

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN COAL LANDS

Men Accused of Operating Wrongfully in Alaska Are Indicted by Grand Jury and Some Placed Under Arrest

THREE PROMINENT CITIZENS OF SEATTLE

Coal Claims Involved Number Over 150 and Cover Large Tract of Valuable Land—Vancouver Man Indicted

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—After months of secret effort and patient waiting, officials of the general land office were able to announce the indictment of a number of claimants to valuable lands in Alaska. The entries involved number 154, and over almost 20,000 acres of land, all of which lies in the Behring river district, in which the Cunningham claims are located. They are what are known as the English, or Stracey, and the Christopher-Simmons groups, and former containing 38 and 14,000 claims of 160 acres each. The deposits covered by these claims are believed to be as rich as those of the Cunningham mines, which cut a conspicuous figure in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The indictments were handed down in the United States district court sitting at Tacoma, Washington, and the information that had been returned was conveyed in two telegrams received today by Commissioner Denney from Special Agent Christensen, in charge of Alaskan matters, whose efforts the findings are especially due.

The first telegram contained the announcement of the action against the English group, and stated that indictments had been returned against C. E. Munday, A. H. Stracey, Archie W. Shields and E. E. Slegley. A few minutes later came the second telegram, telling of the indictment of Cornelius Christopher, Geo. Simmons and Mortimore C. Sweeney, on the second group. Mr. Denney added that warrants would be issued for their arrest.

The first group of defendants takes its name from the fact that a number of people in Western Canada are supposed to be interested in the claims taken up by this party. Stracey is a resident of Vancouver, and is charged with being instrumental in making some of the locations. Munday is a prominent attorney of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Oct. 14.—Charles F. Munday, George Simmons and Cornelius Christopher, all prominent Seattle men, were arrested here late today on indictments returned by the Tacoma grand jury, charging conspiracy to defraud the government in the Alaska coal cases. They were taken before the U. S. Commissioner, W. E. Totten, and were released under bonds of \$2,500 each.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Algebrino H. Stracey, an Englishman, whose whereabouts are unknown, but who is believed to be in Alaska, Archie W. Shields and Earl E. Slegley. Slegley was private secretary to the late M. J. Heney, the contractor who was building the Copper River and Northwest railway in Alaska for the Guggenheim company.

The accused men are charged with having conspired to defraud the government by fictitious entries in Washington, and their claims are said to have been located with an agreement that the claims should be assigned or deeded to third parties as soon as possible. There is said to have been a further undertaking that the locations should receive a large percentage of the sale price. The charge differs from the charge in the Cunningham claims, in which there was no allegation that the entry men took the claims for persons other than themselves, but rather that they had a previous agreement to work or dispose of their claims as a unit.

It is said that few of the claimants in the new cases ever saw the land on which their names were used for locations. Both groups of claims figured to a considerable extent in connection with the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry. Charges of fraud in connection with the entries were made two years ago, and it was asserted that the investigation had been stayed by the land office, supposedly for ulterior purposes.

Meeting this allegation with the statement that the services of the land office force were needed elsewhere, and that there was no statute of limitations to run against these cases, it was conceded that they were not pressed for a period. Since last May, however, Mr. Christensen has been given the major part of his time to the cases, with the result that a preliminary report has been submitted to the Interior department. It is known that another grand jury sitting at Spokane is considering other charges of fraudulent coal entries in Alaska, and that results are expected from its investigations similar to those obtained at Tacoma.

Found Not Guilty. VANCOUVER, Oct. 14.—A verdict of not guilty was found by the jury in the case of the Italian, Bernard Costa, charged with the murder of his countryman, Cesar Priori, in this city last year or three years, and was the

MORE TRAFFIC ON FRENCH ROADS

Strong Measures Taken by Government to Improve Strike Situation—Elaborate Precautions Against Riots

STRIKERS' MEETING CLOSELY WATCHED

Socialist Leaders Strongly Urge Workmen to Fight to the Bitter End—Counsel Against Use of Violence

PARIS, Oct. 14.—As a result of the government, the railway strike situation continues to improve. With the tie-up was still in force today, there has been some improvement in traffic.

The government's fear that riots would follow a meeting of strikers tonight, led to the placing of 10,000 troops in the narrow streets adjoining the hall where it was held. There were no disturbances other than a few harmless pistol shots and jeers.

Among the speakers in the hall were M. Jaures and other socialists, who adjured the men to fight to the bitter end, declaring that the revolution in Portugal and the unrest in Spain had brought about the psychological moment for the French proletariat to strike an effective blow.

The strong military precautions included the summoning of six regiments from the provinces, was due to the impression that the revolutionary element was trying to transform the strike into open violence. M. Jaures, in a humanistic denunciation of the intention of the strikers, urged moderation on their part.

The centre of the disturbance was reported about forty miles west of Havana at 6 p. m. moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, accompanied by heavy rain and high seas.

A report from Key West, was warped by wireless last night and this morning, and tonight most of the vessels have cast anchor.

The steamer Crawford is missing. She was last sighted in the vicinity of Hartlepool. It is believed she went down, carrying with her 26 men.

More than twelve vessels are reported stranded on the Eastern coast, with decks awash and crews clinging to rigging.

Great waves are sweeping ashore from Moray Firth, Scotland, to Hull, and life-savers are unable to launch their boats.

Similar conditions prevail in the Irish Sea, and the Atlantic coast off the north coast of Ireland. Many large vessels are piled hard on the rocks, the precipitous coast and scores of fishing smacks are missing. Bodies are reported to have washed ashore at Malin Head and Garra Point.

That the loss of life and shipping was reduced to a minimum is due to the fact that weather forecasts were sent out predicting the storms. Many vessels remained in English harbors but some put out in spite of the warnings.

The admiralty today considered the advisability of sending warships to the scene of reported wrecks in the hope that aid might be given before the stranded vessels were hammered to pieces by the big combers.

High tides are reported in the fifth of Scotland and the bays of England and Ireland. Coast stations of the Royal Life-Saving service report that the waves are driving inland past all previous marks for high tides.

TRAGEDY AT EVERETT

Young Man Kills His Wife, Wounds His Sister-in-Law and Attempts Suicide

Everett, Wash., Oct. 14.—Ernest Winkley, 36 years old, tonight shot and

killed his 33-year-old wife, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife's sister, Mrs. Pearl Mayfield, whose husband lives in Katspoff, Mont., and then made three attempts at suicide, but will probably recover.

The shooting occurred just before the family sat down to supper at the home of Mrs. Winkley's father. Winkley called his wife into another room, shot her and as he left shot at her sister.

She then emptied his revolver at himself, ran to a shack in the rear, attempted to cut his throat and also took poison tablets. He was captured there. He and his sister-in-law are now in the hospital. Winkley is under guard.

Winkley and his wife are reported to have had domestic troubles for some time, but no quarrel preceded the shooting.

Much Bloodshed. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 14.—In a fight between George Johnson, a negro, and a posse here today, two persons, including Johnson, were killed, two fatally injured and five seriously wounded. George Bias, a member of the posse, was killed. Johnson and Charles Lamb and Charles Fable were fatally wounded. During the battle, Chief of Police Clingspeel climbed to the top of a chimney where the negro was barricaded and shot him dead. An examination showed Johnson had been shot nine times.

TROPICAL STORM DOES MUCH HARM. Three Cuban Provinces Swept by High Wind and Deluged by Rain—Storm Now Approaches Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 14.—The first serious tropical storm of the year, after sweeping Cuba last night and today, and doing minor damage to shipping in West Indian waters, is tonight approaching the Florida Gulf coast line. All shipping within a radius of 100 miles of Key West, was warped by wireless last night and this morning, and tonight most of the vessels have cast anchor.

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Excitement in Thibet. LONDON, Oct. 14.—A news despatch from Calcutta says intense excitement exists in Thibet. The Chinese authorities have been set by Premier Scott's statement that he is believed to be the people were so angry that they sprang away. He had been accused of leaving his post in the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling, in British India.

Mr. O'Connor's Tour. REGINA, Oct. 14.—T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressed a big gathering in Regina last night, with Premier Scott presiding. He goes to Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. About the nineteenth he will be in Victoria, where he will be the guest of Premier McBride. He then goes to Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, sailing for home on Nov. 4 at Rimouski.

GREATEST STORM OF PAST DECADE

Hurricane Along British Coasts Thought to Have Taken Many Lives—Vessels Are Driven Ashore

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The greatest hurricane of a decade is today sweeping along the English and Irish coasts, driving many vessels ashore and wrecking others.

Reports already received indicate that 150 persons have perished in the gale, which raged throughout the night and attracted violence today.

Sixteen passengers and six members of the crew of the steamer Crawford lost their lives when the vessel foundered in the North Sea.

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Leblanc Files Mile With Monoplane in 53 Seconds—Other Notable Flights.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Alfred Leblanc, who is to pilot the French balloon, isle on France in the race which starts from here next Monday today established what is said to be a world record for aeroplane speed over a measured course. With his Blériot monoplane, Leblanc made a mile in 53 seconds, incidentally setting an American speed record. Leblanc was among the first of the aviators to get away at an exhibition flight, he got his machine over the marked course and negotiated several speedy miles.

Leblanc filed a mile in 53 seconds and another in 1:07. J. Clifford Turpin of Dayton, Ohio, in a Wright machine, failed to beat the American endurance record of 3 hours, 11 minutes and 19 seconds made here by A. L. Walsh of Washington last Tuesday. Turpin descended after having been in the air 1 hour 2 1/2 minutes because of faulty gasoline feed on his machine.

Ralph Johnston rose a thousand feet, shut off his engine and glided to earth in a series of dizzy spirals. Jacques Fauver of France, who, as pilot of the Condor, is to start in the balloon race, said that when Johnston started on his rapid descent, he believed the machine was beyond control. "It is most marvelous," he said. "We have nothing like his funny flying in our country. Our aviators are content with straightforward flying and speed records."

A Suit or Coat purchased here carries with it style, correctness and perfect tailoring.

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First Big Showing of Children's Coats

Mothers will be pleased to hear that our showing of Fall and Winter Coats for the young ones eclipses any of our previous displays. Among them are brown and green, and grey and green tweeds. Serges, of course, are paramount, and the color offerings in serges include navy, green and cardinal. There are also quite a number in just the plain cloth, trimmed with black braid. We're also making an exclusive showing of Children's Black pony finish Caracul Cloth Coats, with black and red braided collars. The above mentioned are in all sizes and at all prices.

Children's Reefers in Navy

Children's Reefers, in navy and red serges and black and white checks, with black velvet collars and brass buttons. All sizes and prices. White Bearskin Coats for the "tots," ages 6 months to 6 years. Priced from \$6.00 to \$22.25.

DENT'S GLOVES

Special displays of these world famed Gloves are in our South window

Dent's Gloves, 2 dome, heavy dogskin, tan only, pique sewn \$1.00
 Dent's Lambskin, soft, heavy kid, red stitching, arrow points \$1.50
 Heavy Mocha Dent's Gloves, browns and slates, 2 dome. Price \$1.50
 Heavy Mocha Dent's Gloves, 1 button, brown and slate, silk lined \$1.50
 Heavy Black Suede, pique sewn, wide silk stitching \$1.50

Gasoline Engines Windmills, Pumps Ellwood Farm and Lawn Fence U. S. Cream Separators

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MAKES NEW RECORD

Leblanc Files Mile With Monoplane in 53 Seconds—Other Notable Flights.

FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL

Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.

To the Zam-Buk Co.
 Dear Sirs—I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions. For the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable. Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, Admiral.

Praises Zam-Buk

How It Healed a Terrible Burn.

From top to bottom of the great British naval ladder Zam-Buk is known and used. Admiral and stoker alike have proved its value, as the foregoing and the following show:

Stoker Kingnorth, of H. M. First Class Cruiser "Ochraha," says—"One day I slipped and fell with my arm on an exhaust steam pipe which fairly frizzed the skin. At once the ship's surgeon dressed my arm, but from the first, the burn took the wrong way, owing to a lot of coal dust and dirt from the pipe having got embedded in the flesh and setting up blood-poison. A large scab appeared, and under underneath the festering flesh matter oozed out. I was in fearful pain and didn't know how to get ease.

"For weeks I remained under treatment, but the ordinary ointments proved no good for my arm. Indeed, I got worse, and I became alarmed at the spreading of the poison. I therefore obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and almost as soon as this was applied I got ease. From the very first application, healing commenced, and a few boxes of Zam-Buk healed my wound completely.

"No matter in what occupation or stage of life you may be, for skin injuries and diseases of all kinds you will find Zam-Buk is the latest and best in scientific healing. That is why it is so popular today. Mothers should see that it is always handy in the home.

"It is a proved cure for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, ringworm, poisoned wounds, tetter, itch, bed leg, radium sores, inflamed patches, etc. Zam-Buk is also a specific for piles. All druggists and stores at 50c box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse all substitutes and harmful imitations.

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Sole Agents
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FREE CONSULTATION

T. MacN. Jones

Phone 1479. 1248 Fort Street.

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One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

IN EQUIMALT.

The determination of the people of Esquimalt to establish sewerage districts and institute a first-class system is worthy of the highest praise. There has been some talk of creating a municipality in that suburban area, but we think the decision to take up the sewerage question first of all is a wise one.

Canadian Pacific's ocean liners were inaugurated by Sir William. In these days when we talk about transcontinental railways as things that will be built as matters of course whenever there is need or room for them, and when railway men think in terms of millions with a few hundreds of thousands a quarter of a century ago, we are apt to forget the circumstances under which Canada's first transcontinental railway was built.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Commenting upon the revolution in Portugal, when it was first announced, the Colonist said that not only might the movement extend to Spain, but that there were signs of possible unrest in France.

"COMMERCIAL ANNEXATION"

The New York American thinks the commercial annexation of Canada to the United States is overdue, but that political annexation can wait a little. We do not think the people of Canada are in a mood to be annexed commercially to any other country outside of the British Empire.

There happily seems to be good reason to believe that the actual loss of life in the forest fires in Minnesota fall much below the estimated figures. The Duke of Connaught is off to South Africa to open the first Parliament. His Royal Highness is charged with what he must look upon as a highly agreeable duty.

We join in the hope of the Winnipeg people that when Sir William Laurier comes to consider the question of a grant to the Selkirk Centennial Exhibition he will consider it very favorably. Making every allowance for exaggeration, there seems to be very serious trouble pending in Spain. The people of the United Kingdom have a special interest in the affairs of Spain, because an English princess is queen.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE The name of Sir William Van Horne will ever hold an honored place among those of the makers of Canada. His retirement from the chairmanship of the Canadian Pacific directorate recalls the great service he has done for this country.

The attempt of Mr. Walter Wellman to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible is very likely to prove a failure for the reason that the peculiar features of his machine have never been tested in actual flight. The machine was designed by Mr. Vaniman, and it embodies several entirely new devices.

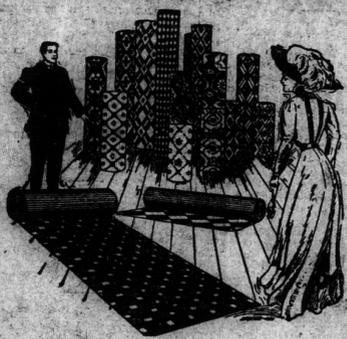
ALL THE LEADING PERFUMS The name of Sir William Van Horne will ever hold an honored place among those of the makers of Canada. His retirement from the chairmanship of the Canadian Pacific directorate recalls the great service he has done for this country.

Should be on every lady's toilet table. It banishes sunburn, keeps the skin soft and smooth, counteracts the bad effects of dust-laden winds on the complexion. Does not promote growth of hair; is neither greasy nor sticky. Makes the hands delicately white. Excellent for men's use after shaving. Always fresh and pure.

Bowes' Buttermilk Lotion Should be on every lady's toilet table. It banishes sunburn, keeps the skin soft and smooth, counteracts the bad effects of dust-laden winds on the complexion. Does not promote growth of hair; is neither greasy nor sticky. Makes the hands delicately white. Excellent for men's use after shaving. Always fresh and pure.

We Are Selling This Morning, 1000 Yards Odd Carpet Lengths and 500 Yards Remnants, Linoleum and Oilcloth

WE DON'T QUOTE ANY PRICES. WE HAVE A REASON. WHAT IS IT? COME AND LET US TELL YOU



Come and Inspect These the Best Ever Offered



The reason we have these remnants for sale is because they are the best selling carpets and linoleum in the house. We have carpet remnants as large as 50 yards. We are receiving shipments every day of carpets, linoleum, etc., for our second floor, and we really must find some place to put these new goods.

Buffets

- Surface Oak, top 21 x 50, Mirror 12 x 42, \$28.00
Surface Oak, top 22 x 48, Mirror 12 x 38, \$28.00
Combination China Cabinet and Buffet \$35.00
Special Buffet, top 20 x 48, Mirror 21 x 54, \$75.00
Surface Oak, top 19 x 44, Mirror 12 x 40, \$35.00
Surface Oak, top 22 x 50, Mirror 14 x 42, \$60.00
Solid Oak Buffet, top 22 x 60, Mirror 24 x 48, Price \$100.00
Early English Buffet, top 18 x 48, Mirror 13 x 37, Price \$55.00
Early English Buffet, top 24 x 48, Mirror 18 x 40, Price \$50.00
Early English Buffet, top 19 x 43, Mirror 12 x 40, Price \$38.00
Surface Oak, top 20 x 42, Mirror 12 x 32, \$25.00
Surface Oak, top 21 x 48, Mirror 10 x 36, \$25.00
Surface Oak, top 24 x 60, Mirror 18 x 54, Priced at \$140.00
Surface Oak, top 49 x 21, Mirror 14 x 30, \$40.00
Surface Oak, top 22 x 55, Mirror 18 x 38, \$50.00
Solid Oak Buffet, Priced at \$50.00
Early English, top 22 x 50, Mirror 14 x 45, \$50.00
Early English, top 18 x 45, Mirror 12 x 40, \$50.00
Early English, top 10 x 44, Mirror 8 x 22, \$35.00
Combination China Cabinet and Buffet \$75.00

little house maid says your dining room needs a new side board



A fine sideboard is what we need in our dining room for the glassware and ornaments. Daddy often takes his callers out to look at the sideboard—so we should have a new one. We have some beauties.

Sideboards

- Elm, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24, at \$15.00
Elm, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24, at \$16.00
Surface Oak, top 19 x 45, Mirror 14 x 24, Priced at \$17.00
Surface Oak, top 18 x 46, Mirror 18 x 30, Priced at \$22.50
Golden Ash, top 21 x 48, Mirror 18 x 32, Priced at \$25.00
Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak, top 24 x 60, Glass 20 x 54, \$140.00
Combination Buffet and China Cabinet, golden oak, \$35.00
Solid Golden Oak, top 19 x 48, Mirror 16 x 28, Priced at \$40.00
Solid Golden Oak, top 22 x 48, Mirror 16 x 30, Priced at \$35.00
Solid Golden Oak, top 21 x 52, Mirror 18 x 30, Priced at \$45.00
Special—Golden Oak, top 21 x 48, Mirror 16 x 28, Priced at \$30.00
If you are thinking about sideboards, do not hesitate or go elsewhere for something cheap, but come right along to our store, where we have the largest and best display and most reasonable prices.

The abodes where families seek repose, peace and affectionate companionship should be enriched as far as means will allow with whatever is calculated to develop pure taste, cultivate the intellect and ennoble the heart.

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ENGLISH SO

In 1815, after the France and the final of there were hard times. The stress of the long been great, and the thing had to be done. This was attempted by came to be known as the Corn Law was en 1870, its object being ch portation into England d land. By it the export d was forbidden, and this was gradually extended whole United Kingdom upon the entrance of Iris was removed. Parliame wheat might be export duty of one shilling a qu eight bushels. The in grain was absolutely pr of the home-grown artic shillings per quarter. Th factory, and a year or tw of duty was provided, th would be possible in th wheat at eighty shillin system met with much o seemed to be able to sug it continued in force f After 1830 there began a ness depression, and whee it found a great part dire straits. Business of and poverty was everyr. Wages were low, work was high. Naturally the repeal of the measur importation of wheat exed so high that the majori not afford to buy it, and Association was formed not make much headway Lancashire was visited b sion that amounted to h of people were without h hundreds of places of busi destitution was everywh Law League was formed i the head of it were Ricl Bright and Charles Villie farmer's son, who had goe and had visited most U nited States and Canada upon as, and probably wa man of his time in regar tions in Europe and Amer effective speaker, althoug called an orator. He had forwardness that English prefer to levit oratory. R facturer. He was a m of the term. His p sense of the term. His p was commanding; his vo musical, capable of all th tone requisite to convey t He had a splendid fund of sense of humor, which h employ. Villiers was of and a man of marked abil fulness and courage. Thee up popular feeling as it h in a long time. Cobden ed to the House of Comm had already a seat. The t Milner Gibson, a member family. Motions in favor brought up annually in, th mons and just as regular while the campaign again being waged throughout the mendous energy and propo 1841 the Melbourne minist policy of letting things alone plete failure, and the Cons under Peel. The Free Tra he would agree at once to a Law, but they were mistak trade as a general proposi to this opinion by the repor mission appointed in 1825, among other things, that m levit upon imports did not p lecting them. There ha been a decided drift toward advocates of this policy were admit that wheat ought to scope. The practice is to sp the Father of Free Trade, but ate. He was a free trader, to means the originator of the place in history is really th the movement that resulte in Corn Law. At this time L was chief of the Liberal op was not quite prepared to ac Cobden, but about the year waver. He and Peel were a free trade, the only differ being in respect to the duty of In the year 1845 occurred in Ireland, due to the fail crop, which was the chief of The horrors of this time have told, and probably never will kingdom was stirred to its there at once arose a demand the nation should be thrown admission of wheat. To this the Duke of Wellington, who the cabinet, stoutly resisted Lord Stanley; but Lord Aber Graham and Sidney Herbert d of it. Lord John Russell w constituents that created a p sion. He declared the Corn L system of protection to be "the merce, the bane of agricultu bitter division among classe penury, fever and crime amo



Annals with the Editor



ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

In 1815, after the close of the war with France and the final overthrow of Napoleon, there were hard times in the United Kingdom. The stress of the long years of warfare had been great, and the ministry felt that something had to be done to revive agriculture. This was attempted by the passage of what came to be known as the Corn Law. The original Corn Law was enacted as long ago as 1700, its object being chiefly to prevent the importation into England of wheat grown in Ireland. By it the export of wheat from England was forbidden, and this feature of the statute was gradually extended so as to embrace the whole United Kingdom, while the restriction upon the entrance of Irish wheat into England was removed. Parliament in 1815 enacted that wheat might be exported on payment of a duty of one shilling a quarter, a quarter being eight bushels. The importation of foreign grain was absolutely prohibited until the price of the home-grown article had reached eight shillings per quarter. This did not work satisfactorily, and a year or two later a sliding scale of duty was provided, the idea being that it would be possible in this way to keep the price of wheat at eighty shillings per quarter. The system met with much opposition, but no one seemed to be able to suggest a better one, and it continued in force for twenty-one years. After 1830 there began a period of general business depression, and when the year 1836 opened it found a great part of the population in dire straits. Business of all kinds languished, and poverty was everywhere in the land. Wages were low, work was scarce, and food was high. Naturally there arose a demand for the repeal of the measure that prevented the importation of wheat except when prices were so high that the majority of the people could not afford to buy it, and an Anti-Corn Law Association was formed in London. It did not make much headway. Two years later Lancashire was visited by a business depression that amounted to paralysis. Thousands of people were without means of subsistence, hundreds of places of business were closed and destitution was everywhere. An Anti-Corn Law League was formed in Manchester, and at the head of it were Richard Cobden, John Bright, and Charles Villiers. Cobden was a farmer's son, who had gone into manufacturing, and had visited most parts of Europe, the United States and Canada. He was looked upon as, and probably was, the best informed man of his time in regard to business conditions in Europe and America. He was a very effective speaker, although not what might be called an orator. He had that plain straightforwardness that English audiences seem to prefer to fervid oratory. Bright was a manufacturer. He was an orator in the highest sense of the term. His personal appearance was commanding; his voice was strong and musical, capable of all the varied shades of tone requisite to convey the various passions. He had a splendid fund of English and a fine sense of humor, which he knew well how to employ. Villiers was of aristocratic family, and a man of marked ability, full of resourcefulness and courage. These three men stirred up popular feeling as it had not been aroused in a long time. Cobden and Bright were elected to the House of Commons, where Villiers had already a seat. The trio were joined by Milner Gibson, a member of an aristocratic family. Motions in favor of free trade were brought up annually in the House of Commons and just as regularly defeated. Meanwhile the campaign against the Corn Law was being waged throughout the country with tremendous energy and proportionate success. In 1841 the Melbourne ministry fell. Melbourne's policy of letting things alone had proved a complete failure, and the Conservatives came in under Peel. The Free Traders expected that he would agree at once to a repeal of the Corn Law, but they were mistaken. He favored free trade as a general proposition, being influenced to this opinion by the report of a Royal Commission appointed in 1825, which set out, among other things, that many of the duties levied upon imports did not pay for the trouble of collecting them. There had for several years been a decided drift towards free trade, but the advocates of this policy were not all prepared to admit that wheat ought to come within its scope. The practice is to speak of Cobden and the Father of Free Trade, but this is not accurate. He was a free trader, to be sure, but by no means the originator of the movement. His place in history is really that of the leader in the movement that resulted in the repeal of the Corn Law. At this time Lord John Russell was chief of the Liberal opposition. Russell was not quite prepared to accept the views of Cobden, but about the year 1845 he began to waver. He and Peel were alike favorable to free trade, the only difference between them being in respect to the duty on wheat.

In the year 1845 occurred the terrible famine in Ireland, due to the failure of the potato crop, which was the chief food of the people. The horrors of this time have never been fully told, and probably never will be. The whole kingdom was stirred to its foundations, and there at once arose a demand that the ports of the nation should be thrown open to the free admission of wheat. To this Peel agreed, but the Duke of Wellington, who was a member of the cabinet, stoutly resisted it. So also did Lord Stanley; but Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham and Sidney Herbert declared in favor of it. Lord John Russell wrote a letter to his constituents that created a profound impression. He declared the Corn Law and the whole system of protection to be "the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter division among classes, the cause of penury, fever, and crime among the people."

Peel at once called a meeting of the cabinet and urged the repeal of the law. The Duke of Wellington gave him an unwilling support, but the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Stanley refused to entertain the proposition. Peel thereupon tendered his resignation to the Queen, and Lord John Russell was called in. He found himself unable to form a government that could command the support of the House of Commons, whereupon Peel withdrew his resignation. The Duke of Buccleuch agreed to accept free trade principles, but Lord Stanley held out, and his place was filled by William E. Gladstone. Parliament met on January 22, 1846. On the debate on the Address Peel announced his acceptance of the principles of free trade in their entirety. The Bill repealing the Corn Law, which by the way provided for a gradual reduction in the tax on wheat extending over three years, was hotly discussed, but was passed on May 15 by a majority of ninety-eight. It was carried through the Lords by the influence of the Duke of Wellington, who, while declaring himself opposed to it, advised his fellow-peers not to place themselves in opposition to what was clearly the will of the people. On the day the Bill passed its third reading in the Lords, the Peel ministry was defeated in the Commons on a bill introducing coercion into Ireland; but the measure repealing the Corn Law received the Assent of the Queen, and Free Trade became the policy of the United Kingdom.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

Anatole France in "Le Procureur de Judee" relates an imaginary conversation between Pontius Pilate and a friend, after Pilate had retired from public life and was living an old man in Rome. Their conversation drifts to the time when Pilate was Roman governor in Judea, and the friend, growing reminiscent, asks Pilate if he remembers a pretty dancing girl named Mary Magdalene, who was very popular in Jerusalem, but went away to join a religious sect led by a young peasant from Galilee. Pilate, who was somewhat of a serious turn, and whose life had been devoted to much more important matters than the affairs of dancing girls, says that he has quite forgotten her. We may take up the conversation where France drops it, and suppose that the name of Herod came up, and that, after some rather strong expressions on the part of Pilate in regard to that somewhat troublesome personage, he, laughing, mentioned the way in which he renewed his friendship with him, a friendship that had been broken for some political reasons. His friend asks him for the story, and he tells about a good-looking young man, who was called King, and who had a few followers, and was arrested for something or other, whereupon he dressed him up as a king and sent him to Herod, who was mightily pleased at the joke. The fate of the young man is so much a matter of indifference to these two Roman gentlemen that the recollection of the incident ends with a laugh. Now let it be supposed that some one enters the room, where the two men were in conversation, and says to Pilate: "Your name will be handed down from generation to generation, and will be spoken in parts of the world so far distant that you have never heard of them"; he can imagine that Pilate would have replied that this was hardly possible, for his part in the affairs of Rome had been only a minor one. But the newcomer adds: "You will be remembered not for anything done for the greatness of Rome, but because you consented to the death of the young man of whom you have just been speaking." One may imagine the merriment with which such a prophecy would have been received. It is not difficult to suppose that Pilate might have replied that in the course of his administration of the affairs of Judea he had been called upon to sign many warrants for the execution of criminals, that he had no recollection of this particular case, and could not even remember if the young man had been executed; the incident had been only one of many during his residence in Judea, and if he had, in point of fact, signed the death warrant, he supposed the case was not very different from many others, and he might have added that the Jews had certain ideas of their own, and he often had to agree to things in order to satisfy their clamor that he would not otherwise have thought of doing.

There is nothing at all improbable in the above, and no one can have a proper conception of the nature and marvellous progress of Christianity unless he realizes that just such a conversation might have taken place. We are taught by the clergy to look upon Jesus Christ as the Son of God, and His death on Calvary as the part of a plan foreordained before the foundations of the world were laid. We surround the person of Jesus with a divinity distinguishing Him from every one else, and the probability is that we are quite satisfied even those of us who do not make any profession of Christianity, that if we had been in the throng outside Pilate's hall, we would not have joined in the cry, "Crucify Him!" We ought not to be quite sure on this point. We need not be so very certain that we would not have asked: "Have any of the rulers believed on Him?" or that we would not have felt that the Chief Priests were right when they said He was a disturber. If we may judge anything from the character of people nowadays; if we had all been living in Jerusalem and the governor had said to us: "Here are two men. One of them is an inoffensive person who is disturbing the religious faith of the people, and the other is a reformer who has been arrested for sedition. According to custom I must release a prisoner today, which shall I set free?" that we would not have called out for Bar-

abas. We look upon Jesus from the point of view made up of nineteen centuries of Christianity. His contemporaries, except a few intimate followers, regarded Him, if they thought of Him at all, simply as a misguided young man.

Having grasped this fact, look around about you. "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice." What Jesus was we may gather from the place He holds in the affairs of men nearly nineteen hundred years after His brief career was ended by death on Calvary. Do you not think it is possible that if Pilate were living today, and could see the tens of thousands of buildings dedicated to the worship of the young man to whose death he consented, could know that in millions of households His name is used daily in prayer, could know that the most enlightened and progressive portion of mankind called themselves by His name, he would exclaim, in the words attributed to the Roman soldier at the foot of the Cross: "Truly this man was the son of a god." "What think ye of Christ?" If one should ask you what you think of Napoleon Bonaparte, you would doubtless be ready to express an opinion, and you would base that opinion in part upon what he achieved during his lifetime, and in part upon the permanency of his work. When you try to estimate the quality of your contemporaries, you always ask what they have done. Those of us who have reached middle age, remember how Abraham Lincoln was condemned as a mischief-maker by half the people of the United States, and regarded as a mistaken, if well-meaning, politician by most of the remainder. Now he is almost deified because he is credited with results which possibly he did not anticipate when he did the acts from which they flowed. Apply to Jesus Christ the same kind of tests that you apply to any historical character, and then say what you think of Him.

But there is a step further that we may go. There is incomparably more evidence to the ordinary individual that the spirit of Christ can change the nature of men than there is that you can send a message by wireless telegraphy. Apply the scientific method to the consideration of this aspect of Christianity. When a scientific man wishes to determine any law of nature he gets together the facts, and then he accepts as correct a theory that will explain these facts. The one fact that differentiates Christianity from all other religions is that it teaches the regeneration of our natures and that this regeneration can be accomplished by faith in Jesus Christ. It teaches also that this faith is an agency of illimitable power. That these teachings are true, there is an abundance of proof. Apply to this proof the scientific method of investigation, and decide for yourself in the light of it will give you, "What think ye of Christ?"

THE EARTH

The sea is never still. It pulsates with the tides and moves with steadily marching great currents. Even the greatest depths are never stagnant. There are places, as, for example, the Sargassas Sea and what are called the Doldrums, where there is little current discernible, but even there some motion is going on. There are currents on the surface and extending down for a considerable depth, and beneath these are other currents moving in the opposite direction. Thus icebergs are carried against the Gulf Stream because they reach down into the contrary current beneath that great River in the Ocean. The theory is that currents are due primarily to winds blowing in a fixed direction. Here observe that when we speak of a wind we call it by the name of the direction from which it comes; whereas, when we speak of a current, we name it from the direction in which it goes. A north wind is a wind from the north, a north current is a current towards the north.

It would be quite impossible without the aid of a map to convey any idea of the number and direction of the various ocean currents that have been mapped out, but a few of them may be mentioned. The southeast trade winds blowing across the Atlantic south of the Equator, have caused a northwest current, which moves slowly across the ocean towards the Caribbean Sea. As its course becomes confined by the coast of South America on one hand and the larger islands of the West Indies on the other, its speed increases, so that when it reaches the Strait of Yucatan, it attains a velocity varying between 60 and 120 miles a day. It causes a heaping up of water due to the Gulf of Mexico, the level of which is about 8 inches higher than that of the Atlantic Ocean. This heaped-up water finds its way out by way of the Strait of Florida, that is, between Florida and Cuba, and sweeps northerly at first and afterwards northeasterly to form the Gulf Stream and flows at a rate varying from 60 to 120 miles a day. The ocean off Florida is not very deep, being less than 500 fathoms in the deepest part. The Gulf Stream is here some distance from the coast, but it swings in towards Cape Hatteras, only, however, to swing out again. At this point the current is only about 250 fathoms deep, and it seems to be moving northward up an incline of cold water, going at a rate which diminishes to 20 miles a day off the Banks of Newfoundland. Here the Gulf Stream proper ends, and what is known as the Gulf Stream Drift begins. This divides into three parts. One flows up Baffin Bay, another swings eastward and southward down the European coast, and another keeps on to the north-east, carrying its beneficent influence to the British Isles and the coast of Norway. Thus we see that the relatively mild

winter of the British Isles is due to the influence of the southeast trades as they blow across the South Atlantic Ocean.

We find a similar state of things in the Pacific. Here we have the southeast trades blowing across the ocean south of the Equator, and crossing the line as Asia is approached. This causes an ocean current, which terminates in the China Sea, that is, between the Philippine Islands and the Asiatic coast. Out of this sea emerges the Kuro Siwo, commonly spoken of as the Japanese Current. Like the Gulf Stream, its general course is northeasterly. It flows at the rate of 60 miles a day, and sometimes a little more rapidly. It is deflected eastward probably by several causes, such as the rotation of the earth, the prevailing winds and the interposition of the Aleutian Islands. Whether or not it actually enters Behring Sea is a disputed question, but the general opinion is that it does flow up towards Behring Strait and through that narrow waterway, and on the west side of it, to the Arctic Ocean. There is a good deal of uncertainty on this point. The main part of the Kuro Siwo swings easterly, following the general trend of the continental coast of America, finally taking a southerly course, and having parted with its heat becomes a cold current off the coast of California. There seems to be a north current flowing between the Kuro Siwo and the American coast. It was this that carried the ill-fated Valencia out of her course. The effect of the Kuro Siwo is to cause a fairly equable climate in the Pacific Northwest, and there is no doubt that the winds warmed by their passage over it find their way through the great breaks in the mountains out upon the Canadian Plains. Thus the southeast trades of the Pacific are the ultimate cause of our mild winters.

Here may be mentioned a theory held by some people who follow the sea. It is that the Kuro Siwo, when it reaches the latitude of southern Mexico, sinks far below the surface to rise again after passing under Central America and becomes the real cause of the Gulf Stream, a theory that is more interesting than probable. In this connection also may be mentioned another theory that has some sort of scientific support. It is that beneath the great Western mountain ranges of America a river flows towards the south, that is, towards the surface rivers do not carry off nearly as much water as is precipitated in the form of rain and snow upon the mountains, and certain phenomena are mentioned that seem to bear out the suggestion of a subterranean river greater than any that exists upon the surface. But this, for the present at least, must be assigned to the realm of fancy.

Besides the ocean currents above named there are many others. There is one in the Arctic Ocean, which acts as a way as to suggest that lying north of Behring Strait there may be a large body of land. It was to find this land that Captain Mikkleson sailed on his voyage from Victoria several years ago. This current is probably affected to a very considerable degree by the vast amount of water carried down to the sea by the Canadian and Siberian rivers. The currents in the Indian Ocean vary with the direction of the Monsoons, but that which sweeps westerly across the southern parts of this great expanse of water is fairly constant. In the Antarctic Ocean the prevailing current is easterly, but it is not constant. The great Equatorial Current in the Pacific, which gives rise to the Kuro Siwo, divides east of the Philippines, and one branch of it turns southward, again near the north of Australia, one branch flowing down the Australian coast and the other passing into the Indian Ocean by way of Torres Strait. These are the principal currents of the ocean, but there are many local and subordinate currents, some of the latter being known as "compensating." The Guinea Current is one of these, and it seems to be caused by the water pushed out of the western part of the Atlantic by the current which the southeast trades cause. The Doldrums are the region lying between the northeast and the southeast trades; but even here there is a more or less steady drift of the ocean surface. The Sargassas Sea is a place in the Atlantic west of the Azores. It is a sort of ocean eddy, and derives its name from the peculiar seaweed which covers it. There is a smaller sea of the same nature between the Bahamas and Bermuda, and also another in the Pacific Ocean.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Luyten)

PIERRE CORNEILLE

With "The Cid" of Pierre Corneille may be said to have begun the history of modern French drama. Corneille chose a fascinating enough subject to write about, and wove around him a charming story of a man's honor, a woman's duty and triumphant love. We are all more or less familiar with the character of the Cid, for the recountal of his life and exploits fills the most fascinating pages of Spanish history. In this particular drama, Corneille makes Chemine's father of the name and name Rodrigue. Rodrigue and Chemine are in love with one another, but that fact the young man will not allow to stand in the way of vindicating his father's honor. So Chemine's father is slain, and Chemine, torn between the duty she owes her parent and the love she bears Don Rodrigue, puts her duty to her father first, and

having enlisted the sympathies of the king, demands that Don Rodrigue be forced to fight for his life against a champion in the arena. The king hesitates, for Don Rodrigue has proved his great worth as a soldier by saving the city from the besieging Moors. However, having given his promise to Chemine, he cannot draw back, and Don Rodrigue meets his opponent. The latter is overthrown, and Rodrigue triumphant, magnanimously spares his foe. The honor of Chemine is satisfied, and when the king orders that the lovers be once more betrothed, she makes no objection, and for these two at least the play ends happily.

So popular did this play become in France that its success established a precedent in the history of French drama. Night after night the house was filled, and, to the great annoyance of the actors, seats were placed on the stage for the nobility. "People never tired of going to it," wrote the historian of the Academy; "you could hear nothing else talked about; everybody knew some part of it by heart; children were made to learn it, and in several parts of France it gave rise to the proverb, 'That is as beautiful as the Cid.'"

Corneille was a prodigious worker. From the year 1630 that saw the production of his first play, a comedy, "Melite," which met with immediate success, he wrote a play every year until 1674, besides countless poems. Probably he reached the highest pinnacle of his genius as a dramatizer of classical subjects, which branch of work he took up immediately after the production of "The Cid," influenced chiefly to do so by a storm of adverse criticism, which began to assail this masterpiece. "Horace," "Cinna," "Polyuctus," and "Pompey" are gems of dramatic art, and represent high nobility of thought, musical poetic diction, eloquence and power.

Of Corneille's life not very much is known. He was born in Rouen, capital of the old province of Normandy, in 1606, and was educated at a Jesuit college, where he showed great proficiency, and where he received a prize for the rapid advance he made in his studies.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1624, but he did little in the way of practicing, as his ambition was to follow a literary career. Up to Corneille's time, the French drama partook much of the nature of the old Miracled Plays, which in their entirety had fallen into disfavor about a century earlier, but whose discrepancies still survived in the lack of unity of time, place and even action. The best dramatists of France were strangers to the public of the famous Hotel of Bungundy, where theatre-lovers gathered to see the latest efforts in the art. They were forced to have their productions declaimed by strolling bands of players. It was Alexander Hardy who was able after long striving to lease the Hotel of Bungundy from the Fraternity of the Passion, and it was he who paved the way for Corneille, and it was the style of drama which he introduced that the more famous playwright refined and simplified and further adapted to the taste of the public.

Corneille continued to write plays until Moliere and Racine seemed to be superseding him in the public's favor. Then he devoted his time to poems and the revision of his dramas. He died in 1684. He had married twenty-three years before, and he left his wife and four children.

From "The Cid": Don Rodrigue tries to justify his crime to Chemine:

Don Rodrigue:
From thy father's rash hand came a blow, past recall;
It dishonored my sire in his honored old age.
What are blows to a man of due honor thou knowest.
In the shame I had part, and its author must seek;
Him I saw, both my father and honor I venged;
I would do it again if I had it to do.
Yet think not 'gainst duty to father and self,
My love for thee, lady, no contest has made;
Of thy power in this moment do thou be the judge.
Too well might I doubt if such vengeance I dared.
Bound to please thee, Chemine, or to buffer affront,
Too rash seemed my arm, I would fain hold it back;
With a deed all too violent blamed I myself:
Thy beauty had weighed down the balance at last.
Had I not to thy charms countervailing opposed
That a man lost to honor could not thee deserve;
That once having loved me when blameless I lived,
She who cared for me stainless, must hate me disgraced.
That to hearken to love, to obey its soft voice,
Was to find myself shameful—thy favor to stain.
Again do I tell thee—and while I shall breathe
Unchanged will I think and unchanging will I say
I have done thee offence, but I could not halt
back,
O disgrace to remove and thyself to deserve.
But now quits with honor and quits toward my sire,
'Tis thee, thee alone, I would fain satisfy:
'Tis to proffer my blood that thou seeest me here.
I have done what I should—what is left I would do.
Well I know that thy father's death arms thee towards mine;
Not thee have I wish of thy victim to cheat.
Boldly immolate, now, the blood he has spilled,
The being who glories that such was his deed

MANY REFUSING TO LEAVE WORK

Majority of Employees on Three French Government Railways Fail to Respond to Strike Order

FOOD SUPPLIES RUSHED INTO PARIS

Partial Strike of Electricians Leaves Large Section of the City Without Light or Power—Subway Men Work

PARIS, Oct. 15.—A powerful bomb exploded at midnight in front of a house on the Rue de Bary, a few doors from the Champs Elysee. The explosion smashed the door and seriously damaged the facade, all windows in the adjoining houses were broken. No one was injured, the lower floors of the house being untenanted.

Remaining At Work. PARIS, Oct. 15.—The arrest of some of the most prominent strike leaders and the failure of the large majority of the employees of the Eastern railway, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean and the Paris-Orleans roads to respond to the strike order have had the effect of dampening the spirits of the strikers, who now number about 100,000 men.

Traffic Much Hampered. BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Tagblatt prints the following from the Cherbourg agency of the Hamburg American Steamship company: "The strike of the railway is greatly embarrassing. Departing trains can only be depended upon to reach Bremen or Mantes-sur-Seine regularly. The employees at the Cherbourg station have not yet gone on strike. Passengers for the Kron Prinz Wilhelm and the Teutonic, which sailed on Wednesday, arrived partly by train and partly by auto. Some of them were late. Passengers on the Deutschland, arriving on Friday, will be sent to Paris by automobiles."

Battle with Police. PARIS, Oct. 15.—Blood flowed in the streets of Paris today when the first real fight between strikers and soldiers was waged for more than two hours. At least six men and two women were seriously hurt. One soldier was reported killed.

Under Premier Briand's instructions that they were enemies of the republic and plotters against it, the police ordered them to surrender, threatening to fire through the windows if the order was not obeyed.

As he stepped back into the building a bullet crashed through the window above his head. It was answered from within the building and a battle which lasted nearly two hours was on.

Immense throngs surrounded the building on the outside and the police charged and counter charged them in an effort to keep the space around the building clear. Men and women were run down and one woman was reported killed.

Reinforcements were rushed to aid the sorely tried police and after a sharp conflict the mob was dispersed. The police then turned their attention to those in the newspaper office. The Laborites were still barricaded. Most of them appeared to be armed and shots were fired from the windows. A scorching fire was returned by the police and soldiers, who charged and captured the men in the building.

Four men were treated at La Broca and De La Carle hospitals and many more are said to have been injured and taken elsewhere.

Non-striking railroad men were given permission today to arm themselves to protect their lives and the trains against the strikers. Immediately the

HOME RULE FOR ALL SECTIONS

Rumors That Veto Question Conference Has Widened Out by Consideration of Changes in General System

MR. BIRRELL'S PLAN IS FINDING FAVOR

Mr. Lloyd-George Said to be a Convert—London Times Talks More About Canada and Free Trade

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Globe from Paris this afternoon says: "The railroad strike has developed into a revolutionary struggle for the purpose of overthrowing the government. Bloodshed and rioting are imminent. Scenes approximating the French revolution are expected when, with the troops half loyal to the republic and half favorable to the syndicates, they are ordered to suppress anti-government demonstrations."

OFFICERS MAKE RAID ON COMPANY

Redeemable Investment Company of Boston, Charged With Using U. S. Mails for Purpose of Defrauding Public

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Federal authorities visited the offices of the Redeemable Investment company at 85 Devonshire street, today and came away with Manager Charles H. Brooks, the books of the company, and several thousand dollars in cash, all taken under a warrant charging the company with the use of the mails in a scheme to defraud. Officers tonight were hunting for Rev. Norman Plass, president of the company, who has the alleged endorsement as an individual of secretary of the Interior, H. H. Rogers, of the late Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme court, Senator Custer, of Kansas, and several local Congregational ministers.

Rev. Mr. Plass for several years was president of Washburn college, at Topsham, Kas. The Redeemable Investment company was organized three years ago as a holding company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Circulars found in the office say that the company promotes only properties of which it is the owner, or of which it has control, and that the stock is not listed as the company's redemption fund furnished a market for the stock on demand at a price not less than the price paid the company with at least six per cent. added.

Mr. Brooks, according to the Federal officials, was arrested in St. Louis six years ago, tried and convicted in connection with the land frauds of the Riatio Investment company, of St. Louis, and sentenced to 18 months in jail, but was pardoned by President Roosevelt, on the ground that he had furnished valuable evidence for the government in the trial of Senator Burton.

The officers of the Redeemable Investment company are: President Norman Plass; Boston; vice president, J. Austin Parach, Worcester; Messrs. George A. Y. Leavitt, N. Y.; William A. Ryan, N. Y.; secretary, George E. Gaff, Boston; treasurer, J. I. Trappagen, Boston.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

John Harvey, Prominent Lumberman of Vancouver, Wash., Killed by Shasta Limited

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 15.—John Harvey, head of the Harvey Milling company, a well known lumberman of Vancouver, was struck by the north bound Shasta Limited train running on the Northern Pacific railway today. He died within a few minutes. Mr. Harvey and Judge G. A. Mundy, also of this place, were located a property line, and had occasion to walk along the railroad. At the approach of the train they climbed a bank along the track to a place supposedly out of harm's way.

A projection on one of the cars of this place, struck Harvey and hurled him a considerable distance.

Estate of John H. McGraw SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—John H. McGraw, former governor of Washington and a pioneer of the northwest, who died last summer, left an estate valued at \$25,000, according to the report of the appraisers filed today.

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MR. BIRRELL'S PLAN IS FINDING FAVOR

Mr. Lloyd-George Said to be a Convert—London Times Talks More About Canada and Free Trade

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The resumption of the conference on the veto question otherwise the attempt to settle the constitutional crisis to which Liberal Finance has given birth in Great Britain is heralded with the announcement that the conferees are engaged in the delicate task of exchanging views on the general work of the Imperial parliament.

The Times says that anything in Canada that may be represented as free trade, made by some great free trade paper adds. It declares that preference is the keynote of all Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches, and preference is the keynote of Canadian feeling.

MAY SETTLE DISPUTE

Plan Suggested at Conference of Bankers to Remove Cotton Bill of Lading Difficulties

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A move to settle the settlement of the differences between the European and American bankers over the cotton bill of lading was taken at a conference here today, when American and cotton carriers, recommended the formation of a guaranty company to validate cotton bills at the cost of six to seven cents a bale.

No action to organize the proposed guaranty company has yet been taken, and it is considered likely that opposition will be made on the part of the American cotton exporters.

The plan suggested is recognized as a decided concession by the European bankers, who have been represented at recent conferences with New York bankers by Sir Edward K. Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland bank.

Work on Steamer Damara

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Pumps were placed aboard the wrecked British steamer Damara today, and beginning tomorrow the work of relieving the two after holds of water will be undertaken. It is thought that the steamer will be floated by Monday. An examination of the vessel today showed that it may be possible to save about 4,000 tons of the cargo of barley, which will mean a saving of approximately \$80,000 to the owners.

MANUFACTURERS' VIEW

Association Passes Resolution Condemning I. T. U. in Connection With Times Expulsion

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Resolutions condemning the International Typographical Union for its alleged responsibility for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, and extending sympathy to the owner, General Harrison Gray Otis, were adopted unanimously by the board of governors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Specials in Ladies' Underwear For Saturday. Watson's Ribbed Unshrinkable Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment .75c. Watson's Ribbed Unshrinkable Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment .95c. Watson's Ribbed Unshrinkable Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment \$1.40. Turnbull's Unshrinkable Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment .75c. Turnbull's Unshrinkable Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment \$1.00. Stanfield's Unshrinkable Natural Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment \$1.00. Stanfield's Unshrinkable White Vests and Drawers. Special, per garment \$1.25. Turnbull's Unshrinkable Natural Combinations. Special, per garment \$1.95. Health Brand Combinations. Special, per garment \$1.50. Health Brand Combinations. Special, per garment \$2.00. HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

THE LINE OF GROCERY STAPLES SOLD BY COPAS & YOUNG. Are unbeaten both as regards Price and Quality. The few lines below are priced right. Don't you need any of the following? Try a sample order. FRESH ONTARIO EGGS—3 dozen for \$1.00. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00. TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA—4 lbs. for \$1.00. FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15. PURNELL'S ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR—15c. SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—Per lb 40c. CLEANED CURRANTS—3 lbs. for 25c. SEEDED RAISINS—Victoria X Brand—Large 16-oz. packet, 10c, or 6 packets for 55c. GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER—Large 3-lb. packet 20c. PURE BLACK PEPPER—Per lb 25c. PURE NEW ZEALAND HONEY—2-lb. tin 45c.

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95. Manufacturers' Association adopts the following: "This board recognizes the act of destruction of life and property as in line with the general policy of criminal unionism, as exemplified by innumerable cases of resorting to the use of dynamite to enforce the doctrine of rule and ruin, and that it places the responsibility therefore not alone upon the human tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but in the proportion upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results." A telegram of condolence was sent to General Otis.

Overcoat Talk. Men speak of our Overcoats in the highest terms, and they merit the comment. They are beautifully designed and elegant tailored. Every man can find here an Overcoat that will seem to have been made especially for him, one that will look well, wear well, and impart a pleasing personality. \$12, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20 to \$35. ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Where You Get Good Things to Eat and Drink. Epicurean Suggestions For Fish Fanciers. C. & B. SARDINES in oil, per tin .25c. JOCKEY CLUB SARDINES, per tin .25c. ALBERT BONELESS SARDINES, per tin .25c. ALBERT SARDINES in Tomato Sauce, per tin .25c. ANDRE SARDINES, per tin .25c. LOUIS TREPAYENNE SARDINES, 2 tins for .25c. KING OSCAR SARDINES, 2 tins .25c. SKIPPER BRAND SMOKED SARDINES, per tin .25c. PILCHARDS in oil, per tin .40c. FILETS OF SOLES, per tin .50c. MACKEREL in oil, per tin .40c. D. & G. ROYAN A LA VATEL, per tin .25c. FILETS D' ANCHOVIES, per tin .25c. GRAPE FRUIT Just Arrived, 2 for .25c. Or Small Fruit, each .10c. NEW CHESTNUTS, per lb. .25c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers. 1311 Government Street. Telephone: 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Telephone 1599.

Wear

Unkable Special, .75c, Unkable Special, .95c, Unkable Special, \$1.40, Vests per .75c, Vests per \$1.00, Unkable Special, \$1.00, White Special, \$1.25, Unkable Special, \$1.95, Unkable Special, \$1.50, Unkable Special, \$2.00

CO. Victoria, B. C.

Overcoat Talk

Every man can find an Overcoat that seem to have been especially for one that will look wear well, and at a pleasing price.

Every man can find an Overcoat that seem to have been especially for one that will look wear well, and at a pleasing price.

ORM Victoria, B. C.

ons For

Government Street, Telephone 1189.

CHADS REIGNS IN BRITISH ABRODOM

Industrial Turmoil is Agitating Old Country—In Number, Extent and Variety, Disputes Situation is Unique

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Labor is cutting a very large figure in the affairs of England just at present. The Times says that the most remarkable thing about the present industrial turmoil is not the number, extent, and variety of the disputes going on, but the bewildering suddenness with which they arise and disperse. It is difficult to follow the movement from day to day, it shifts so rapidly, and impossible to remember all its phases. The local labor unions, shifting of waters in the Niagara rapids. At one moment they heave and boil up here, while running smoothly and level there; the next, the parts are reversed, the towering wave flung towards heaven is gone and the placid spot is foaming in fury. Unlike the movements of the sea, this motion has no order or rhythm; you cannot tell where it will break out next, or how long the upheaval will last. So it is with the present rush of industrial troubles; every day brings a fresh one and removes another that very soon becomes a disaster. Thousands of men leave work on Monday and come back on Tuesday or Wednesday, or next week. One day they will be in the midst of a strike, the next they are quite friendly; they treat their officials in the same way, now defying them and now misively following their lead.

The latest of these kaleidoscopic turns is the action of the South-Western miners employed by the "Cambrian Coal combine." It recalls the "strike" they were attacking their own leader and some of them insisted upon striking. Since then they have been slumbering at suppressed excitement which has carried them backwards and forwards first in one direction and then in the other, until it is impossible to say what their position is.

One can understand men setting down a determined struggle to get the more pay or resist a reduction in a solid and substantial stake in it. But this flighty, rubbing into trouble and then heading out into quietude and contentment. It is planned, perhaps, to give the club to one who is quite a nobody to take on the job. The man has no plan, because they have nobody to take on the job. The man has no plan, because they have nobody to take on the job.

Reviewing the results of the forty-third trade union congress at Sheffield, the Standard's correspondent says it has been the "parliament of the labor movement." He says that the "parliament of the labor movement" has been the "parliament of the labor movement."

In regard to some of the most important matters connected with trade unionism there was nothing that might be called an "opposition" party in the congress; there was nobody there to direct the light of independent criticism on official action, because of the composition of ordinary members of the unions, who are known to be in active leadership policy, and yet who do not seem to have obtained any representation. In order to get an adequate idea of the trade union congress was like it, it is necessary to imagine an imperial parliament composed entirely of permanent government officials. It is not at all unlikely that such a parliament would criticize the work and the methods of its own members, or the state of the nation, or the conduct of its own members, or the state of the nation, or the conduct of its own members.

Thus many important questions in connection with trade unionism were never mentioned at this conference; no reference was made, for instance, to the enormous increase that has taken place in recent years in the cost of managing the unions; to the depletion of trade union funds and their inadequacy for assuring to members the benefits they are entitled to expect; to the steady decline in trade union membership; to the arbitrary expulsions of old members upon totally insufficient grounds, and finally, there was absolute silence on what most people will admit is the most vital of all the questions that affect organized labor today, the decay of authority and the spirit of the union, as shown in the repeated refusal of sections of men to do honor to engagements entered into on their behalf. This mutinous conduct threatens to destroy utterly the value of collective bargaining, and, therefore, the very raison d'être of trade unionism, and yet it was never once referred to, let alone discussed at this congress.

Mr. M. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, has addressed the Morning Post, criticizing the efficiency of the recently established labor exchanges in England. He asks: To whom are the services being rendered by the labor exchanges at very heavy cost to the public exchequer? I answer, unhesitatingly, to nobody. They are doing nothing for the unemployed, and are only a hindrance to the laboring class. It is not often that a man does his duty so well as Mr. Hyndman.

KOREA'S FUTURE UNDER JAPANESE

Far Eastern Press on Prospects of Development of Hermit Kingdom Under the Rule of the Mikado

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—The topic which absorbs the Far Eastern journals is the exclusion of all others is the annexation of Korea by Japan. In the "Nippon," which is under the editorship of an ex-official of the Bank of Japan, and enjoys a high reputation in financial circles, the large responsibilities for the Korean annexation are squarely placed. It is pointed out that while the Korean state expenditure aggregates over \$12,000,000 annually, the income is consequently only \$7,000,000. There is annually, which for some time has barely been covered by loans and grants from Japan.

The "Asahi Shimbun," writing on the annexation, points out that during the past thirteen years two large overseas Japanese have been added to the Japanese dominions, Formosa and Korea. It proceeds to contrast the new acquisitions of the island-empire, and finds "discouraging differences" between the two.

While Formosa measures only 13,000 square miles, the area of Korea, 111,000 square miles, is 8.5 times as extensive as the island of Formosa. Yet the latter has four million inhabitants, and the former only one million, or thirteen millions. In short, the population of the peninsula is 11.5 times as dense as that of the island.

The "Japan Mail" congratulates the Japanese government on the manner in which they have carried out the annexation. It says, it is true, as the telegrams sent to indicate, that the total expense of dealing with the various claims arising out of the annexation of Korea does not exceed \$15,000,000, the world must agree that there has not been any needless expenditure. Moreover, the three classes of subjects, the imperial family, the meritious subjects, and the Yapanese, seem to be entirely satisfied—which is, of course, a matter for great congratulation. The sovereign ceases to exercise governing powers, and is reduced to the position of a nominal being, while the resident-general becomes a viceroi, or a governor-general, possessing the same administrative and legislative competence as the Tokoku of the least territory of the Sotoku of Formosa.

The pill is richly gilded in the case of the route is not likely to be altered, as the diminution of income, continuing to receive \$10,000,000 yearly. The Japanese government, indeed, says the "Mail," "appears to have managed this difficult matter with much address. They have obtained the full approval of all those immediately concerned in the changes, even the ex-empire himself, everything has been worked out quietly and without any ostentation what ever. Material to feed agitation is reduced to a minimum."

Looking on the other side of the picture, from that of acquisition, the "Mail" points out that the possession of Korea converts Japan into a continental power. It would certainly have been a vast and less expensive for her to remain insular. But she could not, in that matter, have exercised any choice. She was bound to take the island of Tsushima was buried in the sea, and the passage between Japan and Korea was evidence by about 140 miles. In fact, Nature forced Japan's hand. The journal adds, "with entire confidence that the conventional interests of foreigners to Korea will be strictly safeguarded. Japan, it says, has always shown herself absolutely loyal in discharging her treaty obligations, and she does not see the slightest reason for any departure from that strict rule on an occasion so important as this. Another feature which invites observation, it thinks, is the fraternal manner in which this problem has been solved. The public have been prepared by such liberality and patient processes that the disquietude of all striking propositions, and falls into a sequence of seemingly natural events."

Reviewing the industries of the country, the "Japan Herald" looks forward to great developments in agriculture. Beyond doubt, it states, the planting of cotton shrubs has a great future in the East.

SOME FEATURES OF HAGUE AWARD

Outstanding Points Intimately Affecting Welfare of Island Colonists and New England Fishermen

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 15.—The Newfoundland government has decided in favor of the decision of the Hague Tribunal coming so late the present autumn, to allow the winter herring fishing on the West Coast to be carried out this season on the same basis as in recent years—that is, on the basis of the Newfoundland fishery regulations, and if Newfoundland vessels will be allowed to fish for herring on their own people on the conditions laid down by our government.

These are the points which the Americans shall obtain patents, or licenses, to purchase the fish, which are granted free by our Department of Fisheries under the terms of which the Americans shall pay not less than \$1.25 a barrel for the herring, to be a standard measure prescribed by the department, to obey the Colonial fishery regulations, and to give bonds not to land the herrings at St. Pierre, Miquelon on the way back, or to sell them to any French vessel, the object of this clause being to prevent the French from securing "both for the cod fishing on the Grand Banks, and this purpose herring are largely used."

This clause is most stringently enforced, because of the importance of the "Colon" cable, which are granted free by our Department of Fisheries under the terms of which the Americans shall pay not less than \$1.25 a barrel for the herring, to be a standard measure prescribed by the department, to obey the Colonial fishery regulations, and to give bonds not to land the herrings at St. Pierre, Miquelon on the way back, or to sell them to any French vessel, the object of this clause being to prevent the French from securing "both for the cod fishing on the Grand Banks, and this purpose herring are largely used."

Simultaneously with this decision of the Hague Tribunal, the British and American governments, with the concurrence of Canada and Newfoundland, have agreed to postpone for six months the selection of national commissioners to co-operate with Dr. Hoek, the Dutch Fishery Commissioner, as a subsidiary tribunal, to pronounce upon the regulations of the fishery regulations enforced by Newfoundland and by Canada against the fishermen of the North Atlantic coast, under the terms of the convention of 1912, as interpreted by the Hague Tribunal.

It will be remembered that the first of the questions submitted to the Hague Tribunal itself, was whether the regulations enforced by the British subjects in these waters? The Tribunal decided that American subjects were bound by such regulations if they were reasonable and enforceable, provided, further, that a subsidiary tribunal, consisting of one American and one British member, and Dr. Hoek as umpire, should consider and decide upon the reasonableness of the full and complete regulations to which the Americans objected.

It is prescribed in the award that each side should nominate its "National Commissioner" to the International Commission, but in view of all the circumstances, the representatives of the two governments felt that no injury would accrue if a postponement were effected, because in the meantime it might be possible to accomplish the same result without the delay of the inconvenience, and the probable large expenditure which such a procedure would involve, in the subjects and the arbitration of the Tribunal. It is recognized that the representatives of the two governments will be able to reach a mutual understanding, and that the relations shall be decided, and when that problem is disposed of, the two governments will be able to grapple with the issue that will arise as to the future of the fisheries in the treaty waters without any hampering conditions being involved.

Newfoundland is confident. It is understood that these decisions will be very welcome to the New England fishery interest, which have their headquarters at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and which control the American prosecution of the fisheries in these northern waters; especially since they are a prospect of reciprocity between the United States and Canada being arranged during this autumn; and also that the terms of any such compact may be extended so as to include the Newfoundland fisheries, and a half year's delay will thus probably contribute to a harmonious settlement of the whole subject.

MORE ADEQUATE PROGRAMME URGED

Lord Charles Beresford Writes Open Letter to the British Premier Regarding Plans for Naval Extension

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Lord Charles Beresford has addressed an "open letter" to the prime minister, in which he points out the inadequacy of the present naval programme. During the next few weeks there must occur a momentous crisis in the affairs of the nation and of the empire, the gravity of which is taken into account by the executive government, and the naval defence of the island.

In order that Great Britain may be maintained in its proper relation to the strength of the other nations, it is pointed out, however, that these contracts were not by means of striking when Japan added Formosa to her empire, and their existence may be taken as indicative of the probable results of Japan's sway in the Peninsula.

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WHIRLS THROUGH NEW YORK STATE

Colonel Roosevelt Does Heavy Day's Campaigning for Republicans—'Tammany Hall and Wall Street.'

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—With one broadside for Tammany Hall and another for Wall Street, Col. Roosevelt opened his campaign yesterday for Henry L. Stimson and the rest of the Republican State ticket. The text of his speech was: "Wall Street and Tammany Hall have struck hands." His slogan was "You are wanted in some 212 Are you going?" Room 212, in a Rochester hotel, occupied by Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Tammany Hall forces during the Democratic State convention.

Colonel Roosevelt started things off in his first speech of the day at Dunkirk. He spoke at Fredonia, Elmira, Gaitersville, Jamestown, Salamanca, Wellsville, Hornet, Corning and Elmira.

He had only one theme for his speech. It was what he termed the alliance between Wall Street and Tammany Hall, which, he said, was the most complete alliance between corrupt business and corrupt political bosses which the State had seen since the days of Tweed.

"If my career, if my life means anything," he said, at Jamestown, "it means that I never say on the stump anything I do not say in private, that I never say anything I do not believe, and that I do not make a promise unless I try to keep it. Also I ask you to take my words at their face value when I speak to you."

Then he declared that Wall Street was a unit for the men nominated at Rochester, "because they knew they cannot handle the men nominated at Saratoga."

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Henry L. Stimson, Republican nominee for governor of New York, said in a speech here yesterday that he was authorized by the President to say that "his New York campaign has nothing whatever to do with the nomination of a Republican candidate for President in 1912. After declaring the "goldfish" mischief-makers were seeking to stir up an issue between the two great leaders of the Republican party, which do not exist," he said, "I agree with President Taft and say it with his authority that this New York campaign has nothing whatever to do with the nomination of a Republican candidate for President in 1912, or with the adoption of a policy changing the fundamental structure of the government as changed by the Democratic President, although I also with President Taft that if the cunning plan of our opponents is successful, it may have a great deal to do with the election of a Republican candidate for President in 1912, whoever he may be."

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Two New York brokerage houses failed today with liabilities aggregating \$1,200,000. One is the stock exchange firm of Charles Minzeshner & Co., and the other is the firm of Thomas G. Gaylord, who was engaged in business under the name of Latham, Alexander & Co., cotton and stock brokers. In each case an assignment for the benefit of creditors was made. In the case of the firm of Minzeshner & Co., Colby, attorney for the firm was named as assignee for the Minzeshner case, and Colby as assignee for the Gaylord case. The collateral securities of the assignment, creditors of Minzeshner and company filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the concern, and Edward G. Benedict was named as a receiver. The petition in bankruptcy alleges that the liabilities exceed the assets and that the assignee chief of loans from banks and companies. The collateral securities of the assignment are estimated to be worth 20 per cent more than the claims.

RECOGNIZED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Lisbon Despatch Reports Action in Regard to Portugal—Rigorous Censorship Over News Maintained

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Lisbon despatch to a news agency here says that a Great Britain has recognized the republic of Portugal. The announcement was made by the British public of Portugal.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Special despatches from Lisbon arriving here by way of the frontier, state that a rigorous censorship is being maintained upon news except platitudes concerning the new government. The correspondents, it is informed, are allowed to telegraph only platitudes concerning the doings of the anti-clericals.

The government, the despatch says, is particularly anxious to conceal an incident in connection with the arrival at Lisbon of the American cruiser Des Moines. A Portuguese officer, boarded the Des Moines immediately on her arrival, and warned the command of the danger of a torpedo attack or a submarine mine. As a result, every vessel arriving at Lisbon is searched by the British cruisers had a similar warning.

EVESHAM, England, Oct. 12.—King Manuel of Portugal and Queen Mother Amelie have accepted the invitation of the Duke of Orleans to become his guests at Woods Norton. Today the Duke received a cablegram from the Queen Mother saying that King Manuel and she would embark on the Victoria yacht reached Gibraltar, and would proceed at once to England, and would spend her childhood years near the Duke's estates, a short distance from Woods Norton, in Worcester-shire. It eventually will become the home of the royal exiles.

King to Issue Manifesto. GIBRALTAR, Oct. 13.—King Manuel is engaged in the preparation of a manifesto for distribution to the press of Europe, celebrating the revolution. The manifesto will not be published until after the king's arrival in England.

LISBON, Oct. 13.—King Manuel in a letter to a personal friend here declared he was forced to leave his country because the ministers had done him. The Royalist officials, on the other hand, maintain that they were ready to keep up the fight but that the king's rapid flight left nothing to fight for.

Mr. W. F. Roberts of Vancouver, who has been summering at Bangor, just returned, is spending a few days with Victoria friends.

LARGE LIABILITIES

Two New York Brokerage Firms Make Assignments—One Nearly Two Millions

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In a statement tonight Mr. Colby estimated the liabilities about one million with assets of \$1,200,000. He predicted an early settlement with all creditors. He denied that the firm was heavily interested on the short side of the market.

HEAVY REWARD

Informant in Case of Duven Brothers May Receive Sum of Half Million Dollars

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An anonymous note sent to William Loeb, collector of the port of New York, precipitated the sensation yesterday on the Fifth avenue establishment of Duven Brothers, art dealers, and the arrest of two members of the firm, Benjamin J. and Henry J. Duven, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of more than \$1,000,000 by undervaluation imports.

Mr. Loeb made this announcement tonight: "In the event of fines being imposed or duties recovered from the firm or its members, the informant will be in line for the reward given by the government for evidence resulting in such conviction. It is alleged frauds proved as extensive as the customs officials have stated, this reward will probably be between \$100,000 and \$500,000."

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. T. D. B. Evans, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Lady McMullan, and Mr. John Maunera McCarthy, son of Mr. Justice McCarthy, of Orangeville.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

The progressive spirit of this store is again made manifest in the adoption of The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns. These patterns are as superior to all others as electric light is to candle light.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Send Your Pleating

For the convenience of our customers we have installed a pleating machine in connection with our dress goods section. We will pleat any material for anyone. Charges for this service are very low. It will pay you to use it.



Ladies' High Grade Tailored Suits, \$25.00

Consist of cloths, linings and workmanship that in every way compare most favorably with the product of the best custom tailors. We would like to call your attention to the beautiful lines and easy drape of these garments; the popular semi-fitted coats, well finished; the correct new Fall skirts in flare and gored effects, blue, black, grey, brown, tan, old rose and greens. Mon., \$25



Monday's Business Will Be Brisk in Our Dress and Silk Departments

42in. Wool Panama, in good range colors, navy, brown, reseda, grey, myrtle, tan, slate and black. Monday **35¢**
 32in. Heavy Serge, suitable for boys knickers and ladies' skirts. Fast color. Monday **50¢**

50¢ COUNTER
 Here's your chance for good reliable goods at a low figure, consisting of Heavy Chevots, Diagonals, Panamas, Serges and Henriettes in every wanting color, 44 to 52in. wide. Monday **50¢**
 44in. Diagonal Suiting, in brown, myrtle, navy, moss, cardinal, garnet, electric, king's blue and black. Monday at **85¢**

44in. French Twill Suiting, good medium weight, cardinal, electric, navy, myrtle, brown, grey and black. Monday **\$1.00**
 42in. Harris Tweed, in good combination of fancy heather mixture. Makes up good serviceable suits. Monday **75¢**

46in. Basket Cloth, a clean, even weave, in good range of colors, reseda, tan, wisteria, grey, brown, navy, Persian blue, myrtle, moss and black. Monday **\$1.25**
 44in. Wool Poplin. This is particularly fine cloth, will give every satisfaction. In wisteria, brown, electric, navy, tan, reseda, myrtle, taupe, garnet, cardinal and black. Monday at **\$1.25**

44in. Airdale Cheviot. This cloth we are doing great business with. Comes in tan, navy, myrtle, taupe, wisteria, Persian blue, brown and black. Monday, per yard **\$1.50**
 42in. Ara Cheviot, in good heavy twill, loose finish. Makes good long coat and suits, in rose, brown, navy, taupe, myrtle, Parisian blue, grey. Monday **\$1.75**

54in. French Twill Suitings. Makes up swell tailored suits, in reseda, rose, wisteria, taupe, grey, brown, navy, garnet and black. Monday at **\$1.50**
 54in. Chanticleer Suiting. This new cloth comes in good range of colors, king's blue, reseda, wisteria, rose, myrtle, navy, brown, tan, peacock. At **\$2.25**

COLORED SILK VELVETS
 Cream, heron, maize, ocean, tabac, brown, turquoise, corn flower, chateaux, moss, prunelle, ponceau, mouton, cardinal, scarlet, garnet, navy, myrtle, tan, royal, chateaux, petunia, emerald, prune, and black. Per yard, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**

THE CHANTICLEER VELVET
 Paisley effect, in 10 different designs. At **\$1.75**
EXCLUSIVE DRESS PATTERNS NO TWO ALIKE
 These are in 8-yard lengths, in rich mixed tweed effect, also in fancy cloth, with invisible stripes. Prices \$25.00 to **\$10.00**

Blue Serges. Every yard of our noted are guaranteed fast dye, will not shrink or spot. Prices, \$1.50 to **50¢**
 54in. Chiffon Panama Suiting. A clean, even weave, wears good. Navy and black only. Monday **\$1.00**
 54in. New Hopsack Suiting. This cloth is quite a favorite, comes in grey, taupe, wisteria, tan, brown, rose, myrtle, moss, electric, navy, garnet, and black. Monday **\$1.75**

54in. French Broadcloth. This is a fine satin finish cloth, comes in large range of colors, also in light pastille shades for opera cloaks. Pink, pale blue, gold, helio, Nile, cream and white. Monday, per yard **\$1.75**

Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

MONDAY, \$18.00
 Men's blue and black suits, in fine imported worsteds and serges. Cut in three button single breasted and three button double breasted styles, with long lapel effect. Perfectly tailored. Special **\$18.00**

CRAVENETTE OVERCOATS
 These are made of finest English Cravenette and are thoroughly waterproof. Plain and military collars and cuffs. Special **\$15.00**

MEN'S PANTS
 In strong tweeds and worsteds, of neat stripes and broken checks. Greys, browns and green mixtures. Special **\$2.50**

VESTS, \$1.25 TO \$1.50
 We have just received a number of Odd Vests from sample ends of suitings, in tweeds and worsteds. Special, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

New Madras Low-Priced

These come in the most effective colorings and designs, also plain. Madras, in plain ecru, newest designs, 56 inches wide. Special, yard **20¢**
 Madras, plain ecru, 40 inches wide. Special **25¢**

FOR MONDAY
 Boys' three-piece double and single breasted suits, in tweeds and worsteds of dark shades, green, brown and grey mixtures. Special price **\$4.75**
 Boys' two-piece double breasted suits in dark, heavy tweeds, with plain knickers or knickerbockers. Price **\$3.75**
 Boys' plain knickers, in tweeds of various shades and patterns, also in blue and black serges. Price **75¢**
 Boys' Knickerbockers, bloomer style, in dark brown and green tweeds, lined throughout. Some with elastic bottoms, others with buckles. Price **85¢**

WASH BOARDS
 Strong and Well Made
 Zinc fronts **25¢**
 Glass fronts **45¢**
 Fronts **10¢**

WASH TUBS
 Wooden Tubs, \$1.50, \$1.00 and **75¢**
 Galvanized Tubs, \$1.15, 85¢, and **75¢**
 Fibre Tubs, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
 Galvanized Buckets, 65c, 50c, 40c and **30¢**
 Wooden Buckets, 50c and **40¢**
 Fibre Buckets **65¢**
 Tin Buckets, 25c and **20¢**
 Clothes Dryers, 3 fold, \$1.00 and **65¢**
 Boilers, with copper bottoms, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**
 Boilers, all copper, \$4.00 and **\$3.75**

Monday, Business Will Be Brisk in Our Dress Goods, Silks and Staple Sections

Wash Day Supplies
 Our stock of the above was never more complete and so low priced. See Our Display in Broad Street Windows

The New Century B Automatic Washing Machine is the latest and most improved self-acting washing machine on the market. Not the slightest detail is omitted to make this machine perfect. It is better constructed and easier to operate than the general run of washers. Practically all the work is done by the tempered coil steel spring underneath the tub. This machine will give you entire satisfaction. Price **\$10.00**

The Canadian Washer is a two-motion washer with a lever action. It is one of the best of its kind. There are no complicated parts to get out of order, and is easy on the clothes. The tub has a wringer attachment. The Canadian is a machine we can highly recommend at **\$6.75**

Our Wringer is a best quality well made wringer. It has enclosed cogs, solid rubber rollers, ball bearings and well finished frame. Guaranteed for five years. Each **\$6.50**

The "Eye" Wringer is guaranteed for two years. It has high-grade rubber rollers, encased gearings and solid maple frame. Each **\$5.00**

The New Eureka Wringer will give perfect satisfaction. Has a metal frame and 10 inch rubber rollers. Special **\$3.50**
 See our Eureka Wringer at **\$2.75**

Monday's Business Will Be Brisk in Our Dress and Silk Departments

NEW SILKS AND VELVETS
 The New Oriental Satins, uncrushable, comes in Persian blue, reseda, emerald, mauve, rose, Nile, brown, electric, tabac, myrtle, navy, cream and black **\$2.00**
 Plain Ninon Cloth. This popular silk is a great favorite. Comes in all shades, 42in. **\$1.50**
 44in. Silk Crepe de Chine, in cream, sky, pink, mauve, Nile, white, orange, maize, champagne, rose and black. Per yard **\$1.50**
 44in. Shot Gause Chiffon, for evening gowns, in good combination of colors **\$2.00**

MOIRE SILK VELVETS
 Cream, terra cotta, tabac, emerald, petunia, rose, mulberry, moss, grey, cardinal, garnet, royal, navy, king's blue and black **\$1.50**

COLORED VELVETEENS
 In all shades and black. Fast dye. Per yard \$1.00 to **50¢**
 Corduroy Velveteens, in all shades. At **65¢**

NEW ROBE LAINE
 For Morning Blouses and Children's Dresses in the Paisley effect. Per yard **25¢**

ALL WOOL DELAINES
 In new patterns and designs, stripe, spray, dots, etc. Light and dark ground. Per yard **50¢**

CHIFFON TAFETA
 This is a nice, soft finish, will not cut. Comes in peacock blue, brown, electric, navy, tan, taupe, pale blue, rose, cardinal, pink, purple, Persian blue, cream, white and black **75¢**

Staple Dept. Twelve Specials for Monday's Selling

Regular and casual customers alike are offered an opportunity to make generous saving on several articles in everyday use on Monday.

50 pairs white unshrinkable Wool Blankets, free from all impurities, pink or blue borders, size 66 x 84. Monday **\$3.00**
 20 pairs only, white fleece wool, soft-finish Blankets, size 72 x 82. Monday **\$4.25**
 25 pairs white Wool Blankets, pink and white borders, size 66 x 84. Monday **\$2.75**
 15 Bed Comforters, Maish wool filling, very warm and light weight, full double bed size, in 6 different colors. Monday **\$4.00**
 50 doz. ready made Pillow Slips, size 42 x 33, in good, heavy cotton. Monday, per doz. **\$2.40**

85 doz. Damask Napkins, in assorted patterns. Monday, per doz. **\$1.50**
 Turkish and Huckaback Towels. Monday, each **25¢**
 36 inch English Flannelette, in good patterns. Monday, yard **12¢**
 70 inch Bleached Table Damasks, in assorted patterns. Monday, per yard **50¢**
 Eiderdown, for Dress Jackets and Kimonos, in good patterns, floral and spray, also plain. Monday **35¢**
 Ready made Sheets, full double bed size. Monday **\$2.00**
 Honeycomb Bed Spreads, for single bed, size 2 1/2 x 2. Monday **\$1.00**

Special, Monday

Tapestry Carpet Squares, in high-grade weave. These come in neat, well covered floral and Oriental designs, the patterns worked out in nicely blended shades of greens, fawns and reds. Bright, cheerful colorings for dining room, bed room and living room. Size, 3 x 3. Price **\$7.50**

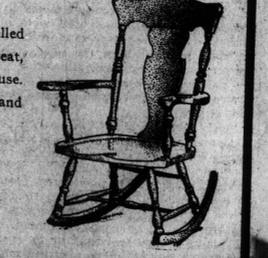
Monday Special

Japanese Screens, four fold, panels of strong, blue cloth, hand painted in artistic floral designs. Now the colder days are with us, a screen is much needed in every room in the home. This price will sell them out very quickly. Special, Monday **\$1.00**

Special, Monday

Golden Oak Rockers, strong frame, high panelled head rest, spindle back and sides, has roll seat, roomy and gives every comfort when in use. These rockers have no equal in Victoria, and at this price are a big bargain. See Broad Street Windows

Special, Monday, at \$2.90



L. NO. 398.

MUCH PERIL ON DIRIGIBLE

Story of Rescue of Wellman and His Companions by Steamer Trent Told in Detail

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN VESSELS

Aeronauts Say They Are Ready to Try Again When Recognized Defects in 'America' Have Been Overcome

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Walter Wellman and his five companions landed here this afternoon by the steamer Trent, which picked them up after they had abandoned their dirigible balloon America and failed in the first attempt ever made to cross the Atlantic through the air.

Wellman expressed his surprise for the loss of the America, and stated that it had served its purpose and that he was glad to be rescued. He said that he had served the purpose of the dirigible, which was to show the world that it was possible to cross the Atlantic through the air.

Wellman and his companions had been on the dirigible for several days, and had made several attempts to cross the Atlantic. They had been rescued by the steamer Trent, which was on a regular run between New York and London.

Wellman said that he was ready to try again, but that he would first have to overcome several defects in the dirigible. He said that he would first have to overcome the difficulty of steering, and then the difficulty of maintaining a steady course.

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