12th have been raised from the normal peace footing to 25,000 men or thereabouts.

There is thus a force of 157,000 men ready to march against Serbia at a moment's notice, and this is considered sufficient for the first line. So far no reserves have been called from their peace occupation, as this could not possibly be kept secret, and would precipitate hostilities. The full mobilization of the Austrian Army would mean that ten years of reservists, including the Landwehr and Honved, would be called out, which would produce about two and a half million men.

**FLOODS VISITING VARIOUS STATES**

California Rivers Leave Their Banks and Overflow Large Areas

Railway Traffic Blocked

Nevada, Montana, Oregon and Washington Report Bad Situations

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—With railroad traffic virtually suspended on some lines, train schedules badly demoralized on other roads, the telegraph and telephone lines prostrated, and communication only fitfully maintained, and some sections in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys a vast stretch, California has in the last twenty-four hours experienced one of the worst storms in a quarter of a century, covering an area that extended from the Oregon coast to San Diego. At various places the rain at times reached the proportions of a cloudburst, and was accompanied by a fierce gale.

While the downpour has ceased to-night, and the barometer is rising, the district forecaster's prediction is showers for the entire state tonight and tomorrow, and the crest of the storm waters from the mountain streams, swollen to the breaking point by reason of the previous storm, which prevailed for four days, it is feared that many of the levees that so far have withstood the pressure will break tonight.

**INCENDIARY AT WORK**

Evidence Found of An Attempt to Burn the Dupont Block in New Westminster

New Westminster, Jan. 21.—A deliberate but fortunately unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Dupont building and perhaps destroy a large portion of the business section.

**JAPANESE QUESTION IS MOST IMPORTANT**

President Roosevelt Talks With California—Bills Are Hung Up

Washington, Jan. 21.—The president talked cautiously on the Japanese question with some of his visitors today. He went so far as to say he thought nothing pending in congress on any of the different bills on the subject and congress were of half the importance of the Japanese California question. Senator Root, and other plain talkers who are willing to help him they do not place much confidence in the assurances of the government as to the decreasing number of Japanese in this country. The facts dispute the assurances, and the president added that the Japanese are taking possession of whole towns. The president advised his California visitors that the world like sees a fair trial given to the promise of the Japanese to decrease the number of their citizens in this country, and if this trial shows that there is no decrease then he will no longer use his influence to prevent hostile legislation. Senator Gillette repeated today that there was no legislation against the Japanese so far as he could see at this session of the legislature. He has not decided to address the members of the legislative body in a special message nor does he deem such action necessary in view of the wide publication of the wishes of the federal authorities. The governor has received a letter from Secretary Root bearing upon the Japanese question, and he is declining to make it public, on the ground that Mr. Root considers the communication of a confidential character in our state, and on the same subject as the note the secretary sent the governor in the last few days.

Assemblyman Johnson's bill providing for the settlement of Japanese within municipalities was favorably reported on today, but all such measures will be held over until next week, for which day they are a special order.

It is said upon reliable authority that even should a anti-Japanese measure pass the assembly, the senate will not endorse them, and as the governor has declared himself against the measure, it is believed that the likelihood of their becoming laws.

**Toronto Firm Assigns**

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The wholesale dry-goods firm of Burton, Spence & Co., Limited, in business for nearly twenty years, has been assigned to the receiver. The liabilities are \$320,000 and the assets about the same.

**LEAVES GIVE WAY**

Sacramento, Cal. Jan. 21.—The levees on the lower division of Sherman Island gave way recently, and according to reports received from the Bee correspondent at Ialeton, and between 3,000 and 5,000 acres were inundated. The Sacramento river side, where the bank was not equal to the strong current bearing against it, and a force of water, which lashed the water into waves that rushed over the tops of the levees.

Sweet By Cloudburst

Stockton, Cal. Jan. 21.—At Angels Camp last night a cloudburst washed out nine houses, killed one Chinaman and left a large number of people homeless. At Farmington the water is higher than before the big flood of two years ago. The water is very high and still rising. The city and the San Joaquin is rising over an inch an hour.

**Blockade in Nevada.**

reno, Nev., Jan. 21.—Officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad say that landslides a few miles east of Applegate, in the Sierras, have delayed all eastbound trains. A crew of track-clearers has been dispatched to the scene. Rain and snow is falling in the mountains, and a heavy snowfall in Reno for the past 24 hours. Late tonight rain turned to snow, accompanied by a bitter wind.

**Trouble in Montana.**

Missoula, Mont. Jan. 21.—The first serious mishap on this division of the Northern Pacific as a result of the high water caused by the warm weather of the past few days and the consequent melting of the heavy snows, occurred at Eddy, Mont., 90 miles west of here, this afternoon, when 120 feet of track was washed out, and through train service is at a standstill. It will be necessary to drive pilings and build a trestle over the damaged portion of the track, and it is possible the gap will not be closed for twelve hours.

**Oregon and Washington.**

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.—As a result of the thaws and the heavy rains which have been general in Washington and Northern Oregon during the past week, the Northern Pacific has a trouble west of Spokane, and trains are annulled at Odessa, Washington. The Great Northern has its train of track washed out. The North Bank road down the Columbia has lost a bridge near the Cascades, and is transferring passengers over a temporary foot bridge. As it enters Spokane over the Northern Pacific it is washed out, and it is possible the gap will not be closed for twelve hours.

east of Missoula the situation is rapidly growing serious. At Garrison the railroad yards are flooded, and the river is still rising. The ice jam in the Heligata River at Gold Creek, which seriously threatened to carry away the bridge at that point, was dynamited today and the situation is relieved. The bridge at Gold Creek has been asked for riprap with which to strengthen the structure. On the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound road, two pile bridges were washed out today between Garrison and Bonner.

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**The Eel's New Record**

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The Central Canada ice races today. The Eel went an exhibition mile and beat his own world's record over ice, making a new record of 2:11. The previous mark was 2:14, made recently at Toronto.

**B. C. HARDWARE CO., LTD.**

**On Sale at 510 Johnson St.**

A Complete Line of

**DOMINION CARRIAGE CO'S DELIVERY RIGS**

**DOMINION CARRIAGE CO'S BUGGIES**

Adams' Wagons, Adams' Farm Trucks, Adams' Dump Carts, Adams' Wheel and Slush Scrapers.

Cockshutt and Fairbanks' Morse Windmills, Fleury, Cockshutt and Wilkinson Plows, De Laval Cream Separators, Bucher & Gibbs Garden Implements, Kokomo Fencing, Vulcanite Roofing.

**B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Office: Cor. Yates and Broad Phone 82

510 Johnson Street Phone 1611

**VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE**

Before Buying

**GROCERIES**

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

**COPAS & YOUNG**

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

**Northern Interior of B. C.**

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingeoca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfit and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

**R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.**

**GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE**

OF SINGLE SIDED TEN INCH

**Disc Records**

2,900 Regular 75c Records to be Sacrificed at

**25c Each**

**SEE! SEE!! SEE!!! SEE!!!!**

Honey Boy  
Good Night, Little Girl,  
Good Night  
Love Me and the World is Mine  
School Days  
I'm Afraid To Go Home in the Dark  
Killarney  
See Saw  
For All Eternity  
Holy City

Lead Kindly Light  
Red Wing  
American Patrol  
Marche des Petit Pierrots  
Traumeri  
Chariot Race  
Miserere from Il Trovatore  
Cheneyne  
Four Little Blackberries  
Shoulder Straps  
Anvil Chorus  
Merry Widow Waltz

And thousands of equally good numbers at only 25c each

**This Sale Positively Closes Saturday, January 30th and Includes every single-sided 10-inch Disc in our Stock—except Victor Records**

**FLETCHER BROS**

Largest Talking Machine Dealers in Victoria

**PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST**

# A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL ODDMENTS

We take stock at the end of the week, and starting Monday morning we will make a clean sweep of all odd lines, small quantities short lengths and other oddments caused by the heavy selling during this month's sale. The reductions we are making are most sweeping, and the last week of our great sale will be most interesting from a money saving standpoint. Many lines besides the ones mentioned will be sold, the bargain tickets displayed on the various counters and tables will tell the story about the lines not advertised here.

## The Final Reduction in the Mantle Section

What the offerings in this department lack in quantity and assortment, they make up in value, as the reductions on the lines mentioned make them much lower in price than the cost of materials alone. However, our policy of starting every season with new stock must be adhered to, hence the ridiculously low prices.

<b>\$18.75 Women's Costumes \$5.00</b> ELEVEN COSTUMES FOR WOMEN, different colors, good styles. Were \$18.75. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$35.00 Women's Costumes \$11.75</b> ELEVEN COSTUMES, handsome styles, pretty cloths, were \$25.00 to \$35.00. Monday . . . . .
<b>\$45.00 Women's Costumes \$18.75</b> NINE COSTUMES, rich handsome styles and materials. Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$65.00 Women's Costumes \$23.75</b> FIFTEEN COSTUMES, all handsome model garments that were 45.00 to \$65.00. Monday . . . . .
<b>\$25.00 Misses' Costumes \$6.75</b> SEVEN only to sell, smart natty styles for misses, pretty cloths, attractive trimmings, beautifully made, regular \$22.00 to \$25.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$12.50 Silk Underskirts \$5.75</b> SILK UNDERSKIRTS, good quality silk, all colors, cut very full, some fine bargains, some of the best we have ever offered. Regular prices \$10.50 to \$12.50. Monday . . . . .

## Women's Waists Worth to \$2.25, Monday 50c.

A final clearance of women's winter waists, all kinds of fancy flannellets and plain and fancy lustres. Some of these waists were 75c, others were \$2.25, in fact a few were formerly still more. Any waist in the lot is a bargain, but of course some are better than others, so it will pay you to come early.

<b>\$2.25 Lustré Waists for 50c</b> Plain and fancy Lustrés in various colorings, the plain ones being cream, brown, navy and other shades, the fancies different colorings in mixed effects, a limited quantity only, reg. values to \$2.25. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$1.25 Flannellette Waists for 50c</b> A lot of different colors in fancy designs, nearly all medium or dark shades, good patterns, fine heavy qualities and a fairly good assortment to choose from, regular price 75c to \$1.25. Monday . . . . .
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## Children's Dresses and Coats to Clear

A lot of Dresses for Children of all ages, and some coats for small children only, at prices that make it worth your while to buy for next season. You cannot buy the materials alone for twice the price asked.

<b>\$1.25 Dresses, Monday 25c</b> FLANNELLETTE DRESSES, in medium and dark colorings, for children of all ages, the materials are good quality and the styles excellent. Just think of the trouble involved in making a dress, when you can buy one ready to put on for two-bits. Regular values to \$1.25. Monday 25c	<b>\$1.50 Dresses, Monday 50c</b> DRESSES made of flannellets and wool goods in plaids, good styles, nearly all for small children. The materials are in medium and dark shades, and are made up in Buster and other good styles for children's wear. Regulars up to \$1.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$2.75 Dresses, Monday \$1.00</b> A very handsome lot of Dresses there, made up in pretty plaid materials and wool tartans. Very smart natty styles, trimmed with contrasting colors of plain materials, sizes for nearly all ages, regular prices \$2.00 to \$2.75. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$3.50 Coats Monday 95c</b> COATS for small children in cream only, made of fine broadcloth or heavy serge. They are prettily trimmed with silk braids in most cases. Some are a little soiled but are easily cleaned, not a coat in the lot worth less than \$3.50. Monday . . . . .
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## A Clean-Up in the Dress Goods Section

<b>\$17.50 Dress Patterns, Monday \$5.00</b> FOURTEEN ONLY DRESS PATTERNS, the season's novelty dress goods, in patterns of two pieces, plain materials for the waist with fancy chevron stripes or plaid for the skirt. Regular price was \$17.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>\$1.50 Dress Goods, Monday 50c</b> DRESS GOODS of different kinds, fancy herringbone stripes, colliennes, voiles, 54-inch panamas, plaids and other materials, all must be cleared out before stock-taking. Regular prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. Monday . . . . .
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## Fancy Collars, Ribbons, etc., Reduced to Clear

This clearance sale will move out the articles mentioned here in a hurry. They are all right as to style, but are odd lots of broken sizes and incomplete assortments.

<b>WOMEN'S STRIPED CUFFS</b> , fast washing colors, regular, per pair 25c. Monday . . . . .	<b>WOMEN'S SILK BOWS AND TIES</b> , in all colors, regular 25c and 35c each. Monday three for . . . . .	<b>RIBBONS</b> , a few pieces of reseda and olive green ribbon, useful for fancy work, 1 to 3 1/2 inches wide, reg. to 20c. Monday . . . . .
<b>WOMEN'S STRIPED COLLARS</b> , in all sizes, 12 1/2 to 14 inches. Colors pink and white, blue and white, mauve and white, black and white, regular, each 25c. Monday . . . . .	<b>WOMEN'S TURNOVER COLLARS</b> , in embroidered lawn, regular 25c and 35c each. Monday three for . . . . .	<b>SILK RIBBON</b> , five inches wide, in fawn, grey, cardinal, old rose, Nile, reseda and cream. Regular 25c to 35c. Monday . . . . .
<b>WOMEN'S FANCY COLLARS</b> , some with colored ruchings, others with plain hemstitched edge, regular 25c to 35c. Monday . . . . .	<b>WOMEN'S CHIFFON NET RUFFLES</b> , in all colors, regular \$1.75 to \$2.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>LACE COLLARS AND STOCKS</b> , in white and colored, regular up to 50c. Monday . . . . .
<b>WOMEN'S LINEN COLLARS</b> , the new shape with fancy embroidered edge, all sizes from 12 to 14 1/2 inches. Regular 75c. Monday . . . . .	<b>LACE BOLEROS AND CHIFFON FICHUS</b> , all reduced, regular \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>LACE COLLARS AND BERTHAS</b> , in white, ivory and ecru, regular 75c and \$1.00. Monday . . . . .
	<b>LACE SLEEVES</b> , in ivory and white, reg. \$1.50. Monday, per pair . . . . .	<b>DRESDEN RIBBONS</b> , two special lines for Monday, at 25c and . . . . .
	<b>BAYADERE TIES</b> , in gilt cord, velvet ribbon and lace, with fancy ends, regular 50c to \$1.25. Monday . . . . .	

## Whitewear Sale Specials for Monday

Space does not permit us to do justice to the whitewear values that we should call to your attention, but the lines mentioned are not selected to impress you, but are simply representative values. Such whitewear bargains are not possible every year, not by any means. It is only when something is wrong with the market, as was the case this last season, that we are able to buy and able to sell at such low prices.

<b>Special Table of Whitewear at \$1.00</b> ON THIS TABLE will be found a choice assortment of White Underskirts and Nightdresses, any of which are worth \$1.25, many are worth \$1.50. Plenty of different styles to choose from and some beauties for this price. Special on Monday at . . . . .	<b>Special Table of Whitewear at 50c</b> A BIG ASSORTMENT OF DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS on this table, some very dainty patterns in the latter and a good range of drawers as well, lace and embroidery trimmed, made of the best materials, and well made also. These would be good value at 65c and 75c. Special . . . . .
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## Millinery Oddments for Monday

<b>GIRLS' WHITE FELT HATS</b> , regular \$2.00 to \$4.50. Monday at . . . . .	<b>CHILDREN'S WHITE BEARSKIN CAPS</b> , tans and bonnets, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50. Monday at . . . . .
<b>GIRLS' COLORED FELT SAILORS</b> , regular \$1.25. Monday at . . . . .	<b>WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS</b> , worth up to \$7.50, clearing Monday at . . . . .
<b>CHILDREN'S WHITE SILK AND BEARSKIN BONNETS</b> , regular \$1.50 to \$3.00. Monday at . . . . .	<b>WOMEN'S UNTRIMMED FELT SHAPES</b> , worth up to \$2.50. Monday at . . . . .

## Sweeping Reductions in the Men's Store

A most remarkable lot of bargains are offered for men and boys in this great clean-up sale. Every item mentioned here is a money-saver for somebody. Such values are not to be had every day, so take full advantage of them while you can.

<b>MEN'S HATS</b> , odd lines in soft and stiff hats of all styles and colors. Regular prices \$2.00 to \$2.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS</b> , single and double-breasted, regular \$6.75 to \$8.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S HATS</b> , broken sizes in soft and stiff hats in black and all colors. Regular \$2.75 to \$4.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS</b> , single and double-breasted, regular \$4.75 to \$5.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' AND GIRLS' TAMS</b> , regular 50c to 75c. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS</b> , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$6.75 to \$9.00. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' CAPS</b> , in tweeds, regular 50c. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS</b> , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$4.75 to \$5.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SUITS</b> , in worsteds and tweeds, reg. \$22.50 to \$30.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS</b> , with plain and knicker pants, regular \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SUITS</b> , in worsteds and tweeds, regular \$18.00 to \$20.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' BUSTER AND SAILOR SUITS</b> , reg. \$4.75 to \$6.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SUITS</b> , in worsteds and tweeds, regular \$15.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' BUSTER AND SAILOR SUITS</b> , reg. \$3.75 to \$4.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SUITS</b> , regular prices \$10.00 to \$12.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S OVERALLS</b> , odd lines, were 75c to 90c. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S OVERCOATS</b> , cravenette and waterproof cloths, regular \$20.00 to \$25.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>BOYS' OVERALLS</b> , odd lines, reg. 25c. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S OVERCOATS</b> , reg. prices to \$15.00. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S PANTS</b> , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$4.75 to \$6.00. Monday . . . . .
<b>YOUTHS' OVERCOATS</b> , regular \$7.50 to \$8.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S PANTS</b> , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$3.50 to \$4.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' OVERCOATS</b> , in tweeds with velvet collars, regular \$5.75. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S PANTS</b> , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$2.25 to \$2.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS</b> , for small boys, regular \$5.75 to \$7.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S PANTS</b> , worsteds and tweeds, regular \$1.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' AND GIRLS' REEFERS</b> , regular prices \$1.75. Monday . . . . .	

## Oddments in Men's and Boys' Clothing

<b>BOYS' SWEATERS</b> , all wool, blue ground with pretty stripes in green and red, also plain blue and dark red, various sizes, regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S UNDERWEAR</b> , natural shades, shirts and drawers, shirts double breasted, good strong quality, regular 50c. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SOX</b> , heavy ribbed black worsted sox, strong and warm sox. Regular price 25c. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S STRIPED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS</b> , good heavy weight for hard wear. Regular 75c. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S OXFORD SHIRTS</b> , will stand hard wear and washing, blue and white checks and stripes, also a few black and white striped working shirts, regular price 50c. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S UNDERWEAR</b> , natural wool mixture shirts and drawers, regular price 65c. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S SHIRTS</b> , dark grey union flannel with reversible collars attached, well stitched pockets, regular \$1.25. Monday . . . . .	<b>ODDMENTS IN UNDERWEAR</b> , men's red, natural and blue heavy wool underwear, very warm makes. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25 per garment. Monday . . . . .
<b>MEN'S TENNIS SHIRTS</b> , in white and cream grounds with stripes of blue, pink or fawn, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S UNDERWEAR</b> , English cashmere and Canadian all wool shirts and drawers, the best quality fine heavy goods. Regular \$2.50 and \$1.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' PRINT SHIRTS</b> , light and dark shades, mostly large sizes, 13 1/2 and 14 inch, soft dressed with starched collar bands. Reg. 50c. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S UNDERWEAR</b> , fine grade natural cashmere English make and Canadian elastic ribbed shirts and drawers, the best quality wool and fine finish. Regular \$2.75 and \$2.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' FLANNELTTE SHIRTS</b> , with collars attached, good shirts for school wear. Monday to clear at . . . . .	<b>MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS</b> , plain and pleated bosoms, light and dark shades, mostly large sizes, regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Monday . . . . .
<b>BOYS' FLANNELTTE NIGHTSHIRTS</b> , warm striped flannel made with collar and pockets. Regular 65c. Monday . . . . .	

## Oddments From the Shoe Section

In addition to the lines mentioned we have many others. In particular we would call attention to the fact that we are selling the highest grade American Footwear for Men and Women in many cases less than the actual cost.

<b>WOMEN'S TAPESTRY SLIPPERS</b> , leatherette soles, sizes 3 to 5 only, regular 75c. Monday . . . . .	<b>SCHOOL BOOTS</b> , pebble grain, satin calf and box calf. Children's and Girls' sizes 8 to 2. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>CHILDREN'S CARPET SLIPPERS</b> , leatherette soles, sizes 6 to 2, regular 25c to 50c. Monday . . . . .	<b>Boys' sizes</b> , 11 to 5, regular \$1.50 to \$2.00. Monday . . . . .
<b>INFANTS' MOCCASIN BOOTIES</b> , in white, tan and wine colored kid, regular 40c to 60c. Monday . . . . .	<b>CHILD'S SLIPPERS</b> , hand turned soles, in black, tan and red kid and patent leather, reg. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Monday . . . . .
<b>WOMEN'S FELT JULIET SLIPPERS</b> , regular \$1.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>MEN'S BOOTS</b> , comprising dongola kid and box calf boots, with sewed or screw soles, also Miners' and Loggers' Boots, heavy oil pebble grain leather, size 8 to 11 only. Regular \$3.00 to \$4.50. Monday . . . . .
<b>WOMEN'S KID BOURDOIR SLIPPERS</b> , black, tan and red, regular \$1.50. Monday . . . . .	
<b>MEN'S CONGRESS (GAITER) BOOTS</b> , dongola kid, stout sewed soles, regular \$3.00. Monday . . . . .	

## Stationery Dept. Bargains

<b>COPYRIGHT NOVELS</b> , late works by most famous authors of the present day. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday . . . . .	<b>PAPER NAPKINS</b> , ten different designs, 10c per doz., 2 dozen for . . . . .
<b>PAPETRIES</b> , 18 sheets of paper and 18 envelopes to match, stamped "Victoria, B.C." Regular 35c. Monday . . . . .	<b>PAPETRIES</b> , 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes to match, in blue, white and grey. Reg. 35c and 45c. Monday . . . . .
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VOL. L. NO. 218

## ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS HELD OVER

California Legislature Assent to the Proposition of the President

WEEK'S DELAY AGREED

Resolution is Presented Ask for Recall of Japanese Consul

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—Legislation against Japanese was temporarily put aside by the State Legislature today, as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew after a conference with the governor to amend his anti-alien bill, Governor Johnson was not willing to post action on his Japanese bills, but motion to put all the measures for a week prevailed with little opposition.

The governor received the following telegram from the president: "I am again expressing from the standpoint of all our people the appreciation of the great services that you are rendering. I have absolute and entire faith in the judgment and patriotism of the people of the great state of California, and I know that they will support it. My letter is already on its way to you, and you can make it lie whenever you desire."

Offended at Consul. Senator Marc Anthony introduced the upper house this morning a resolution calling upon congress to request that the Japanese consul general at San Francisco be recalled his government, on the ground that the official had attempted to influence the action of the California Legislature.

The resolution concludes: "The activities of the imperial Japanese consulate of San Francisco attempting to prevent, constitute and lawful proceedings of the Legislature is an abuse of diplomatic privileges and establishes a dangerous precedent, constituting a breach of international courtesy unless disapproved now may be more pronounced in the future and other legislatures as well as to our government departments."

Be it resolved, that the Imperial Japanese consul at San Francisco be recalled his government, on the ground that the official had attempted to influence the action of the California Legislature.

The resolution was referred to committee on federal relations. No Action Likely. Washington, Jan. 27.—According to Senator Lodge and other members of the senate committee on foreign relations, congress will not take cognizance of a resolution with State Secretary Anthony, introduced in the California legislature, calling upon congress to request the recall of the Japanese consul general at San Francisco. He asserted that the only manner in which this government could economically recall of a foreign consul would be for the president to discharge his exequatur.

Drinking Denatured Alcohol. Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25.—Two men are dead at Dover, Delaware City, and two others probably die from the effects of a drink a pint of denatured alcohol.

Linotypers Strike. Paris, Jan. 25.—All linotypers of Paris newspapers went on strike tonight for an increase in wages. Publishers had made arrangements to print their papers by hand, and suffered only slight inconvenience.

Severe Penalty. Albany, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced into the assembly makes it a crime for an automobilist to willfully kill or injure a person he has killed or injured. The punishment is two years imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000.

Eggs for Carrie Nation. London, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was pelted here with eggs, one of which struck her in the face, while she was giving a lecture in Canterbury museum tonight. Mrs. Nation was obliged to quit the hall under police protection.

In Danger of Lynching. Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 25.—Great excitement prevails over an attack by Mrs. J. R. Faulkner, wife of Representative Faulkner, in her home in Hobart today, and a posse headed by J. W. Bowden, a white man, the employ of Faulkner, who caused of assault, with the intent of lynching him.

Gets Six Months. Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—Anton, the self-styled Polish priest who in the past two weeks has been much unenviable notoriety as a result of his alleged actions in Winnipeg, was this morning sentenced to six months in the time deportation papers are prepared, and at the expiration of term he will be loaded on a train for Illinois.