

Paris, Jan. 29 .- Replying to the for d

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ILENDERS AKE SAID TO BE BONA FIDE
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in the dame the other two were re-moved by force. In the Commons After a short adjournment the House of Commons resumed its sittings and proceeded to deal with the business of the session. The Nationalits were given an early opportunity to show their activity. The presence in the House of the judge who sentenced Lawrence Gin-nel, Nationalist member of the north division of Westmeath, to six months imprisonment for contempt of court at a hearing in connection with the cat-tile trials, was received with ories of "Shame" from the Irish members, and brought John Redmond, the Irish lead-er to his feet. Mr. Redmond moved for the appointment of a committee to see if this case demanded further at-tention from the House. The speaker however, ruled him out of order.

Canadian Club in Quebec, Jan. 28--A Canadian club. Indianapolis Fire Lose Indianapolis And, Jan. 28.-Fire hars and analy a second of the large lange of the large lange of the second l

dead, aged 17 years. Premier Peters Very III Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 23. Premier Peters is very low from Bright's disease, and is not expected to live. Engineer Burned Montreal, Jan. 29.—Engineer Balley, of the Standard Shirt company, was probably fatally burned this morning while making repairs to the boilers.

Soldier's Fatal Fail. Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Private James Cilbertson. Company B. 223rd In-tantry, which left Madison barracks to-day for the Philippines, some time last night fell over a 230-foot embankment near the post hospital, and was instantly killed. His frozen remains were found this morning shortly before the depart-ure of the first section of the regiment. His home was at Marianna, Ohio.

(Continued on Page 1.)

Canadian Club In Quebec. Quebec, Jan. 29.—A Canadian club has been organized here.



Soldier's Fatal Fail.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



Meat and Poultry. Beef, per lb. Mutton, per lb. Mutton, per lb. Lamb, per quarter, fore. . . 1 Lamb, per quarter, hind. Veal. dressed, per lb. Geese, dressed, per lb. Ducks, dressed, per lb. Chickens, pre lb. nated as that of the Emperor to kotow to the gods. The time is also consid-ered appropriate for ancestor worship, and many a Chinese family goes on an excursion to the family graves, there to propiliate the dead, after which they Guinea Fowls, each ... Pigeons, dressed, per pair..... Rabbits, dressed, each.....

50 to 65 Hare, dress l, each.....
 Hams, per 1b.
 17

 Bacon, per 1b.
 25 to 30

 Pork. dressed, per 1b.
 15 to 18

Births, Marriages, Deaths

tom to take daily drives during her the most important **KING'S SPEECH** in the future. Gulf of Georgia, many years in Concord. These islands, in the At her new home no information was are admirably adapted for the ness; the fruits grown here are fine in lven out today, save that the methods vogue in her old home would be atinued with little change. every way-in form, color and flavor. As apple trees do not mature before

Toronto, Jan. 27.—By a vote of 15 to 8 the Toronto city council, after a meeting lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night, passed a by-law reducing the number of hotel licenses in this city to 110. The de-bate was marked by exciting incidents, and the council chamber was crowded the council chamber was crowded DUTY ON WINES AFFECTED ST. FRANCIS IS SOLD

er's meat, too.

ments drawn under section three of the Dingley act which have preceded it. The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to improve its property on Government street is also of inter-party from that form of tariff mani-pulation which consists in arbitrarily increasing the duty on certain articles. Sea & Gowen, and now occupied by restors from the other side. Therefore it is provided in this new of duty on French champagne shall be conditional only, and that the ol rate may be restored whenever the Presi-dent shall be convinced that France is

Toronto Licenses Reduced

TO PORTAGE HOTELMAN

dent shall be convinced that France is increasing the duties on imports from America. France is granted a similar privilege, namely, of applying maxi-mum duties on American products when satisfied that America' is in-creasing duties on French goods. The State department expects that no considerable reduction of French duties on American products will be recorded under this new agreement, for the simple reason that America has

val on Conditions Here and for the simple reason that America has for the simple reason that America has already been enjoying minimum tariff rates in many cases solely by special concession of the French government in anticipation of expected conces-sions. For instance, the French gov-ernment for more than four years has delayed the application of duties on Porto Biean coffees. It has resisted in Manitoba



Disappointment

As apple trees do not mature before they are seven years old it is advisable to put in dwarf apple trees between the rows; they will bear heavily sconer than the large trees, and when the large trees mature the dwarf trees can be suft out. In provide a forming be cut out. In ranching or farming the aim is to produce as much as possible of what you consume-fruit, vegetables, poultry, bacon, and, for a vegetables, poultry, bacon, and, for a change, you can get game and venison in season, and fresh fish if near the sea. The canned salmon can be served up in many ways. We can get butch-

People here are friendly and helpful. I found them the same in Manitoba; but in the first instance, I went amongst people who knew something about me. That the hurry and bustle

The announcement that the Royal is trying, but we endured it, and The announcement that the Royal is trying, but we endured it, and

Can you expect any other result Can you expect any other result from the present system of forcing the brain at the expense of the body? Is it to be wondered at that the English boys and girls want to flock out of the villages into the towns to find some-thing easier in the way of work? Yes, and more congenial than life upon a

in anticipation of expected concer-sions. For instance, the French gov-ernment for more than four years, has delayed the application of duties on Porto Rican coffees. It has resisted the demand of the French olive grow-ers for the application of maximum duties on American cotton seed oil, which competes with olive oil, and it has refused to accede to the terms of

LECTURES ON DREAD TO PARLIAMENT SCOURGE OF CONGO (Continued from Page 1.)

Dr. Todd Gives Interesting Ac-Big as is the Liberal programme of count of Sleeping Sickegislation for the session, and earnest overnment leaders have shown es to be in their endeavors to as the gover ness of Central Africa themsel neet the views of all factions consti tuting the present Liberal majority in the House of Commons, there is a well defined feeling of disappointment among the ministerial supporters that the cabinet hear bot hear mone defin (From Thursday's Daily.) ose who attended the iven by Dr. John L. Todd last night the cabinet has not been more defintely radical in its proposals. The in Victoria hall, Blanchard street, were given an hour's interesting talk on that portion of the Congo Free State speeches of the cabinet representatives since the last session of parliament through which traveled the expedition sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medical Research, of which had led to the expectation of more definite proposals with regard to the government's Irish policy, old age pen-Dr. Todd was a member, to study the deadly sleeping sickness. The enor-mous loss of life from this scourge in that secourge in that portion of the dark continent has

A. Dennison Buys the Property Through Winnipeg Firm— Royal Bank to Build t The sale of the St. Francis hotel on Yates street to A. Dennison is a no-nounced. The deal was consummated by "The Locators," exclusive business brokers of Winnipeg, with head offices in the Merchant's Bank building of that city. The figure at which the property changed hands is not made public, but the month. Mr. Dennison is a hotel will take possession about the first of the month. Mr. Dennison is a hotel man of experience, and is well known to Manutoban. He formerite care and is well known to Manutoban. He formerite The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property Royal Bank to Bank the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property Bank intends to importe its property in the state announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property is a real we and in your bara. The estinguistication the intend if the property and in your bara. The estinguistication the intend if the property announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property is announcement that the Royal Bank intends to importe its property announcement the that the Royal Bank resulted in the leading medical author-ities of Europe closely studying its nature, and as a result of the expediion means of fighting the disease wer found, and today the methods sug gested by the findings of the expedi tion for combatting the disease are being adopted in the Congo district The lecture was given in behalf of the building fund of St. John's hall much more than is indicated by the references to these matters in the speech from the throne. There is an inclination to believe that the King slides of scenes and types of natives in that part of Africa. as well views of the pest, a mosquito, which is the real cause of the sleeping sick The expedition, of which Dr. Todd was a member, spent twenty-three months in the section of the Congo

ordering on the Congo river, and much valuable information was tained. Referring briefly to the an-cient nations which have peopled Africa, the speaker stated that it was

is unusual. I do not think that the training of the English boys and girls fits them for Colonial life. The brain is trained too much, but what about the poor body? It seems to me that everything possible is done to unfit ft for manual work. In Germany the physical training is considered most important. If this were so in England I don't think we should hear so much about our fellow-countrymen being unable to hustle.

statute book." The criticisms of Mr. Balfour in the Commons and Lord Landsdowne, the opposition leader in the House of Lords on the government proposals, apart from the length of the pro-gramme, were directed against the peace conference at The Hague and the Anglo-Russian convention. Both speakers hoped that the gov-ernment would withhold its ratifica-bunal of appeal in prize cases until it was quite sure that the court would be properly constituted and governed by a code of regulations approved he.

because of the sleeping sickness and the dread malaria that the interior of he continent had never been inhabit ed by the white races. It was in 1898 that Dr. Ross discovered that sleeping sickness was caused by a mosquito and since that time in many sections of the country the pest was being fought in the same manner as in Pan-ama and Havana, where, by the use of ccal oil, the mosquito was being grad-ually driven out and diseases caused by its presence eradicated. In the course of its travels the exfrom Leopoldville, the chief centre of the Congo State. At that place the

fight against the mosquito has been actively waged, the marshes had been cleared and everything possible done to improve sanitary conditions. The

been

lectur

was quite sure that the court would be properly constituted and governed by a code of regulations approved be-forehand by the powers affected. The opposition leader also feared that Great Britain's interests in the Persian Gulf were insufficiently pro-tected by the Anglo-Russian conven-tion. Mr. Asquith was able to reas-sure the Unionists on the latter point, saying that the government had made Great Britain's status on the gulf quite clear by a declaration made contem-In the balmy south, the flower boats of the riverways take on all their dec-oration, the beflowered, gilded and mirrored restaurants take on their gayest appearance, and the "sing-sone" rive such as the the sing-

The native vinages more than hair the entire population had been wiped out. During the trip of the expedition scarcely a day passed without two or three bodies being found by the road-side, where the afflicted natives had crawled to end their days. Dr. Todd pointed out the peculiar effect the dissace had upon different

go home to feast. The stores and wayside peddlers' stalls in the local Chinatown are al-ready busy. Vendors stand at the

roadside with chickens crowded wicker baskets, offering them to who pass.

From Wednesday The Bering sea and ia coast catch of the schooners, numbering the bulk of the Japan about 7,000 skins, wer January sales of C. M Co., of London, Engla according to private according to private ca ceived here, at 7 1-2 p than the price which is December, which was lower than the record pn 1905, although in keepi prices obtained in 1906. the pelts sent from Vi reach the London mar the mid-December sale has been the custom, in offer them to the buye London from near a that had reached the withheld, it being feared ancial depression, then in the United States, w price. Those skins of brought a price equal v previous December, a \$21.56, which was \$3 than the record price The Bering sea skins, brought the highest eighty to ninety shill mately from \$20 to \$22 skins sold lower. The the sealskins this season ly high. The supply, to smaller than any catch port, and the Japanese highest on record. The ever realized for seals ever realized for sealsh Bering sea by the local secured in 1905 when 13, sold in London, the aver-being between \$24 and bighort raise \$24 and highest price \$27. In th ever, there were few o or Japanese sealskins o the war in the Orient in the sealers and prevent quota being taken from ookeries across the Pau It is not expected that The lis not expected that ing fleet will be large The first sealing schoon patched this season by Sealing company, the Balcom, with a full con white hundred white hunters, was towe which will probably tast She will be followed to schooner Allie I. Algar, Whidden, another being this spring by the co other vessels, the Jessie are already at sea. This smallest that has been so ed business here. The I Algar, Jessie and Ella G the southern coast and nerds northward until closes April 30, and proceed across the 180th hunt in the vicinity of islands until the Bering ommences on August 1. It is likely that for the

Friday, January

LOWER

SEALSKINS E

Seven and Half Pe

Brought at Sale

LOCAL SKINS W

Schooner Libbie Sa

day on Sealing Small Fle

London on M

FRANCE AND U.S.

HAVE AGREEMENT

Tariff Concessions Arrived at

Under Dingley Act

Terms

France Requests to Be Placed

on Same Footing as

Germany

Roosevelt late today issued a procla-mation announcing the conclusion of

the Franco-American reciprocity ar-

rangement, drawn under section 3 of

concedes a 20 per cent. abatement in duties on champagne and sparkling wines imported into the United States,

and France confirms the minimum tariff rate now accorded American pro-

ducts. Other important provisions are made, including the creation of a com-

mission to consider possible amend-ments to the trade regulations in France and America. This commis-

sion is to consist of three experts ap-

pointed by each government. The new Franco-American agree-

ment differs substantially in form and

scope from the various trade agree-

aents drawn under section three of the

act.

the Dingley

Under it America

Washington, Jan. 28. - President

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EVERY BIT of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality. Trunks and Valises always on hand. **EVERY BIT** markets for everything. We pay 4s per bushel for potatoes, eggs are sel-dom less than 1s a dozen, in winter 2s and 2s 5d per dozen; young poultry sells for from 7½d to 10d per lb., pork is now from 4d to 8d per lb., live fruit industry, however, will be one of **N.** Pender Island, B. C., Sept. 25. **Interview 10. Interview 10. N.** Pender Island, B. C., Sept. 25.

clared, could disaster to Ireland be avoided.
Mr. Redmond and his followers were all particularly jubilant, having just committee room at which the recent condition of the warring elements of the same brand of noise producers dangling from the balconies of Chinatown will be discharged, the Cross settled. Timothy Healy, Wint O'Brien and all others who had at one was settled. Timothy Healy, Wint O'Brien and all others who had at one was settled. Timothy Healy, Wint O'Brien and all others who had at one to another been formally extines of wind and water, that the balconies in the organization of the warring elements of the transfer of the forms because of the same bean formally extined from the party were in the family reunion. Sir Thomas Henry, Wear Cestivities may begin in tamily reunion. Sir Thomas Henry, Wear Cestivities may begin in tamily reunion. Sir Thomas Henry, New Year Charges, being arranged by the set in the Commos because astrononical bureau at Peking. CN the date of the Chinase of the fold, sent a friendly letter of apology at his enforced absence.
Several references to the Congo the set of about the government speakers urged caution in discussing it. Lord fritzmaurice, under secretary for the transfer of the Independent for the dates of the additions because algourned. It is expected than the flouse of the set on the address in reply to houses adjourned. It is expected that the debates on the address in reply to the set of the set of the set of the set of the set on the address in reply to the set of the set of



Cracked Corn, per ton.... **Vegetables.** Celery, two heads..... Lettuce, hot house, per head.. Garlic, per lb.... Potatoes, local, per sack...1. Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 Ibs... Cauliflower, each Cabbage, local, per lb... Red Cabbage, per lb... Rhubard, hot house, per lb.... Dairy Produce. Eggs—

Eggs_____ Fresh Island, per dozen, Cooking, per dozen

Cheese— Cánadian, per lb..... Neufchatel, each Cream, local, each..... Butter—

Manitoba, per lb. Best, dairy, per lb. Victoria Creamery, per lb.... Cowichan Creamery, per lb...

BORN. WOOLLETT-At 210 Kingston street on Tuesday, Jan 21st, 1908 the wife of G. W. Woollett of a son WILKINSON—On Jan. 26th, the wife of A. H. Wilkinson, Sgt. C. A. C., of a son, at residence, Signal Hill, Esqui-malt. MARRIED. MACKINTOSH-BOYD-On the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, W. R. Brown, 1118 Davie street, Vancouver, B. C., by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., W. D. Mackin-tosh of Victoria, B. C., and Mrs. Re-becca Royd. becca Boyd. M'DONALD-At 615 Elliott street, on 23rd inst., James McDonald, aged 61 years; a native of Ireland. CORNWALL-TATLOW-On January 29, 1998, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, Fjizalan V. Cornwall of Ashcroft, B. C., to Mabel Garnet, eldest daughter of R. G. Tat-low. them away. low. DIED.

TYLER—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at his residence, 793 Hilliside Arc., William Tyler, aged 71 years, a na-tive of Grantham, Lincolnshire, Eng. POWELL—At his residence, 28 Menzies street, on the 27th inst., George Pow-ell, a native of Southampton, England, aged 64 years.

JAY-In this city, on the 27th instant, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late George Jay, Sr., a native of Col-chester, England, aged 77 years.

PERSONAL

SEND TEN CENTS for Omega the sil-ent revelation. Tells truth on busi-ness, luck, wishes, wealth and mar-riage. Omega, Box 578, Vancouver, B.C. j21



1.50 to 1.7

15 te

morning, attempted to get before it arrived at the was caught and badly ma died instantly. It is s thought he was being ca town, as the track runs tance through the town ing the station.

for a large number of yea: ers will be despatched this

Kamloops, B.C., Jan. Kilby, of Lytton, who wa

Mangled by Tra

Indian crews.

Found Guilty of T

Vancouver, Jan. 29.-In yesterday Jack Fellows, a and Edward Irwin, were of stealing a purse with \$2 Potter, at the Vancouver fellows conducted his o though he made a detern for his freedom and that of court found on the strength cumstantial evidence that guilty. Fellows and Irwin Seattle boat to go to Seatt Seattle boat to go to Seattl changed their minds and tram to Westminster to train. It was while ma change of mind that they n ments concerning the police them away

Vancouver Buildin

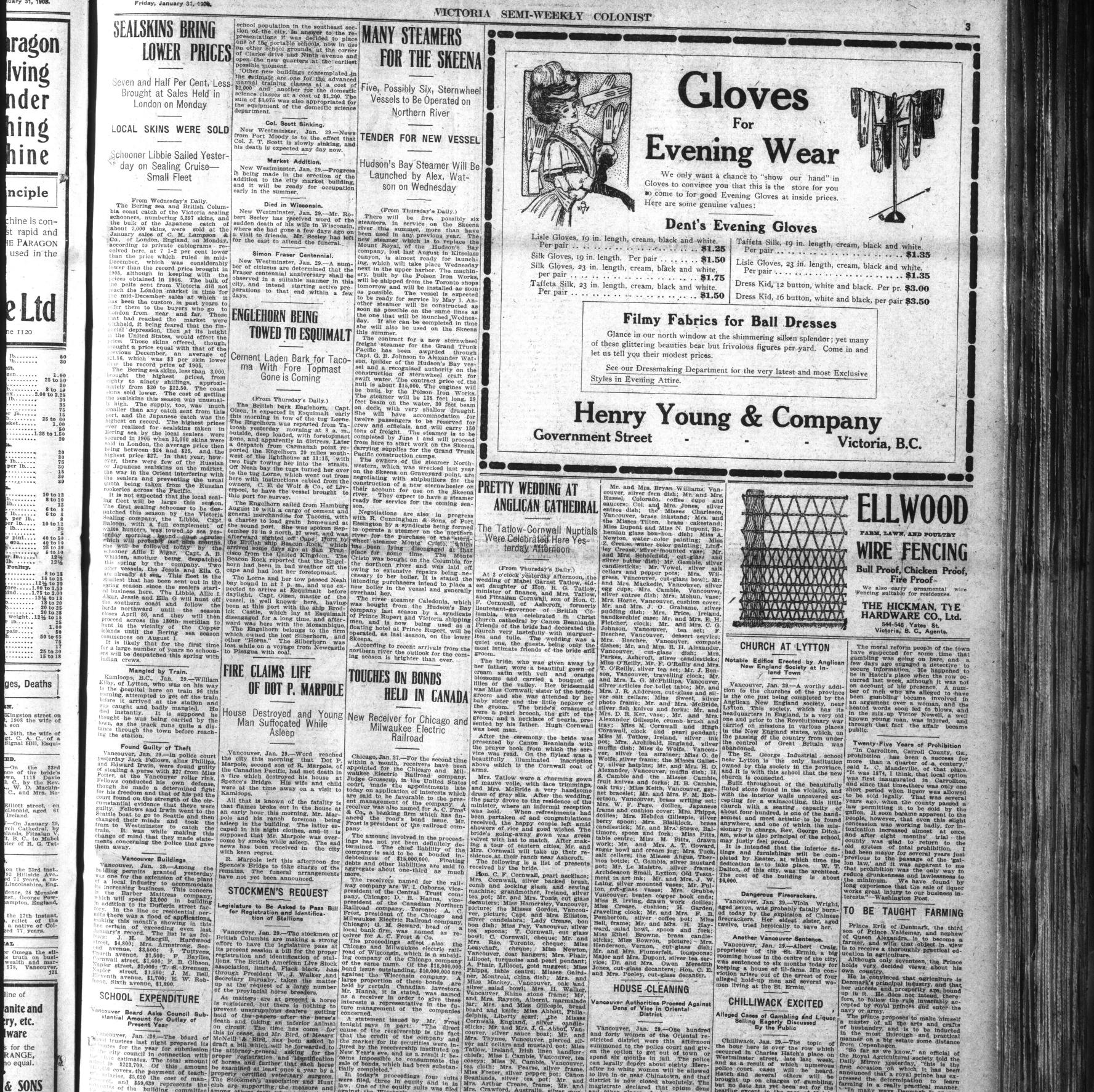
Vancouver, Jan. 29.—A building permits granted was one for the extension o of a local industry to ac its increasing business. T

leventh avenue, \$1,700; E nson, Sixth avenue, \$1,800. SCHOOL EXPEND ancouver Board Asks Co stantial Amount for Ou Present Year

Vancouver, Jan. 29.—The thool trustees last night p estimates for the year for to the city council in come the city council in come the city council in come asked is \$223,709. Of the \$158,450 covers, the payment er's salaries, \$5,620 the cos agement, and \$59,639 repr estimates of the building for maintenance, etc., of maintenance, etc., of properties.

A petition was present board asking for provisio

The decision of



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uary 31, 1908.

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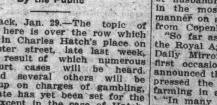
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& SONS nment Street

no equal.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, January 31, 1908.

Superior White Blankets

Scotch Cheviot Blankets

attention. The special weave leaves practically no

fleece. Sizes are larger. Very warm and best wear-

Here is a wear-resisting Blanket worthy of your

6

Friday, January

A CHO

Among the traditions nost interesting and which assigns to the specially favored place The account given in C he was then called, was peared to him and made words: - "As for me, be and thou shalt be a fat shall thy name be calle be Abraham. for a fath made thee. And I will and I will make nations ut of thee. And I wil tween me and thee and generations for an ever unto thee and to thy se unto thee and to thy se in thou art a stranger, everlasting possession, a follow certain other pro ing to Ishmael and his d stated that the covenant was subsequently to be wife.

The date usually assign is about 2700 years ago, some investigators have existence as an historic have been thrown upon individual. The idea a Abrahamic legend is a r the race, that subsequen as Hebrews, Jews, or Isr in an individual to who ful qualities and a direc deity. A very remarkat dus VI. It is verses 2 "And God spoke unto M the Lord; and I appeare by the name of God Al hovah was I not known gested that this implies on the part of Abraham Israelites in the times arch's western migratio part against the idolatr mong whom he spent by other writers that h tical reasons and was force. However this ma man of wealth, sagacity rative in Genesis and as ditions is altogether too ontention that he was He differs from all other associated with his nam tioned. This is not the pears in Genesis. In Ch sented as saying to him: nation; and I will bless great. And I will bless curse them that curse th families of the earth be l have this promise: "And dust of the earth, so that

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. pan is concerned, these measures which it has been found absolutely necessary in the interests of Canada THE SEM, WEEKLY LOLONIST

 IHE SEM.-WEEKLY LULUNIST

 One year

 Six months

 50

 "Did I understand the honorable

The Colonist.

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom,

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

There seems to be very little doubt that the financial situation in the great that the inhancial situation in the great terms of the treaty, and if my honor-money centres has improved. Interest able friend will take the trouble to rates have declined to something not far above normal, and the banks no longer hold on to their reserves as though afraid they would never get another ounce of specie. A striking feature of the late crisis is that the brunt of it fell upon the Bank of Eng-enter this country is concerned, upon land. In the piping times of financial peace, great money centres and great financial lords are as plentiful as blackberries, but when trouble comes it is to London and the great British institution that all the world looks for relief. It will hardly be disputed that the recent crisis would speedily have developed into a calamity if it had not

exhibited by the Bank of England. Why was there a panic? The history of business teaches that it has its ebbs and flows, but these would be no more injurious than similar movements in the tides, if it were not that unscrupu-lous speculators take advantage of a flowing tide of prosperity to inflate Towing tide of prosperity to inflate values. The Wall Street panic was due to the pricking of a good many finan-cial bubbles. So-called securities ceas-ed to be secure, and that was reason ed to be secure, and that was reason enough for anything. When the value of a security depreciates those who have loaned money on it demand pay-the provided for, the matter would be sim-ple enough; but there remains the management and control, and it is towards the proper solution of this of a security depreciates those who have loaned money on it demand pay-ment. The public always buys stock on a rise and sells on a fall. If there-fore those, who are maintaining a cer-tain line of stocks at an unreasonable tory behind them, during which they traine become unable to do so any lon-

centleman to say that the treaty pre-vented the operation of our ordinary immigration laws as against Japan-

To this Mr. Monk replied: "That is what I understand from the terms of the treaty, and if my honor-

the same footing exactly as Canadians

themselves." These quotations will have a special

interest in this province at the present

THE UNIVERSITY BILL

Dr.

The University Bill, which

time

e Quebec Conservatives, said: "As I understand it. we have abandoned and surrendered, so far as Ja-

be proven unreliable.

The conditions which made some peo-ple suspect that it was not being kept have been fully explained away. We whether any considerable number of must surely continue then to rely upon the word of our ally until that word

toria, through the newspapers and municipal suffrage, we do not see how the Board of Trade, kept up a per-such a request could very well be desuch a request could very well be de-

strait, it is well known that are fisher-ies Department at Ottawa was not very favorably disposed towards the sug-years of age, no matter whether they

list would simply be a roll of all adult persons in the city, for it would be inequitable to say that one man could not vote because he had not paid his taxes, but another could because he did not have to pay any taxes.

> vince to the idea of a poll-tax, for municipal purposes. There are provinces in which a poll-tax is paid and no one objects to it. In such places the poll-tax payer has as much voice in regard to money by-laws as the rate-payer upon property. We are not ar-guing for a poll-tax, for to do so would

the treaty we could not pass the Natal Act; it would be contrary to the trea-ty." Later in the course of the same debate, Mr. F. D. Monk, the leader of the Quebec Conservatives, said: "Act is understand it, we have a hourse of the same treat of the same terms as British subjects; but Canada will only honor the obligation, as far as she is con-cerned, under very great restrictions.

Jects on the same terms as British subjects; but Canada will only honor the obligation, as far as she is conficted number very great restrictions. Unfortunately it is not a matter to be settled entirely by the laws of logic.
The laws of nature and of political difficulty will arise now that Japan realizes the situation on this contineent, and understands that the peace of the world and the growth of trade between the two hemispheres depend upon a little wise statesmanship over a delicate matter. Mr. Lemieux has virtually brought us a request from the Japanese Government to continue to rely on its good faith; and it is difficult to see how we can do less. That faith has been kept in the past. The conditions which made some people suspect that it was not being kept.
e have been fully explained away. We but we have a great deal of doubt

women would take the trouble to do so. If the majority of women should ex-press a desire to be placed upon the same footing as men in regard to For several years the people of Vic-

the Board of Trade, kept up a per-sistent agitation for better safeguards nied, but there has not as yet been any to navigation on the West Coast, and 'such request. Women know pretty especially at the entrance to the Strait. It is well known that the per-true backward in asking for it. If we

les Department at Ottawa was not very favorably disposed towards the sug-gested arrangements, but very many of them have been carried into ef-fect, and Colonist readers have an op-portunity of reading every morning on our Marine Page what the reports are from several points. This is cortainly cease to depend in any degree upon the payment of taxes and that the voters

We have never been able to under-stand the great antipathy in this proprovements, is glad to be able to ac-knowledge that as far as they have gone they appear to have been very well done.

A TASTE OF WINTER

D ID THE LITTLE TASTE OF WINTER FIND YOU UNPREPARED? Some of the "extremely optimistic" people thought Summer was here already. We have had an unusually fine and mild Winter but there is still room for a big number of chilly days to squeeze in ere Summer days smile on us again.

The Largest and Best In the Whole Wide West. Established 1862

Notice the news item about the southern flight of the Wild Geese? The old weather prophets of the chilly East see in that, signs of chilly winds and Winter snows, and the wise ones will prepare. Now, are you ready for a "cold snap"? Got all the blankets and bedding necessary to comfortable sleep? When such liberal offerings in Bedding are offered by this store there is no reason why you shouldn't be "ready" and comfortable.

Fine Grey Blankets

These are exceptionally fine values. An uncom-monly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Lib-These are all wool Blankets, have a very long eece and are excellent sorts. Judging from the fleece and are excellent sorts. Judging from big sales of this style the price must be correct. eral sizes and full weight.

Scotch Bath Blankets

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Friday, January 31, 1908

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105 VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

A CHOSEN RACE

Among the traditions of mankind one of the oldest. most interesting and most influential is that which assigns to the descendants of Abraham a pecially favored place in the plans of the Almighty. he account given in Genesis is that when Abram, as he was then called, was ninety years old, the Lord appeared to him and made a covenant with him in these ords: - "As for me, behold my covenant is with thee and thou shalt be a father of many nations. Neither shall thy name be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham, for a father of many nations have I made thee. And I will make thee exceedingly fruitful, and I will make nations of thee and kings shall come out of thee. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations for an everlasting covenant to be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee. And I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession, and I will be their God." Then follow certain other promises, among them one relat-Ing to Ishmael and his descendants, but it is expressly stated that the covenant applied to Isaac, a son who was subsequently to be born to Sarah, Abraham's wife.

The date usually assigned to the birth of Abraham The date usually assigned to the birth of Abraham is about 2700 years ago, but it is proper to add that some investigators have been inclined to doubt his existence as an historical personage, just as doubts have been thrown upon the existence of Homer as an individual. The idea advanced is not that the whole Abrahamic legend is a myth, but that the founders of the race, that subsequently was called by such names as Hebrews, Jews, or Israelites, have been personified in an individual to whom tradition ascribed wonder-ful qualities and a direct intimacy with the national ceity. A very remarkable expression occurs in Frooity. A very remarkable expression occurs in Exo-ins VI. It is verses 2 and 3, and reads as follows: "And God spoke unto Moses and said unto him, I am "And God spoke unto Moses and said unto him, I am the Lord; and I appeared unto Isaac, and unto Jacob by the name of God Almighty; but by the name Je-hovah was I not known unto them." It has been suggested that this implies a less complete monotheism on the part of Abraham than was professed by the Israelites in the times of Moses, and that the patri-arch's western migration was due to a revolt on his part against the idolatrous practices of the people among whom he spent his early life. It is suggested by other writers that he really left Chaldea for political reasons and was at the head of a considerable force. However this may be, he was undoubtedly a man of wealth, sagacity and importance, for the narrative in Genesis and as preserved in the various traditions is altogether too circumstantial to sustain the contention that he was not an historical personage. He differs from all other characters in history because associated with his name is the promise above mentioned. This is not the only form in which it ap-pears in Genesis. In Chapter XII, the Lord is represented as saying to him: "I will make of thee a great nation; and I will bless thee and make thy name great. And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse them that curse thee and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." - In Chapter XII. we have this promise: "And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth, so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed be numbered." dust of the earth, then shall thy seed be numbered." In Chapter XV. we are told that the Lord appeared to Abram in a vision and commanding him to look at the stars said: "Look now towards heaven and tell the stars of thou be able to number them, and he said unto him. So shall the seed be." In Chapter XXII we have the promise repeated in these words. "In blessing I will bless thee and in multiplying. I will multiply thee as the stars of the heaven and the sand which is upon the sea shore and in thee shall all the nations of the his enemies and in thee shall all the nations of the earth be blessed, because thou hast heard my voice." earth be blessed, because thou hast heard my voice." From that day to the present some, at least, of the descendants of Abraham have held fast to a faith in the promise, although there have been times when its fulfilment seemed utterly impossible, as indeed it seems to be now for those, who are the universally recognized descendants of Abraham through Isaac, in which line it appears the covenant was to be carried out. Abraham had other children; how many we do

not know. The principal branch of the family, except the descendants of Isaac, were those who were sprung from Ishmael, but the promise did not apply to these. But some, who may read this and who may not accept the Bible narratives as of historical value so

expect them to believe that the Almighty ever made

no such promises are made nowadays and there is no

no such promises are made nowadas and there is no

more reason for believing that God, was more com-

municative to men thirty centuries ago than He is to-

concerned, may ask if we seriously

architect's drawings. Each workman has it as his The snow, the vapor, and the stormy wind fulfil His privilege to contribute to the beautiful completeness of the whole, and to each and every workman belongs the credit for the task nobly done. We all know that man must have begun building

as soon, if not indeed before, he began to be civilized. We have evidences of some sort of human construc-tions in the Neolithic period. Ten thousand or more tions in the Neolithic period. Ten thousand or more years ago the early Lake-dwellers and the first in-habiants of the shores of the Baltic built their vil-lages upon piles in the water. Discoveries show us that the ancient cities of Babylon which flourished some seven thousand years ago, boasted oreditable architecture. The early Babylonians discovered the arch and installed in their buildings a splendid sys-tem of drainage. The buildings of a country are the tem of drainage. The buildings of a country are the evidences of that country's enlightnment and devel-opment. They show the inclination of the national mind. If we had, instead of written records, only the pictures or the remains of a country's architecture we could read from the latter a very fair history of the people of that country. We are told that "Architec-ture, as a practical art, has for its object the applica-tions of the principles both artistic and scientific of architecture to the elevation of national and individual character, and the increase of the physical comfort and well-being of mankind." It must follow therefore that each of us who contribute to the mak-ings of the buildings of a country is promoting the welfare of that country and raising the standards of its ideals, or undermining its prosperity and enfeebl-ing all desire on the part of its citizens to aspire to greater enlightnment.

There is something very uplifting to the uninitiat-ed in the watching of the progress of a building, be it of small or of vast design. The beautiful precision and method involved, the mathematical exactitude of even the smallest quota of the work done, from the preparing of the ground and the laying of the foundation, to the last sweep, of the brush across the dation, to the last sweep of the brush across the lovely exterior—lovely no matter how unpretentious and plain if the workmanship be of the best, makes it not hard to realize that the laborers are following the wonderful system of laws formulated for them by Archimedes, Galileo, Descartes, Pascal, Newton and a score of others whose names come down to us as the discourse of the lower of mechanics. Bucking who discoverers of the laws of mechanics. Ruskin, who has probably written the most beautiful work on arch-itecture in the English language, gives what he calls the "Seven Lamps of Architecture" for the guidance of those who design, and the Seven Lamps are as follows:

The Lamp of Sacrifice, The Lamp of Truth, The Lamp of Power, The Lamp of Beauty,

The Lamp of Life, The Lamp of Memory, The Lamp of Obedience.

While Ruskin wrote the above for the benefit more directly of the Architect, the least of the builders may accept the Lamps as his own guides, for when they illumine the work, no carelessness, no shoddiness, nor any conceit can exist, and the smallest of the tasks shall be free from imperfections.

Do we ever pause, we who are the builders, to realize what a responsibility is ours? We are all labor-ers under Him, who is the Master-Builder, who has made this wonderful temple of the earth for our habitation, and given us those other worlds, the wonderful universe of the stars, for our inspiration. A task well-done is a tribute to Him who has made perfection possible if we follow out the laws He has laid

grievances arise or are invented. A recent poet thus speaks of the riots in Rome, which precipitated the downfall of that empire.

"Their sober, sane life put to shame Because the noisome, drunken band That howled in Labour's sacred name, Nor wrought, nor even lifted hand Save but to stone and mock and moil The others who but asked to toil."

Just so long as our eyes are blinded to the real issues, the real questions, we shall put poor work into unworthy edifices, which instead of standing as mon-uments to our country's development and our own enlightenment, shall represent the degeneracy of our country and our own dishonesty.

word. Are our thoughts and acts lighter and wilder than these-that we should forget it?"

JOANNA BAILLIE

The life of Joanna Baillie covered nearly the latter half of the eighteenth and more than the first half of the nineteenth century. She was born in 1762 and died in 1851. She was one of the first of Scotland's daughters to win a place in literature, pure and sim-ple. She did not deal with history or biography, nor did she seek to hold a mirror up to contemporary life, but in the quiet of her own home she gave her imag-ination full rein and produced poems and plays of conspicuous merit. Her father was a Presbyterian clergyman. Highly educated himself, he saw that his daughter enjoyed the best advantages in the same direction. He had a son, who was educated as a physician and went to London, where he established himself in a fine practice. When she was quite young her father died and Joanna joined her brother in London and the metropolis was her home throughout the remainder of her long life. She was greatly liked, the remainder of her long life. She was greatly liked, and her home was a place where liferary men and women were always glad to assemble. There was hardly an incident in her whole career that can be described as conspicuously striking, and her life was singularly happy, even the severe criticisms, to which she was at times subjected, failing to disturb her separity and critic She severed protected by the her screnity and spirit. She seemed protected by the armor of her own gentle nature, which was so attractive that her harshest critic, Jeffreys, became one of her dearest friends and most devoted admirers. She never married, and so far as her biographers state, she does not appear to have any very serious love affairs. Miss Baillie's studies were chiefly in English lit-

haiss Ballie's studies were chiefly in English lit-erature, and she was an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, and perhaps it was this fact which more than any other caused her to direct her attention to the writing of plays, although she herself says that the thought that she could write drama came upon her suddenly one summer afternoon as she sat sewing her suddenly one summer afternoon as she sat sewing with her mother. As a playwright she followed a plan of her own. She set very little value upon plot or incident, but relied for her success upon the strength and clearness with which she depicted the passions of her characters. Nothing whatever turned upon "situations," which are the chief features of so many dramas of today. It was this feature of her work which excited the satire of Jeffreys who inwork, which excited the satire of Jeffreys, who inwork, which excited the sature of Jenreys, who in-sisted that the object of a drama was the entertain-ment of an audience, not its instruction, and yet he said of her "she cannot write a tragedy or an act of a tragedy without showing genius and exemplifying a more dramatic conception and expression than any of her modern contemporaries. In point of popularity her most successful play was "Constantine Palaeolo-gus," the hero being the last emperor of Constanti-nople. Her chief dramas, and they were really her greatest achievements, were contained in three volumes issued in 1800, 1802 and 1812, respectively. Later she brought out a volume of "Miscellaneous Plays." Sir Walter Scott thought her best play was "The Family Legend" and he said of it: "You have only to imagine all that you could wish to give success to a play, and your conceptions will fall short of the complete and decided triumph of 'The Family Legend.' Perhaps the fact that it was founded on the tragic

Perhaps the fact that it was founded on the tragic history of the Campbell clain may have had something to do with Sir Walter's hearty praise. Miss Baillie wrote poems and essays, the latter being of a religious nature. Her poems have a light and easy grace, but being chiefly in Scotch dialect will not have quite as much attraction to those who are horn south of the Tweed as to their more optime tion possible if we follow but the f of satire runs through most of them, but it is never cruel. The first stanza of one of them may be cited to give an idea of her flowing style.

"Fy, let us a' to the Wedding, For they will be lilting there; For Jock's to be married to Maggy, The lass with the gowden hair."

With easy lines like these the song runs on for twenty odd stanzas, the story of the wedding, the supper and the dance being very prettily told in ad-vance, and the whole closing by a repetition of the first stanza. Her poem to her friend, Mrs. Siddons, is a splendid tribute to this great actress, and at the same time a consummate analysis of her wonderful powers. Her writings do not lend themselves very freely to quotations, for just as in her plays she avoided laying stress upon incidents, so in her poems she avoids climaxes. She had very many friends among distinguished pple, and might easily have become prominent in brilliant society, but she preferred the quiet triumphs of friendship to the glittering successes of social life Among those who were her visitors were Mrs. Siddons, Maria Edgumth, Madame de Stael, Scott, Lucy Aikin, Mary Berry Harriet Martineau, Jeffreys, John Kemble, and in fact all the leading lights in literature and art, who made England conspicuous during more than half a century. She grew old gracefully. In her seventy-fifth year she wrote to a friend: "May God support you and me, and give us comfort and conso lation when it is most wanted. As for myself, I do not wish to be one year younger than I am; and have no desire, were it possible, to begin life again, even under the most honorable circumstances. I have great cause for humble thankfulness and I am thankful." Harriet Martineau said of her: "A sweeter picture of old age was never seen. Her figure was small, light and active; her countenance, in its expression of serenity, harmonized wonderfully with her gay conversation and cheery voice. Her eyes were beautiful dark, bright and penetrating, with the full innocent gaze of childhood. Her face was altogether comely and her dress did justice to it. She wore her own silvery hair and a mob cap, with its delicate lace border fitting closely around her face. In her whole appearance there was always something for even the assing stranger to admire, and never anything for the most familiar friend to wish otherwise? It is pleasant to read that "she died without suffering, in the full possession of her faculties, in the ninetieth year of her life." In the long list of literary women there is surely no more lovable character than Joanna Baillie.

THE STORY TELLER

The priest of the struggling little parish had done all he could to clear off the debt and pay for building the church, but he and his people were poor and the struggle was long. At last all the money was raised but a certain sum, for which he pleaded in vain. One July Sunday, at the close of the morning service, he locked the door of the church and put the key in his pocket. "My children," he said to his con-gregation, "none can leave till he has paid the sum of 10 cents. Those who have no money can borrow from their friends." their friends."

their friends." There was a faint murmur, but none thought of rebellion. Many people paid the 10 cents at once. Those who had no money borrowed, but a quarter of a dollar was lacking when all the treasury resources had been exhausted. Suddenly there came a sharp tap on the frame of the open window, and a hand, with a silver quarter held between the thumb and forefinger, was thrust inside. "Here, father," an impatient voice began, "here's the rest, and now will you tell Judy Monahan to come out of that, I'm tired waitin' for me dinner."

Barney Malloy and Mike Cairey were shingling a

"Barney," Mike asked, removing a bunch of shin-gle nails from his mouth, and settling back comfort-ably, "what is the difference between satisfied and content" content

content " "The difference? Sure there's none," answered Barney. "If you're satisfied you're content, and if you're content you're satisfied." "That was my opinion, too, Barney, me boy, up to now, but it struck me sudden like as I put that last nail in that I am satisfied all right that Mally Cairey is my wife, but I am durned sure I am not content."

James J. Hill, the railway magnate, recently said of a certain rise in stock quotations: "It looks well, but I am afraid it is dubious. Yes, it is dubious. It reminds metof the Turkish bashaw

and his wire. "A Turkish bashaw lay dying. He summoned to him the youngest and fairest of his forty-six wives, and said to her in a low, weak voice: "Put on your richest costume, your most brilliant jewels. Deck your hair with pearls, brighten your

finger tips with henna. "The young wife blushed. Even in her grief she was flattered.

"And why, my lord,' she said, 'do you desire me to make this sumptuous tollet?" "'So that Death, when he comes,' the man replied, 'seeing you so very beautiful, may perhaps carry you off instead of me.'"

A college boy, shabbily dressed, applied to the foreman of a sheep camp one fall day for some em-ployment. The foreman looked him over somewhat critically and inquired what he could do. "Oh, I don't know much about ranch work, but I used to be on the track at college and I can run some," replied the youth. "Well, go over on that hillside and run those sheep into the corral, and then we'll see what we can do for

"Well, go over on that hillside and run those sheep into the corral, and then we'll see what we can do for you," said the foreman. The boy was gone a long time, but finally returned and reported to the foreman.

"Did you get them all in?" asked the boss as he looked at the young fellow, who seemed somewhat out of breath.

"The sheep were no trouble, but the lambs were so nimble they took most of the time, but I finally suc-ceeded in getting them in, too," said the boy, proudly. "Lambs, lambs!" repeated the foreman; "why, there aren't any lambs; you must be crazy." "Just come down to the corral and see for your-seld, said the vouth. The foreman put on his hat and went to the cor-ral and found two jack-rabbits. He looked at the boy.

boy. "I told you I could run some,' returned the latter.

A small colored bellboy at one of the hotels was seen by a guest late the other night intently rumag-ing through the big wicker hamper containing the solled individual towels used in the wash room. "What are you looking for there, sonny?" inquired the guest curiously.

the guest curiously. "Oh, I'm huntin' fo' a di'mon' ring," says the little

"Some one lose their ring, eh?" said the guest,

getting interested.

getting interested. "No, sah," explained the boy, "no one ain't jes' los' ho ring, but ev'ry now and then somebody pulls one off their finger when they wipes their han's and some o' these days they'll drap one in here and not know 'bout it, Then an'll find it and get the reward and be a man of means."

Vague Moorish patterns of forgotten suns and rains, A golden tapestry for Autumn's feet.

Old Friends We just shake hands at meeting With many that come nigh; We nod the head in greeting To many that go by— But welcome through the gateway Our few old friends and true; Then hearts leap up, and straightway There's open house for you, Old Friends, There's open house for you! Old Friends, There's open house for you! —New York Tribune. The Cynic

WITH THE POETS

Equality

I have a home, a pleasant spot, It did not cost me such a lot. No marble statues deck the halls, No Rembrandts are upon the walls,

No stupid servants wait around To hear the tea-bell's silver sound. But' tis a home both clean and neat,

Three meals a day I always get. The food is plain, but good, you bet. I have a common iron bed, But there I rest my tired head With ev'ry comfort. You may note That I with just one overcoat Am warm and hunny as can be

Am warm and happy as can be. Why should I yearn for two or three?

I have one suit of decent brown, "Tis true, it is a hand-me-down, But really, anyone can tell The trousers fit me very well. Indeed, I should be quite content, I do not owe a man a cent. What need I more? For, goodness knows I have a bed, with board and clothes,

The rich man has a noble home With Grecian pillars and a dome. A practised chef is in his pay, He gets three splendid meals a day.

His gets three spiendid meals a day. His garments are of graceful style, He wears a polished silken tile, And patent leather decks his feet, His whole "get-up" is simply sweet.

His bed is made of hammered brass. We simply notice as we pass, The mattress, quite the best in town,

The comforters of elderdown. But still he is a man, that's all. Like me, his vital needs are small. Why should he proudly tilt his nose? He has a bed with board and clothes. —Toronto News.

Old Friends

The comforters of elderdown

The frontage only twenty feet.

I say it to comfort me over and over, Having a wearisome heart to beguile, Never had women a tenderer lover-For a little while.

Oh, there never were eyes more eager to read her In her saddest mood or her moments gay; Oh, there never were hands more strong to lead her-For a little way.

There never were tenderer promises given Of love that should guard her the ages through As great, enduring and steadfast as heaven—

For a week or two.

Well, end as it does, I have had it, known it; For this shall I turn me to weep or pray? Nay, rather I laugh that I thought to own it For more than a day. —Theodosia Garrison in The Smart Set

In Autumn Rain

What spirit is it calling in the Autumn rain, That bids me cast my needle by, set wide the door? The day is troubled with its voice and on the path The footfall of the dead that come no more.

To reminiscent langours now the gardens yield. In Spring they ardent press—in Fall resigned they know They have fulfilled the fate of summer—now to sleep Beneath the lullaby or winds that strow. The drifting yellow leaves from unresisting trees, To weave in mellow strands along the lane and street

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day. We think we may freely grant the latter part of the objection. So far as we know there was no more ikelihood of such communications then than there is now; but we have yet to be convinced that the Divine Power does not speak to men today; not only by the voice of nature, but by direct personal communication. If there is any one thing upon which there is any approach to a consensus of opinion among all nankind, it is as to the possibility and comparative frequency of just such communications. We can well believe that in a certain sense men of the type of Abraham were in closer touch with the Divine than the great mass of their contemporaries or of people of the present day, but we should be very sorry to believe that there has ever been a time in the history of mankind, when the race was without such a bond of union with its Maker. Persons who are absolutely materialistic will naturally deny the possibility of inercourse between the human and the divine, but hose, who accept the doctrine of the spiritual nature f God and admit that men are in the possession of at least a spark of the same guality, will find no diffi-culty in conceding the possibility that men may have divinely appointed m'isions to perform. It is not necessary to argue in favor of personal apprarances the Deity to certain individuals. Allowance must or made for the imagery which tradition among all aces surrounds every narrative. Strip the Abranamic legend of all such features, and there will remain the exceedingly interesting fact that there has ome down to us from a date that may have been thirty conturies ago the legend of a Divine promise to his great leader of men-a promise which is cherished by millions today and is an active factor in the affairs of mankind. THE BUILDERS (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.) The term "builders" has a broad significance. We tre all of us builders in one way or another, building the betterment or to the depraving of mankind, as ir work be worthy and perfect or useless and sloven-And as the term is such a broad one, it will, pernot be amiss to deal in this article especially the designers and the executors of the designs. one class. The two sciences or crafts of architecand building are of course distinct from one anand yet one implies the other, as without a of architecture there could be no building. and ing is simply architecture carried into execution.

refore it seems very natural to consider the two nees together. Upon the work of those who build, tonemasons, the carpenters, the plumbers, the aziers, the painters and the decarators, depends the rfection or the imperfection of the completed edi-

fice, just as much as it depends upon the skill of the in our memories, nor loyally enough in our lives.

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The following words of Ruskin's only voice a truth that we have probably all been taught, but some of us may have forgotten it and anyway the writer has expressed it so beautifully that it is worth the read-

"It has just been said that there is no branch of human work whose constant laws have not close analogy with those which govern every other mode of man's exertion. But, more than this, exactly as we reduce to greater simplicity and surety any one group of these practical laws, we shall find them passing the mere condition of connection or analogy, and becoming the actual expression of some ultimate nerve or fibre of the mighty laws which govern the moral world. However mean or inconsiderable the act, there is something in the well-doing of it, which has fellowship with the noblest forms of manly virtue; and the truth, decision and temperance, which we rever-ently regard as honorable conditions of the spiritual being, have a representative or a derivative influence over the works of the hand, the movements of the frame, and the action of the intellect.

And as thus every action down to the drawing of a line or the utterance of a syllable, is capable of a peculiar dignity in the manner of it, which we someiim .. express by saying it is truly done (as a line or a tone is true) so also it is capable of dignity still higher in the motive of it. For there is n action so slight, nor so mean, but it may be done to a great purpose and ennobled therefor; nor is any purpose so great but that slight actions may help it, and may be so done as to help it much, most especially that chief of all purposes, the pleasing of God.

Therefore in the pressing or recommending of any act or manner of acting, we have choice of two separate lines of argument; one based on representation of the expediency or inherent value of the wrok, which is often small-the other based on proofs of its relation to the higher orders of human virtue, and its acceptableness, so far as it goes, to Him who is the origin of virtue. The former is commonly the most persuasive method, the latter assuredly the most conclusive; only it is liable to give offence, as if there were irreverence in adducing considerations so weighty in treating subjects of small temporal importance, I believe, however, that no error is more thoughtless than this. We treat God with irreverence by banishing Him from our thoughts, not by referring His will on slight occasions. He is not the finite authority or intelligence which cannot be troubled with small things. There is nothing so small but that we may honor God by asking His guidance of it, or insult Him by taking it into our own hands; and what is true of the Deity is equally true of His Revelation. We use it most reverently when most ha-bitually; our insolence is in ever acting without reference to it, our true honoring of it is in its universal application . I have been blamed for the familiar in-troduction of its sacred words. I am grieved to have given pain by so doing; but my excuse must be my wish that those words were made the ground of every argument and the test of every action. We have them not often enough on our lips, nor deeply enough

Uncle Henry's Experience

"It's all nonsense and a waste of time," said Uncle Henry, "to tell a young man what kind of wife he ought to pick out when he gets ready to marry. Nine nes out of ten he has picked her out already, and if he hasn't, he doesn't need anybody's help."

"What do you know about it?" he was asked. "I know something about it by observation," answered, "and a little by experience. When I had reached the age of twenty-five, with a fair income and good prospects, I thought it was time for me to marry. I had almost decided to ask a certain Naomi marry. I had almost decided to ask a certain Naomi Henthorne, but didn't altogether like the family, and was in an uncertain frame of mind about her, when some of my friends began to take it upon themselves to assist me. They told me that Naomi was the very girl for me—that'I couldn't find a better wife if I were to hunt all ever the country, and so on. In short, they praised her so highly that I made up my mind I'd follow their advice." I began paying attention to her, and in a few weeks I "popped the ques-

"Well," said Uncle Henry, with some reluctance, 'she said she wouldn't marry me if I was the last man on earth.'-Youth''s' Companion.

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One of the witnesses in a lawsuit, who had just One of the witnesses in a lawsuit, who had just been sworn, was asked to give his name. He replied that it was Hinckley. Then the attorney for the prosecution requested him to give his name in full. "Jeffrey Allas Hinckley."

"No trifling in this court, sir!" sternly spoke the Judge. "Which is your right name-Jeffrey or

"Both of 'em, your honor." "Both of them? Which is your surname?"

"Hinckley '

"And Jeffrey is your given name?"

Yes, your honor.

"Then what business have you with an alias?" "I wish I knew, your honor," said the witness, rue-y. "It isn't my fault."

"I wish I knew, your house, "and the judge," fully. "It isn't my fault." "What do you mean, sir?" demanded the judge, who was fast losing his temper. "I mean, your honor, that Alias is my middle name, for some reason which my parents never explained to me. I suppose they saw it in print somewhere, and rather liked the looks of it. I'd get rid of it if I could do so without the newspapers finding it out and toshing me about it."

Joshing me about it." "The Court suggests that hereafter the witness be-gin his middle name with an E instead of an A. Counse; will proceed with the examination," said the judge, coughing behind his handkerchief.

William J. Bryan, on his last visit to New York, clined to answer one of a Washington correspon-

dent's questions. "I shouldn't know my business if I answered such a question as that," said Mr. Bryan, smiling. "Every one must know his business; otherwise failure fol-lows; and I'm sure you wouldn't want me to fail like

the young salesman of fountain pens. "There was, you know, a young fountain pen sales-man who, to his great joy, succeeded on his first trip in persuading a stationer to order five hundred pens. But all of a sudden the stationer's manner changed to the young man.

I countermand that order,' he barked, and hurried into his private office, slamming the door behind

"Later in the day his bookkeeper said to this stationer:

"May I ask, sir, why you so suddenly counter-manded your order for those fountain pens?" "The young salesman,' the other answered, 'book-ed my order in lead pencil."

Opposite the Union depot, on Canal street, in Chicago, there is a line of cheap saloons devoted ex-clusively to the patronage of more or less undesirable

The other day, two Swedish laborers, looking for ork, came to Chicago and landed-stranded-at the Union depot.

Union depot. As they started out the main entrance one of them looked across the street; a huge red sign caught his eye: "WANTED-1,000 Men to Unload Schooners." Grabbing his friend by the arm, he dragged him across the street toward the enterprizing saloon which hore the sign

across the street toward the enterprizing saloon which bore the sign. "I tank we find plent work to do right hair, Oley," he grinned, pushing his friend toward the door. "One moment, Svensky," said the other, who had lived longer in America, and spoke almost perfect English, "that is only a sign to attract persons to the bar. The schooners mentioned are beer-glasses, not ships."

And so the oldest joke in the world failed.

A STATE AND A STATE AND A STATE

I A The att an assessment and

Well hath the Spring a throbbing fever of her own. Waking and breaking from reluctant thralls

vain, Since all her prophecy at last is lulled to peace In Nature's sure narcotic, Autumn rain. O guest beloved of my heart and wailing wind. For you I light the hearth, entreat your will its

way, Pile high the cones and hesitate—perchance That haunting spirit o'er my sill should stray!

Let us elude tonight the intervening drear, While in the leaping flame hope's drooping pinions

thrill, Until as southing birds we cry, "'Tis but a sleep, Ere April call us by the daffodil!" —Martha Gilbert Dickinson Blanchi, in The Smart Set

Beati Possidentes

Blessed are ye, ye wealthy! Not that the poor man whose heart is content ongs for your gold and silver. Or that, foolishly, he thinks You are exempt from the toil which all Who breathe must pay to sorrow. No. He knows full well That pain lives in palaces also; Despair may drive proudly in coaches That jewels worn by your ladies may Be symbols of sterilized teardrops, in coaches: Bitterly wept, and in secret, He knows it, and has for you Bather the sigh of compassion Than the bitter word of envy, But one thing you have that he lacks; For it you should humbly give thanks To the gods, the givers of all, For you may stand all aloof From that which drags men down into the dust. And no one ever places you On the narrow cliff-edge of dire want Between the noblest aims And actions vile, unworthy. Nor do you know the care and fret That gnaws with cunning rat's tooth down Into the very soul. Chains lofty thought to vulgar deed, Forces a noble heart Into the slough of inactivity. Thil, at the end of the long fight, Despair creeps on, and then a man goes down, Laden with guilt, into the darksome depths, Be faithful to yourselves. If you but will, you may unto the end Naught hinders you from being Loyal and nobly true. Therefore, Blessed are we we weether! Blessed are ye, ye wealthy! --From the German of V. von Saar.

Vos Non Vobis

There was a garden planned in Spring's young days, Then, summer held it in her bounteous hand; And many wandered thro' its blooming ways; But ne'er But ne'er the one for whom the work was planned, And it was vainly done— For what are many, if we lack the one?

There was a song that lived within the heart Long time—and then on Music's wing it strayed, All sing it now, all praise its artless art; But ne'er the one for whom the song was made; And it was vainly done—

Y

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For what are many, if we lack the one? -Edith M. Thomas

Yesterday

From Wednesday's Daily.

At

Friday, January

ON NA'

DEBATE BEG

Hon, W. J. Bowser

REPLY BY JOH

Does Not Commit

Support of Bill-

Support Mea

(From Wednesday

The debate upon the

"Natal" bill, began at ;

ting of the house, when

came up for second read In moving the second bill, Hon. W. J. Bowse address, in which he rea

sive occasions the legisli Columbia has enacted s

and on each occasion

been vetoed by the Don ment. Despite this ex

inion and despite the

commission appointed h government in 1900, th

at last session had rat with Japan passed third fore by the imperial par

the subjects of that na of free ingress to Cana The Lemieux mission

surances which the mi

had received from the Japan were dealt with a

character of the note fi

ese foreign office to Mr.

pointed out. The treat

was discussed at some manner in which the Ottawa had been outv

eastern politicians was The question of the rig

bill proposes was dealt reasons which dictated the Dominion governme

subject of severe strict

In reply John Oliver (ed himself with a com

results effected by the I

tawa in excluding Chine

as compared with the

Conservative government mection. He touched up

of the Lemieux mission

himself hopefully as to the arrangement which h

self was touched upon

who expressed the op would, if enacted, invalid

measure. Mr. Oliver evad as to whether he or his support the bill and cont

with affirming that the las always do their duty.

J. H. Hawthornthwait

for the Socialists in the ed his and their intentio

ing the measure provid section illuded to by Mi

But little other busine

At the opening of the h

Young presented copies of dence and telegrams between the state and hill retary of state and hill lieutenant-governor with

Natal act of last sessio munications were three

ne a telegram from the

state to the lieutenant-g other, a telegram, the rep ter to the former and the

to the secretary of stat James Dunsmuir.

A number of questions

struck out.

acted.

one subsection alone

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tory of the question

History of P

Legislati

FOR PROTECTION OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

6

Details of Bill Introduced By A. E. McPhillips on Friday Last

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The act for the protection of persons employed in factories, which as stated in the Colonist of yesterday was introduced into the house by A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., and read a first time at the session of the legis-lature Friday has aroused considerable gearing, mac

nterest. The act is based largely upon those while "it safeguards the employee, is yet throughout fair to the employer.

the employer shall be deemed to be safety catches, or by such other safet when in spector directs; and punishment. any child therein employed is likely such trap-doors shall be kept closed 69. All pr to be permanently injured, and such at all times, except when in actual may be brou deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this act.

The lieutenant-governor may from time to time by order in council, notice of which shall be published in the British Columbia Gazette, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen years and of boys under the age of sixteen years in factories, the work in which is deemed by the lieutenant-governor in council to be dangerous or unwholesome

Regulations Respecting Females It shall not be lawful to employ in

a factory any young girl or woman, so that the health of such young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any young girl or woman shall, upon sum-mary conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the judicial district wherein the offence has been committed for a period of not exceeding six months, or a fine of not more than one hundred dollars with costs of prosecution and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imment as aforesaid.

To employ in a factory any young woman shall be deemed to be unlawful and to be an employing

(b) In every factory the employer shall allow every young girl and wom-an therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited with respect to the employment of young girls and woman. (c) If the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any young girl or woman to take meals an therein employed not less than part of the time herein limited with girls and woman. (c) If the inspector so directs in

any young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carired on. And if the inspector so directs in writ-ing, the employer shall, at his own ex-pense, provide a suitable room or place

any factory, occasioning any bodily in the factory. Under certain conditions, such as an accident to machinery, the inspector may grant an exemption from the terms of the above rule with regard to hours of employment. But no woman or young girl shall be employed before the hour of seven o'clock in the morn-ing nor after the hours of labor for women and young girls shall not be more than nine in any one day, nor more than fifty-four in any one day, nor

for women and young girls shall not be more than nine in any one day, nor more than fifty-four in any one week; injured thereby or not, the fact of such in a factory, whether any person is in a factory, whether any person is more than fifty-four in any one week; and such exemption shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, in the whole, in any twelve months; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days every day on which any young girl or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account; and during the continuance of such exemption, there shall, in ad-dition to the hour of the nondax Heavy Loss Inflicted on Sev-89. Where, in a factory, any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause in a manner likely to exemption, there is the hour of the noonday dition to the hour of the noonday meal provided for by the eleventh sec-meal provided for by the eleventh sec-tion of this act, be allowed to every woman and young girl so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven in the afternoon not less than forty-five minutes for an-other or evening meal, between five and eight of the clock in the after-noon. The chall not be allowed to the allowed to the allowed to the ouncil with the regard to the ap-noon. The chall not be allowed to the allowed t <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

take with him into any factory a phythe offence was committed for a perio officer or othe not exceeding three months. ser of the local sanitary authority. 30. It shall not be lawful to keep a 64. If a factory is not kept in con formity with this act, the court factory so that the safety of any per-son employed therein is endangered or so that the health of any person er, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer, within the time named in the order, for the pur-pose of bringing his factory into con-formity with this act. The court may employed therein is likely to be per-manently injured, and whoever so keeps a factory shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment within the common goal of the judicial district within which the offence was committed for a period of also, upon application, enlarge the time expiration so named; but if, after the of the time as originally named or en-larged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than five hundred dol-lars with costs of prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such

places shall be, as far as practicable,

33. In every factory-

ten dollars for every day that such non-compliance continues. 65. Where the employer is charged fine and costs, then to imprisonment 31. In every factory— (0.) All dangerous parts of millwith an offence against this act. gearing, machinery, shafting, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel races, flumes, water channels, doors,

shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court of tribunal at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and, if after the commission of the offence has been yet throughout fair to the employer. The provisions against child labor are to apply to male persons under the age of 14 years and females under the age of 15 years. Amongst the chief provisions of the act are the following: No child or children shall be em-

Act are the following: No child or children shall be em-ployed in any factory. A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employer shall be deemed to be kept unlawful so that the health of

such trap-doors shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use by persons authorised by the em-ployer to use the same: (d.) All elevator cabs or cars, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be concered by

prove that the child or young girl is not of that age. "The following come under the mean-ing" of "factories" to which the act ap-plies in the event of 5 or more people being employed therein: Abattoirs, inspector from time to time considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice to that effect to the employer, shall likewise, as far as prac-ticable, be secured or securely guardagricultural implement factories, bas and sack factories, baking powder and yeast factories, barrel and stave pipe

factories, bicycle factories, biscuit factories, blanket factories, boiler factor-ies, book-binding factories, boot and shoe factories, box factories, brass (a.) There shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector,

acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing: foundries, breweries, broom factories, brush factories, carriage factories, car (b.) The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any riage goods (iron) factories, carriage door leading to or being the principal woodwork factories, cartridge factorie car shope, cheese box factories, chemi-cal works, cider factories, cigar facor main entrance to the factory, or to any tower, stairway or fire escape therein or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time tories, cigar box factories, clothing fac-

tories, confectionary factories, con-centrated egg factories, coopers' workduring the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory. 34. In the case of factories over two shops, distilleries, domestic utensils factories, dressmaking establishments, dy works, edge tool factories, electric so that the health of such young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, if in that factory there is any contravention of the following pro-visions of this section, that is to say: (a) It shall not be lawful for young girl or woman to be employed for more than eight hours in one day. machinery factories, electrotype fac tories, elevators, envelope factories, extracts and essential oil factories, felt factories, flax mills, flour and feed mills, foundries, furniture factories furriers' workshops, galvarized and for more than eight hours in one day, room, or for as many windows in the pressed ironwork factories, gun and for more than eight hours in one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week, unless a different ap-portionment of hours of labor per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Sat-urday. (b) In every factory the employed

motive works, machine shops, marble

works, match factories, matting fac-tories, mattress factories, meat packing establishments, metal factories millinery shops, ornamental moulding factories, paint works, paper bag factories, paper box factories, medicine factories, piano and patent

factories, picture frame works, plan-ing mills, plated metal works, potteries, attic is occupied as a workroom, and such fire escapes shall be kept in good repair and free from obstruction or incumbrance of any kind; but any of the requirements of this section may be dispensed with in any factory if the inspector so directs printing and publishing establishments sail and tent factories, sash and door factories, saw and shingle mills, sewing machine factories, shirt factories show case factories, skate works, soap works, soda water factories, spice and

pense, provide a suitable room of the persons employed in the factory, or any person employed therewindow shade factories, woolen mills

An old Dutch Bible found in Humansdorp district of Cape Colony, has a frontispiece depicting Cain shooting

eral Large Business

Concerns

CIVIL SERVICE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

Provides for Grading of Em-ployees, Fixes Salaries and Rate of Increase

(From Tuesday's Daily) The public service bill around which

The public service bill around which so much interest has centred for the past six months was brought down by special message yesterday and intro-

Clerks beneath the grade of chief clerk are divided into four grades. The minimum salary for the fourth or low. est grade is \$600, the maximum \$900. The rate of increase is placed at \$60 The rate of increase is placed at \$60 The rate of increase is placed at \$60 salaries are, minimums, \$900, \$1,200, \$1,500; maximums, \$1,200, \$1,500 and \$1,800. The maximum salary for a chief clerk is placed at \$1,800, and a deputy minister \$2,700. 22. Stenographers and permanent

deputy minister \$2,700. Stenographers and permanent employees receive such remuneration as may be voted by the legislative assem-bly. It is specially provided that there shall be no reduction in salaries by shall be no reduction in salaries by place according to the rating of salary on June 30, 1908. By the bill the province grants

nuation may take place after 25 years' service or after the age of 60 is at-The computation of the altained.

of the bill:

office or employment.

of this act

made in any existing salary by reason of this provision. cutive government of the province of British Columbia who are paid a year-

ly salary, voted by the legislative as-sembly and appointed to employment or office by the lfeutenant-governorin-council by order in council; provid-ed always, that this act shall not apply any person who, having attained the age of forty-five years or upwards

(a) Members of the public service of July, A.D. 1908, of the sum of two shall, for the purposes of this act, be classified as deputy heads of depart-ments, officers, chief clerks, clerks, stenographers and permanent em Classification of Members.

and in each subdivision of any depart-ment authorized and affected by act of the legislative assembly, a chief clerk who shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as may be assigned and delegated to him by any act of the legislative assembly or by the lieutenant-sovernor in council by

the moneys from time to time stand-ing to the credit of the superannua-tion fund:

(1). The said sum of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) or the investment representing the said sum shall be representing the said sum shall be treated as principal and shall always be kept intact and only the income, inas the fourth class shall be known 6. Every clerk hereafter appointed shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed as a clerk of the fourth class; provided that where, in the assembly. **VANCOUVER POLICE**

1,500); thereafter, and in respect of vice or default, to retire from the pubeach succeeding year of service, such lic service before the time at which lerk shall be eligible, subject always he becomes eligible to receive a super-ANUTHER CREMATION clerk shall be eligible, subject always he becomes eligible to receive a super-to efficient performance of duties, to annuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this act, the lieutenant-governor in council may by order in council allow and direct to be paid elight hundred dollars \$1,800) per an-num is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the first class. **OCCURS AT ESQUIMALT** Body of Young Hindu Was Burned on Fraser Street

rst class. 14. Subject always to efficient per-rmance of duties and to the provis-nus of this act as to the the intervise. 14. Subject always to efficient per-formance of duties and to the provis-ions of this act as to the taking effect of promotions, a clerk of the first class may at any time be appointed a chief

The second Hindu cremation within couple of weeks took place on Frapast six months was brought down by special message yesterday and intro-duced by Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary. The bill provides for the grading of all provincial employees, for a fixed scale of salaries and rate of in-crease and for the superannuation of employees upon an allowance at a cer-tain age or after so many years of ser-vice. Clerks beneath the grade of chief clerks are divided into four grades. The minimum salary for the fourth or lows. ser street, Esquimalt, when the body of Oudoo Singh was carried to a burning ghat. Following the black veneer ed hearse of W. B. Smith's undertak-ing parlors, a little band of Sikh: marched toward Esquimalt. foot of Fraser street, in a cuttin among the pines, cordwood had be piled, and they were taking the boo of their dead fellow countryman to the

council may, by order in council, pro-vide and direct to be paid to such public servant, or to any person or persons dependent upon his earnings, pyre which was to convert him ... One bearded Punjaubi, a grize zled old man, with torn military un form, carried a large tin of kerosen a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service in the public service, or a superannuaanother parcels of butter; all wende their way through the mud uneven tion allowance not exceeding per anslowly, sadly, in disordered processio num one-fifth of the average It was not a long cortege. There were received by such public servant dur ing the last three years of service, and out seventeen of them carrying the last rites that the priests of those faraway gilded temples of Lahore had

such gratuity or superannuation al-lowance, as the case may be, shall be payable and paid out of the superan-22. Stenographers and permanent taught them in the heated land overuation fund. The undertaker assisted

Compulsory Retirement. The undertaker assisted them to carry the wicker basket that held Ou-Unless the lieutenant-governor in doo Singh's corpse into a clump of bushes near the street-end, close to where it joined the sea. There, hidden incil, for special reasons otherwise orders, retirement shall be compulsory on every member of the public seron every member of the public ser-vice who has completed the period of by the undergrowth from prying eyes. the Sikhs laid out the body on a blan service prescribed in subsection (a) of ket. One hurried to a nearby house section 25 of this act, or who has for water—he had carried a bucket section 25 of this act, or who has for water—he had carrie completed the period of service pre-from the city for this I scribed in sub-section (b) of section with soap and water they from the city for this purpose-an vashed t 25 of this act, and has attained the dead thoroughly. Then the dead mar age of sixty years or has become in-capacitated by bodily or mental in-grease and wrapped in white linen Irmity from properly performing his which completely covered the body. Iuties, so soon as the superannuation Meanwhile some of the men had duties, so soon as the superannuation allowance hereinbefore provided for allowance hereinbefore provided for has been, by order in council, allotted to such member of the public service; and such allotment shall not be con-sidered as implying any censure upon the member of the public service to sidered as implying any censure upon the member of the public service to the body was brought, five or six mem-carrying the limp, white bundle. They are the second service to the body was brought, five or six mem-carrying the limp. White bundle. They are the second second second second second second second the member of the public service to the second se the member of the public service to laid it reverently upon the wood, piled whom it is made, nor shall any mem-ber of the public service have any ab-solute right to any such superannuamore sticks upon it, and then a blanket was spread on the grass nearby. An old Sikh kicked loose his western

In any member of the public service shall die, leaving him surviving a wife or a wife and children, or children or parents or a parent dependent for support upon the earnings of such member of the public service, the lieutenant-governor in council may, by order in council, provide and direct that there shall be paid to such de-pendent or dependents an amount equal to one month's salary for each year of service up to but not exceeding the seven years of service of such public servant at the rate of salary ing the seven years of service of such public servant at the rate of salary which was being received by such public servant at the time of his public servant at the time of his contact of the servant at the time of his public servant at the time of his public servant at the time of his public servant at the time of his contact of the closing toward the loaden sky the midget flies that had

disappeared, the pyre sank lower, and as twilight came a band of turbaned men raked among the charred embers,

owance, in addition to salary, as the

in the closing at the foot of Fraser street within the past few weeks, the charred stone on a little ridge within a few feet of where his body was cre mated showing where another East Indian had been laid on the burning HAVE A BUSY TIME ghat.

> Freight Conductor Killed St. Catherines, Ont., Jan. 28.—In a freight train wreck here Conductor Campbell was killed.

> > To Prevent Corruption.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28 .- A strong in-

dependent organization has been form

ed in New Brunswick to prevent cor-

ruption in elections.

ed by different minister granting to the city of minster certain lands wi by special message

ber of the provide any such superannua-tion allowance, but any such allow-ance shall be granted only in consid-eration of competency and efficient performance of duties during the time Contributions for Dependents. the eastern gods for some minutes, all bowing their heads mournfully. The In any member of the public service

year of service up to but not exceed-

The lieutenant-governor in council may, by order in council, appoint, and if thought fit from amongst the members of the public service, examiners, who shall hold office during pleasure and perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed for per-formance by them, and may respec-tively receive such salary or such al-

Classification of Members. 4. There may be in each department of the executive government aforesaid, and in each subdivision of any depart-ment authorized and affected by act of the legislative assembly, a chief and exercise such authority as may be and at the transmittent of the moneys from time to time stand-ing to the credit of the superannua-tion the credit of the superannuation fund. The lieutenant-governor in council by and a such appointed by order in council out as twilight came a band of turbaned men raked among the charred embers,

gathering up a few ashes of the dead Oudoo Sigh was eighteen years of age. He came from Lahore, India, by age. He came from Lahore, India, I way of Hongkong, and lived with band of fellow countrymen at 1711 Government street. He sickened with fever a short time ago, and died after a brief illness. He had no relatives in Victoria, his parents being left behind in Lahore. He is the second Sikh to be burned case may be, as may be fixed by order in council and voted by the legislative

limits for park purposes,

Superannuation Fund 24. A fund called the superannua-tion fund shall be maintained by the minister of finance in the treasury department for the superannuation and

retirement, upon the terms and condi-tions hereinafter contained and set forth, of members of the public service, the age of forty-five years of upwards forth, or memors of the public service, shall at any time hereafter be appointed to any (a.) By a payment from the consolidated fund on or before the 1st day

hundred thousand dollars (\$20,000): (b.) By the reservation out of the salary of each member of the public service to whom this act applies of an amount, if such salary exceeds the sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per

the lieutenant-governor in council by order in council. No person shall

hereafter be appointed a chief clerk inless at the time of such appointment ie is a clerk of the first or second class or is pursuant to the provisions this act, eligible for appointment as clerk of the second class. 5. Clerks shall be graded in four classes, according to skill, training, competency and length of service The competency and length of service. The lowest or initial class shall be known (2.) All other moneys from time to

shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper, rope or hoist-ing machinery, or from any similar (e.) Any other particulars which any (e.) Any other particulars which any government aforesaid shall, in respect of each succeeding year of service, be eligible, subject always to efficient

performance of duties, to receive an tained. The computation of the anual increase of salary current, in the process. It is contained in section 27. It is contained in section 27. It is contained in section 27. The following are the chief clauses the sum of two thousand seven hun-

of the bill: 2. The public service shall, for the purposes of this act, include, and the members of the public service shall consist of: All persons employed and holding office at the pleasure of the crown in or under the several departments, branches and institutions of the exe-cutive government of the province of the sum of two thousand seven hun-dred dollars (\$2,700) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a deputy head of depart-ment, and in the case of a chief clerk the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a chief clerk: Provided that no reduction shall be made in any existing salary by reason

AGO BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE y Loss Inflicted on Sev-

class. Superannuation

class. 7. For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the fourth class shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600); there-after, and in respect of each succeed-ing year of service, such clerk shall be eligible subject church for the superannuation fund eligible subject church for the superannuation fund

annual increase of salary, equal to sixty dollars (\$60) per annum until the sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum is reached, which shall be the fourth class.

So Far Without Much Result Vancouver, Jan. 27 .- The Vancouver police are having the time of their lives with the hold-up gang that in-

fests the city. On Saturday at least thirteen robberies and hold-ups, many of them of the very boldest that have

The speaker took the Toronto's Population o'clock. Toronto, Jan. 28 .- The new directory Industrious Hunt for Thugs is of 350,000. Prayer by Rev. G. K. B.

Communications Pr

Hon. Dr. Young prese house copies of commun tween his honor, the lieut nor, and the secretary of ing with bill No. 30 of th lature to which assent w The communications lows :

"Ottawa, Apr "Ottawa, Apr "To the Lieutenant-Gover Your premier, Mr. McB me that the bill to regula tion into B. C. would not assent, but would be r the consideration of the here. Can Luck creation (Sgd.) R. W. SCOTT, Sec "Victoria, April

"Your telegram received not receive assent. "JAMES DUP

"JAMES DUI Victoria, B. C., Apri "R. W. Scott, Sec'y of Sta "Sir—I have the honor to that I prorogued the leg sembly in the province c inst. at which time I as humber of bills, duplicate which I are forwarding which I am forwarding registered mail. I have th visable to reserve for the his excellency, the gover bill 30, an 'act to regula migration into B. C." My oing so are that this bill be but a modified form of dealing with the same su have already been disal should it become law, mig interfere with our intern and federal interests.

'(Signed) JAMES DU Mr. Newcombe's L

In reply to Mr. Oliver, owser stated that he had to bring down to the hous a letter which had been his department from Mr. the deputy minister of just reply to it; and he would morrow. The reason that had not been brought dow other correspondence was fact that the return asked referred to all papers and ence connected with the of assent from the Immig while this letter had been

the department here subs ent. Other Routine Busi

On motion of Hon. Mr. bill to authorize the grar corporation of the city of minster certain lands for poses, was introduced and first time.

Mr. Oliver withdrew, w mission of the house, his

Friday, January 37, 190

DEBATE BEGINS

ON NATAL ACT

Legislation

EEMATION T ESQUIMALT

ng Hindu Was Fraser Street erday

taking the body

torn military uni tin of kerosene, utter; all wended the mud unevenly, ordered procession.

ortege. There were them carrying out the priests of those ples of Lahore had e heated land over assisted them asket that held Ou-

in white

countryman to the convert him to Punjaubi, a grizy

uary 31, 1908.

sday's Daily. cremation within ook place on Fraalt, when the body s carried to a burn-REPLY BY JOHN OLIVER the black veneer. Smith's undertak-band of Sikhs Sikhs quimalt. At the , in a cutting

Does Not Commit His Party to Support of Bill-Socialists Support Measure

Support Measure (From Wednesday's Daily) The debate upon the immigration or "Natal" bill, began at yesterday's sit-ting of the house, when that measure came up for second reading of the bill, Hon. W. J. Bowser delivered an address, in which he reviewed the his-tory of the question. On five success-tory of the que

into a clump of reet-end, close to ea. There, hidden from prying eyes, he body on a blan-to a nearby house arried a bucket his purpose-and washed the en the dead man ter. swathed with linen, vered the body. of the men had The cordwood was

built up across, feet high. To this nt, five or six men white bundle. They on the wood, piled and then a blanke ass nearby. loose his western feet crossed, sank the blanket. Oth-

im, all with brown e old man read rom the book of some minutes, al nournfully. The with a chorus of apped their hands, or two silently Suddenly gave One man had put Several clustered s, and then the the ghat, igniting ad leaves they had

ners arose, then a big pad of butter chest. It melted es spread. A bigmoke rose among losing toward the get flies that had scattered, catchrdwood the big to roar, and in a white robed corpse on the ghat was a een in the flame Slowly the form e sank lower, and band of turbaned e charred embers, ashes of the dead. eighteen years of

Lahore. India. by and lived with trymen at 1711 He sickened with go, and dieu and ad no relatives in

ikh to be burned foot of Fraser t few weeks, the ttle ridge within is body was cree another East on the burning

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

The state of

Hon, W. J. Bowser Reviews the History of Previous Legislation

a mode of life of the white man. He avails himself of every opportunity to learn English, and often makes it a condition of his contract of hiring that he may do so. It is said that he is not as reliable in respect of con-tracts as the Chinese are, and that while adopting to a certain extent our habits of life, he more readily falls into the vices of the white man than the Chinaman does. He comes without wife or family and on a pass-port which requires him to return within three years for which he has to give bonds before leaving.

They Have Information

R product Startup CLARK CLA And why, sir, I will ask, was a change now resolved upon? And I would par-ticularly like hon, gentlemen opposite to explain why this change in policy was considered necessary by the ad-ministration of the day at Ottawa? For, sir, I have never yet seem-or heard given in public debate-any good and valid reason why, after thir-teen years had elapsed from the mak-ing of the treaty, its terms should at that particular juncture been made to apply to Canada, allowing the Japan-ese to come freely into this country, and our citizens to go into their coun-try-Japan. Indeed, sir, there was on the contrary, every reason why this treaty should not be brought into force. As far as the east, sir, is concerned the people there are not interested in this class of immigration; and there was every reason why this treaty should not receive the approval of and be passed by the Dominion house. **Remains Dead Letter.**

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notwithstanding the fact that the Liberal administration at Ot-Liberal authorities at Ottawa had used their arbitrary powers to disal-low these acts, time in and time out, nevertheless in the session of the House of Commons in 1907 Sir Wilfrid Laurier proceeds in the most public manner to declare that more intimate relationships should exist between these two countries! (Hear, hear.) Sir Wilfrid's Latest And a little later on we find in the Ottawa Free Press in a speech which

he new directory mated population

ctor Killed

here Conductor

prruption.

28 .- A strong inn has been formto prevent cor-

ck Judge

r. Justice Barker the vacancy on bench of New irement of Chief

ss Growing

It is announced in connection ructure will be few months. The uilding is con-

Fined

28.-George M. , was convicted for sale fiftypacked contrary ndard.

Aessenger s. Martha Anna

late James P. neumonia after was born in eceased carried her dress from to to the "Look-nel Wells during

se Taxes.

T. A. Hunt, city to the board of ttention of the at the city may xes through the acquiring the The telephone was fixed last

nipeg. Today is the nter so far. The red 28 below. cing some diffion time, and also had diffiservice on lines arts of the city.

arred, but none

, Jan. 28.—In a

namely, that the Dominion parliament, not this parliament should apply the educational test of the Natal act, and make it the statutory law of this great. Dominion, (Cheers.) And conse-quently it cannot be claimed by the political friends of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of his government in this house

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His Report at Ottawa The hon. gentleman then said: "My hon. friend is too inquisitive, I will not answer, not from disrespect for him, but because if I did answer, I would commit an act unworthy of a Canadian representative, and unworthy of myself. There is, however, one fea-ture of those regulations which I am authorized to make public. We all know how strongly has been resented in British Columbia, the presence in large numbers of Asiatic labor. As minister of Labor, I was most anxious to decrease the pressure of surplus alien labor in that province. As a re-sult of the negotiations, all emigration of contract laborers, artisans included, is now prohibited,—unless they come at the request of the Canadian gov-ernment."

assured the country that he wished to see more intimate and closer relation-ships established between the coun-tries of Canada and Japan. (Hear, hear.) Then I do not think, slr, that in view of these public statements I am going too far when I say that the time may come, and very shortly, too, when this class of immigration may be allowed to enter this country by assured the country that he wished to am going too lar when time may come, and very shortly, too, when this class of immigration may be allowed to enter this country by the Dominion government either in allowed. (Cheers.) Again, General Botha on the very first day of the sescific Railway company or of some oth-er great corporation by which cheap er great corporation by which cheap labor is required to a greater extent ustion of Oriental immigration; nor than is at the present time within had the Colonial office interfered with their reach. (Hear, hear.) this legislature. (Cheers.) Hon. this legislature. (Cheers.)

Assurances Useless

gentlemen opposite, as well as every other member of the house, well knew I have already pointed out to the house that notwithstanding the assur-ances which were given by Mr. Nosse that the Imperial government would not interfere in the slightest degree even if they passed more drastic legis-lation than was contemplated in the in 1900, in 1903 and in 1905, the greatest influx of Japanese laborers that has ever landed upon our shores came measure before the house, were it alhas ever landed upon our situes what right, in these circumstances what right, in these circumstances had the Dominion government to prelowed to become law. (Cheers.) And what right, in these circumstances, these circumstances am I going too far in saying that as far as the gov-ernment of Japan is concerned there is no probability of anything differ-ent happening in 1908 and in 1909, in danger. (Hear, hear.)

ruin him for life among his own polit-

Nor had he the vanity to think that his

was going to

ical friends. (Hear, hear.)

How Other Colonies Act

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there is no question of this Japanese ordinance being rescinded. In any event, sir, the interests of this fair province must be sacrificed. (Hear, hear.)

Canada's Alternatives

Further, in reply to a question in reference to what Japan was going to do, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux said:

"After all, sir, there are only two al-ternatives. Canada mast either abrogate the treaty or accept the arrangement. Assuming that we would abrogate the treaty, which would be done by giving six months' notice, what would be the result? The abrogation of the treaty would, in so far as Canada is concerned. result in the loss of Important commer-cial advantages, with a market of 50,-600,000 people. Look at the possibilities of our trade with the Orient. The quesof our trade with the Orient. The ques-tion of our wheat trade alone with Ja-pan, where during the last ten years the consumption has increased by 800 per cent, should ever be borne in mind, not to speak of the many other arti-cles which Canada can apply her with, such as oatmeal and oats, lumber and pulp, lead, copper, asbestos, aluminum, leather and hides, butter, cheese, fish, horses, cattle, canned milk, canned horses, cattle, canned milk, canned fruits, wool, bacon, agricultural imple nents and machinery of all kinds. We nay not as yet have derived from the reaty such advantages as were anticimay treaty such advantages as were antici-pated, although our exports to Japan have arisen from nothing to the half million dollar mark in a very short time, but the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the increase of trans-portation facilities, with cheaper rates than the existing ones, cannot fall, especially in the case of our cereal trade, trade, to be produce of most satisfactory especially in the case of our certain trade, to be produce of most satisfactory

Deprecates Poll Tax.

And then the Hon. Mr. Lemieux pro-"On the other hand would Canada Conservatives (Cheers)

impose upon the Japanese a poll tax of \$500? This is practically, exclusion, and it is contrary to our policy, in so far as the Japanese are concerned. It would be resented and rightly so as a most unfriendly act by Japan, great nation which admittedly, during the Bailway company, and read the folnation which admittedly, during the Railway company, and read the follast half century, has risen to a high level of civilization and has become "Grand Tru "Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, "Vancouver, December 10, 1906. "Mr. S. Gotch, Japanese, Vancouver, one of the world's greatest powers."

lation in the manner in which the Imperial government treats similar legislation, when passed by other colonies, the legislation of this house upon this subject would be allowed to become the law of the land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bowser then proceeded to notice ertain statements made by Duncan Ross in the Dominion house in regard to himself. Mr. Ross had charged him this occasion the authorities at Otwith having deceived the electorate through statements he had made in the Victoria theatre in this city on the would not attempt to interfer with it in the way of disallowance, but would if its unconstitutionality was seriously pressed on their benight prior to the last elections. He had, however, made these statements on the authority of a very prominent member of the Liberal party in Van-couver, and whose name he could not give, as this publicity would bring down upon his informant the concen-trated and malignant enmity of, and ruin him for life among his awa polit half, leave the matter to be determined by the courts. (Cheers.)

ed by the courts. (Cheers.) The unhappy occurrences, which had taken place in this country during the past year, and which they all deeply deplored, showed, however, and very plainly, the strong feeling that existed in this province, upon this great ques-tion, and he trusted that this fact would not be lost sight of at Ottawa. (Hear-hear.

Promises to Enforce It

If the proposed legislation were al wed to come into force, he promis lowed to come into force, he promised faithfully, as far as he was concerned, that in his position as attorney gener-al, he would do everything in its power to bring about its strict enforcement.

to bring about its strict enforcement, from the day on which assent was given to it. (Cheers). And if it he-came law, this country would remain the kind of country they so frequently wished it to remain—a white man's country—and be kept for the descen-dants of the Celt, the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman. (Cheers).

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) Oliver-"My hon. friend may J. H. Hawthornthwarte (real signer of lands and works the tonew-followed. He felt compelled to deal signer of lands and works the tonew-with some of the statements of the ing questions: 1. Have any public works been con-the department at any read it himself. I think he will gladly read the report instead of the evimember for Delta. That gentleman could not hold his friends at Ottawa guiltless in connection with the Jap-anese treaty and the invalidation of

Ratification of Treaty. In continuing, Mr. Oliver said the at-

In continuing, Mr. Oliver said the at-torney-general had endeavored to cast blame upon the Liberal members for not objecting to the ratification of the treaty. He-was, not in sympathy with them there. But what had the Con-treaty the second treat the treaty of the second treat treat the second treat trea

be too great. But he did not be be-that there was this danger. He be-lieved that the Japanese were prepared With regard to Mr. Oliver's state-\$149,30. to live up to the terms of their agree-ment with regard to Duncan Ross be-ment with regard to Duncan Ross be-

to live up to the terms of their agree-ment. The again referred to the report of Mackenzie King, which had shown that there was no reflection upon the good faith of the Japanese government. The great influx of Japanese, according to through the activities of the political friends of his firledid, the govern-ment. Whe regard to Mr. Oliver's state-ing an estimable gentleman, a man of Scottish race who would not run from an opponent, he could say that if Dur-can Ross was a man of Scottish race had greatly degenerated. On the the speaker had confronted him whea he add made just as false charges with case of the attomet general, and had

ment. Why should the attorney-general be loath to trust to the word of the Ja-panese government? When Japan had reached a place among the nations where she was esteemed worthy of an alliance with Great Britain, this pro-vince could at least give consideration pointed out in a support of the dis-crepancy in subsection F which invali-dated the bill. That had already been

alliance with Great Britain, this pro-vince could at least give consideration to her assurances. What was the position of the Con-servatives at Ottawa? The Conserva-built of the built was committed that this clause the bill was committed that this clause the struct of the server of the server

should be struck out. ive government had taken the position Government Has Right

that the Dominion should be in a posi-tion to abrogate the treaty. The Otta-He believed that the government had wa government was in that position by the right to enact this bill and he ap-

Mr. Hawthornthwaite Supports

lustrial conditions in the province at

Mr. Oliver asked the chief commis-sioner of lands and works the follow-

structed by the department at any time on Barnston island?

2. If so, what works and when con-

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

Mr. Oliver asked the chief commis

oner of lands and works the follow-

he present time.

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some fortuitous circumstance occupy his position. If this action of his is allowed to pass uncensured and unpunished what is to prevent his reserving the Natal Bill again or the Coal Tax Bill, that doubles the tax on his coal, or all the bills the House may pass? If he again reserves the Natal Bill without other instruc-tions than he had last year will the ministry still retain office and again come to the House and make the speeches they have this session? No, they would take strong action in the House, sure. Then for the very same reasons that they would take strong ac-tion next session they must take strong action now for all the supposed reasons for if then, exist now. Having given the Governor's srounds of action to the House, all their duty to him is over, let them now do their duty to the country and protect its constitutional rights. They are under no obligation to defend the governor's action as they did not advise it. Let a resolution be passed inform-ing Ottawa that he did not act on the advice of his ministers and professed and professes (by virtue of the explana-tions his ministers make for him on the floor of the House), to act solely as a federal officer and then ask the federal government (in view of Premier Laur-ier's statement) to discipline the Govern nor for his action. Such a resolution should have the support it would be (like new incoming ministers) to assume re-sponsibility after the event. The Gov-ernor will not dare to resent such ac-tion by his ministers, and if he did he can get no new ones to accept office and in the country whereupon the Gov-ernor will not dare to resent such ac-tion by his ministers, and if he did hey would be defeated in the House and in the country whereupon the Gov-ernor will not dare to resent such ac-tion by his ministers, and if he did he can get no new ones to accept office and in the country whereupon the Gov-ernor will not dare to resent such ac-tion by his ministers, whereupon the Gov-ernor will action to action be definitised. No action o If this action of his is allowed to pass

British Columbia and no one who de-fends the unconstitutional action of this would-be dictator is entitled to or will receive the confidence of the masses. Let all the members of the House join hands in this matter and then—exit Dunsmuir. SMITH CURTIS. Victoria, Jan. 25, 1908.

ing question: Is it the intention of the government to make provision in the estimates for the coming year for the extension of **TOILSOME JOURNEY** The matter is receiving considera FOR MAIL GARRIERS tion. Mr. Oliver asked the chief commis-sioner of lands and works the follow-

(b.) Commencing at a about 40 chains east of Loon Lake, about 20 cha Loon River, thence east thence south 80 chains, th chains, thence north 80 ch of commencement (c.) Commencing at a at the southwest corner 23, Kla-anch River, then chains, thence west 80 c north 80 chains, thence e to point of commencemen

(d.) Commencement (d.) Commencing at a. on the south bank of the Loon River, and about 80 southeasterly direction from Loon Lake, thence cast thence south 40 chains, the chains, thence north 40 ch of commencement.

nmencement.

(e.) Commencement. (e.) Commencing at a about 160 chains in a sour rection from the outlet of and about three miles in a ly direction from the Kia thence east 160 chains, the chains, thence west 160 el south 40 chains to point o ment.

ment.

(f.) Commencing at a about one mile west from the Kla-anch River, and ab in a northerly direction from the Kla-anch River, and ab in a northerly direction from the Kla-anch River, and ab in a northerly direction from thence west 80 chains, then chains, thence east 80 chains, then chains, thence quarters of a 1 the Kla-anch River, and about three-quarters of a 1 the Kla-anch River, and about three-quarters of a 1 the Kla-anch River, and about three-quarters of a 1 the Kla-anch River, and about a northerly direction from the chains, thence east 80 chains, then chains, thence east 80 chains, then chains, thence east 80 chains (h.) Commencing at a 1 for the north bank of Cr about 25 chains from its 160 chains east, thence 400 chains west, then south to place of commence Staked Dec. 23 1907

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

Notice is hereby given t intention at the expiration from the first publication sue a duplicate certificate ible Title to above land is ton A. Harrisen on the 29th 1906, and numbered 183.

Land Registry Office, this 23rd day of January,

CORRIG CO.

Select High-Class BOARD r BOYS of 8 to 15 years, well-appointed Continue

of well-appointed Gentlems lovely BEACON HILL PAI limited. Outdoor sports. Business Life or Profession sity Examinations. Fees i strictly moderate. L. D. Pt A743.

S. Y. WO

Registr

LAND REGISTRY

THOMAS

FOR SA Estate of Whitfield

The Big Black

Friday, Januar

M

Sealed tenders for th ve estate, addressed the Chase Estate, J. Fulton, Barriste be received until

will be received uary, 1908. The Estate consists (more or less) situated a follows:-580 acres-le right of way at Shuswap from the station. Thi

right of way at Shusway from the station. Thi high state of cultivati-water privileges, and is productiveness. There a in course of erection of property. 320 acres pasture land meekin, back of Shuswa 438 acres pasture land long river frontage, on of South Thompson Riv 550 head of cattle, a horses, five teams of we ness, farm implements. At present the estate which expires on the firs when possession can be For any further infor D. G. Macpherson, or M Shuswap, or to G. B. M tural Department, Vict coutors.

ecutors. The highest or any te sarily accepted.

SKEENA LAND D

District of (

TAKE NOTICE that TAKE NOTICE that ' of Aldermere, occupation tends to apply for perm chase the following desc Commencing at a post west line of J. H. Gray's tached to J. H. G. '4 sec. 29. Tp. 9, the plot being Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. between W. P. Johnson's 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. '4 W. P. JOHNSON W. P. JOHNSON

W. P. JOHNSON Date, October 25th, 1907. LAND AC

Victoria District, Distric

TAKE NOTICE that I, die, of Victoria, B. C., Agont, intend to apply fon lease the following descri shore lot opposite lot 54. trict; for fishing purposes Commencing at a post southeast corner of Ben thence west 40 chains, the chains, thence east 40 c north 40 chains to point ment.

NORMA Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th

NOTICE is hereby giv partnership existing betwe signed as general mercha laland under the name of has this day been dissoly consent. All debts due the be paid by John Locke Ba all outstanding accounts firm are to be paid.

ANDREW D RUPERT LAND D

District of Vict

JOHN LOCK

Take notice that Thoma attle, timber estimator, y for a special timber in llowing described land:

(a.) Commencing at a about 65 chains north of Loon Lake, thence south hence west 40 chains, the chains, thence west 40 ch commencement. Staked 23rd December, 1

Nor had he the vanity to think that his utterances on that occasion had re-sulted in an overwhelming victory for the Conservative party. The real fact was, the hon. the leader of the oppos-ition was well aware that the Liberals were thoroughly beaten from the very first day on which they beem that were thoroughly beaten from the very first day, on which they began their campaign, (Cheers). Throughout the stress of that whole period the only question that remained to be decided,

was how large the majority of the

THE CANADIAN NIPPON SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED. Per W. W. Boutlbee, Secretary-Treasure. Question of Constitutionality Mr. Bowser then touched upon the question which had been raised in the Conservatives at Ottawa with re-servarities deme to prevent that treaty's deme to prevent that the treaty's ard to the treaty's ratification? The attorney-general was of the op-the the treaty with Japan, in which exet general election the six months' notice might be given under articles of the treaty with Japan, in which exet general election the six months' notice might be given under articles and would become law. (Cheers.) In the treaty with Japan, in which exet general election the six months' notice might be given under articles and would become law. (Cheers.) In the treaty with Japan, in which and would become law. (Cheers.) In the treat the the langence were prepared and would become law. (Cheers.) In the treat the the langence were prepared and would become law. (Cheers.) In the treat the the langence were prepared or in the utterances of any public man in the way of threatening to leave the protection of the British flag on account of this or of any other question. (Cheers.) But they merely and calmly said this: that if the Do-minion government treated this least. minion government treated this legis-lation in the manner in which the Respects to Duncan Ross.

One of the world's greatest powers."
 Mackenzie King Inquiry.
 Now, Mr. Speaker, we had in Van-couver an enquiry into this whote gentleman, Mr. Mackenzie King, and the result of that commission has been brought down to the Dominion house, in the shape of an extensive report, to with, the matter of Japanese in about of \$1.50 per day.
 Mackenzie King, and the result of that commission has been brought down to the Dominion house, in the shape of an extensive report, to which he advises the Dominion govern-ment to do certain things in connec-tion with, the matter of Japanese.
 Markenzie King, and the result of that commission has been brought down to the Dominion govern-ment to do certain things in connec-tion with, the matter of Japanese.
 Markenzie King, and the salpe of an extensive report, in which he advises the Dominion govern-ment to do certain things in connec-tion with, the matter of Japanese.
 Markenzie King, and which he advises the Dominion govern-ment to do certain things in connec-tion with, the matter of Japanese.
 Markenzie King, and with the evidence submitted a very wrong state of things has grown up in this subject, and we have always known what the views of Sir Wilfrid to meet the subgestions of the coines ear andeertaking, and so long as good labor and acceptable citizens in numbers re-concerned, having been quite willing to meet the subgestions of the coines ear mission and impose a tax of \$500 a head upon these people; but we have found that as far as the Japanese at the he had been ampuir to their actions as near the subject in the head been ampuir to their actions as law-abid-ing people or termove them, and every this was done as required Yours truly.
 Markenzie and impose a tax of \$500 a head upon these people; but we have found that as far as the Japanese at the he had been ampuir to the subject in the head been ampuir to the subject in the head been ampuir to the found

siven to it. (Cheers). And if it be-came law, this country would remain the kind of country they so frequently wished it to remain—a white man's country—and be kept for the descen-dants of the Celt, the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman. (Cheers). The attorney-general had pointed out that Queensland, Natal and other col-and the Norman. (Cheers). The national idea was to have here one nation confined to no class, The attorney-general had not enacted this the zone data of the celt, the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman. (Cheers). The national idea was to have here one nation confined to no class, they did not been disallowed. But the zone that it would always remain what it now was—one of the printest and the attorney-general clamor of the prise to which we had the honor, at present, to belong. (Great cheers). Mr. Oliver Follows tawa government disallow these acts?"

Mr. Oliver-"For the reasons mentioned at the time." Mr. Bowser-"For imperial Hon. reasons, I suppose?"

Japanese and G.T.P.

The member for Delta in continuing said the attorney-general had en-deavored to make the house believe that the government at Ottawa would, under a section of this treaty bring in Japanese to work upon the G.T.P. That was an innuendo worthy of the That was an innuendo worthy of the attorney-general. He again referred to the statement of Mr. Bowser in the "Victoria theatre on February 1, 1907, In which he had stated that he had authentic information that the G. T. P. were prepared to bring in 50,000 Japanese. This "authentic" statement was not true. It was not founded on

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a second s

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. Steps have been taken by the de-partment preliminary to a decision he believed that the delegates present at that conference did not understand in the question. 2. Examination by the public works

the situation. Civilizations constantly in the past had been wiped out by uprisings of barbarous but vigorous nations. It was engineer. 3. The matter is receiving consideration The house adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

not necessary at the present day that the barbarous nations should wipe them out by the force of arms. They could do it just as effectually by trade competition. What was the present situation? In the east there were some 750,000,000 people awakening and LETTERS TO EDITOR arming themselves with not only the weapons of destruction but also with industrial weapons.

ment to carry the only winter's mail

which will be sent from the civilized world to Fort Graham and the adjoin-ing district in Northern British Col-umbia.

Watson and Bodine are now outfitting in Vancouver, and will go north in a few days. They will leave the steamer at Kitamaat, and after expect to spend three months in mak-ing a four hundred and fifty mile trip over as rough ground as there is in North America.

They will go overland to Hazleton, which in summer is the head of navi-





Principal, J. W. CHURO Subscribe for THE C

Friday, January 31, 1908.

uary 31. 1908.

pon the explicit ad

poin the explicit ad-s or upon special the Governor-Gen-the Governor-Gen-the federal govern-leation it will prefer-vance and give its the people. Ese principles to the rs of Canada and of both spoken, and no Premier McBride in t months and on the has said he did not e responsible for the the bill. He has, hor could not come it boill. He has, hor could not come to ficer only, the st of act. The Pre-t bound in such case érnor's act; he may d join in a protest to ment against its di-

at against its di-as he did. That itement may be the fact that Gov-

ust know what stated in an i

never corrected ments. He vir-

instructions to

a document pro-

osed the Governor deral officer, Hon. learned from Mr. overnor had decided and when he tele-or supposed the lat-the advice of his

Vas acting as an au-ble dictator. In so a burning important incous House, and I lly unanimous elec-d it now remains for his action and pre-y him or any other person who may be

erson who may by istance occupy his

s is allowed to pass

shall be a server ounished what is to arg the Natal Bill ax Bill, that doubles or all the bills tho of the again reserves hout other instruc-last year will the office and again of and make the this session? No, rong action in the for the very same of the very same of a the very same of the very same of a the very same of the action to the to him is over, let luty to the country tion to defend the they did not advise be passed inform-did not act on the ters and professed rue of the explana-nake for him on the to act solely as a nen ask the federal of Premier Laur-iscipline the Gov-to resent such ac-s, and if he did he is to accept office ibility, or if he did the dismissed on the dismissed of the dismissed of the dismissed of the masses of the House form

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UNIVERSITY BILL Men should look for this Tagon FATCY Chewing Measure a Model One-Pro-Tobacco, It guarantees the high quality of **Black Watch** The Big Black Plug.

FOR SALE Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the

District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-inds to apply for permission to pur-selves having charge of their own dis-cipline, etc., and are amenable to the senate

hase the following described land; Commencing at a post planted on the est line of J. H. Gray's survey and at-the dto J. H. G. ½ sec. post of section by Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. ration of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying tween W. P. Johnson's S. W. ½ Sec. by Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9. W. P. JOHNSON

W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metchosi

TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Har-die, of Victoria; E. C., occupation S.S. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: fore-shore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin dis-trict; for fishing purposes: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence-morth 40 chains to point of commence-ment.

NORMAN HARDIE. Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th January, 1988.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the under-signed as general merchants at Mayne Island under the name of Island Store has this day been dissolved by mutuel consent. All debis due the said from will be paid by John Locke Raddon, to whom all outstanding accounts due the said firm are to be paid.

JOHN LOCKE PADDON,

ANDREW DEACON.

(c) Englitting British Columbia:

ANDREW DEACON TUTHER LARD DESTRICT THE CONCENTRY LARD DESTRICT Distict of Victor 11 Constants of the search in science, literature, and search in science, literature, science, and search in science, literature, science, and science, literature, science, science, literature, science, science, literature, science, literature, science, literature, science, science, literature, science, literature, science, literature, science, science, literature, science, literature, science, literature, science, literature, science, scienc (c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lease No. 23. Kla-anch River, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains in a screen at the province two years prior to the first meeting of control of commencement.
(d.) Commencing at a post planted for the said date register them of his predecessor.
(d.) Commencing at a post planted for the first meeting of control of the main fork of the south bank of the main fork of the south bank of the form the foot of Loon Lake, thence east 160 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence members of such convocation of commencement.
(e) Commencing at a post planted of the first commencement.
(f) Twenty-five members to be selected in the university shall be resident of the uni

READ FIRST TIME

vides for Proper Balancing of Governing Bodies The University bill introduced at yesterday's session of the legislature by Hon. Dr. Young, minister of eduation, and read a first time, is unique in many respects. After a careful study of the charter and articles of in-corporation of most of the existing British and American institutions, Dr.

 Britch and American Tourisme to the problem of the state and basis to the problem of the state and basis to the problem of the state and basis to t Young has evolved what is doubtless

(From Tuesday's Daily)

(a), Such instruction in all branches of liberal education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualify for degrees, diplomas and cer-tificates in science, commerce, arts, literature, law, medicine, and all other branches of knowledge: Women may be members of the

board. Advisory Boards.

board. Advisory Boards. The board may from time to time appoint advisory boards, consisting either wholly or partly, of parsons unconnected with the university, upon such terms; and for such purpases as the board may consider advisable, and may refer to them for advice; and re-port any subject or matter in the board's opinion requiring to be iso dealt with; and such advice and re-sity to which the board direct such advice to be given or report to be made. The Chancellar

branches of knowledge: (b) Such instruction especially, whether theoretical, technical, artistic or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged or about to engage in the manufactures, mining, engineering, agricultural and industrial pursuits of the province of British Columbia: (c) Facilities for the prosecution of oriinal research in science, literature,

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

of the province is constituted a faculty of pedagogy, which is an innovation.
Among the provisions of the act are the following:
2. "A university to be called "The university of British Columbia,' consisting of a chancellor, convocation, board of governors, senate and faculty of the province as a body politic and to the prime written consent of the province as a body politic and to the prime written consent of the to time may be conferred upon or assisting to the province as a body politic and to the bringing of a chancellor, convocation.
8. The university shall, so far as and to the faulties, or any officer or servant of the faulties, is hereby established in the province as a body politic and to the full extent which its resources to the faulties, or any officer or servant of the faulties, provide for:
(a) Such instruction in all branches of Hiberal education as may enable
Students to become proficient in and

wear.

83. It shall, be the duty of the president and he shall have power:

(a) To suspend any member of the teaching staff of the university and any officer or servant thereof. When

the use of the students of the univer-site originations as to the stee originations and to make the addition of students of the university of the provision and the students of the management and regulations as to the management as un organizations as to the management as un organizations as to the management as un organizations as to the management as uno for the students of the university of the prevention of the students of the member of the teaching staff of the university or any facult thereof. The prevent as the de addition of the students of the member of the teaching staff of the university or any facult thereof. The prevent of the teaching staff of the university or the teaching staff of the the addition of the teagent of the stand business thereof: the prevent of the teaching staff of the university or the teaching staff of the university of the teaching teaching

The president has been given very description of taxa-man. of the senate. The obard of governors and is also chool, shall have autor in Courcel in Cource in Courcel in Cource in Courcel in Cource in Cource in Courcel in Cource in Courc

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

Canada has not increased proportion-ately to our output, since the incep-tion of the bounty, we shall, at the ex-piration of the said bounty period, be still unable to rely on a stable mini-mum price for our lead, sufficient to justify its production in the form of ore, and the large expenditure on ex-ploration and development work neces-sary to maintain our mines and with them the entire lead industry of Can-NOT SATISFACTORY

them the entire lead industry of Can ada; and "Whereas, many of the larger lead mines of the district, either present or

whereas, many of the larger lead mines of the district, either present or prospective producers, contain ore of so low a grade as to make its pro-duction impossible or improbable, if at all, during periods of low prices, it becomes necessary to extend the slid-ing scale so that the bounty will be paid on lead when the price is £18 or lower, instead of £16 or lower, as at present.

A. C. Flumerfelt Head of New Bank to Be Opened at Spo-kane

New Brunswick's Grand Old Man Suffered Severely, but Made a Quick Recovery

SAVED FROM DEATH

Practically everyone in Canada has heard of Hon. John Costigan-statesman, orator, M. P., Cabinet Minister, tempt to bring in a resolution to double the 21-year term of timber li-censes was defeated. The following amendment was adopted: Constipation. Leading physicians of London, Paris, New York and Ottawa treated him in vain. It remained for a wonderful Canadian discovery to

MEETS APPROVAL SENATOR COSTIGAN

cure him-and in only three months 232 Cooper Street, Ottawa.

"I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over from chronic constipation for over thirty years, and I have been treated by many physicians and taken many kinds of medicine, without any bene-fit whatever. Finally, I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives," and, after tak-ing them for a few months, I feel I am well from this horrible complaint. "Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine I ever fock that did me any positive ever took that did me any positiv good for Constipation. I can conscien-tiously recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' as,

in my opinion, it is the finest medic (Signed) JOHN COSTIGAN.

This is only one of the hundreds of similar cases—all successfully treated by "Fruit-a-tives." Don't suffer longer. Take 'Fruit-a-tives.' They never

50c a box; 6 for \$2.50. If your druggist is not able to supply you, we will send "Fruit-a-tives," postpaid, on re-

Fruit-a-tives Limited-Ottawa Ont. ***** 300 New

Columbia Disc

Records

Just Arrived at

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government St.

Talking Machine Headquarters

PALMER BROS.

2 and 4 Cycle

Gasoline Motors Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn.

25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 25,000 IN OPERATION

B. C. BRANCH OFFICE: 1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER Engines and Launches in Stock. Launches Built to Order.

The Sprott-Shaw

dine, two hardy , have been comominion governnly winter's mail rom the civilized m and the adjoin-hern British Col-

28.-Frank Wat-

are now outfit d will go north in will leave the and after that months in mak-and fifty mile trip d as there is in

land to Hazleton. the head of naviriver, and from rough the Babine over the divide t will be June be-Mail is taken to tice a year. When who are living the mail. they do

ut read it over. n Depot.

Jan. 28.-It is exbe started in a the Northern Railerection of a office building

esent temporary street east at the dge.

I FOR CRORS ERRIES OW TO THEM Mighty grow big crops of big get big prices, send for ut soil preparation, set-ating, spraying, mulch-arketing. All of these arketing. All of mess-more are explained in wrong. It was written ield by a man who has wberries, and he tells a things. Send your ook is free. , Three Rivers, Michs

vocation only

(e.) Commencement.
(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement. 11. After the first convocation,

(e) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile west \$0 chains, thence south \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west for the first convocation and all persons who shall have become graduates of the University.
19. The elective officers of convocation in the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile west \$0 chains, thence south \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west \$0 chains, thence south \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles ha a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles hand the caset \$0 chains, thence south \$0 chains, thence east \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(f.) Commencing at a post planted the convocation to convocation to convocation to convocation to convocation to convocation the south \$0 chains, thence east \$0 chains to point of commencement.
(h.) Commencing at a post planted the convocation the south \$0 chains to point of chains to point of convocation the south \$0 chains to point of convocation the south \$0 chains to point of chains to point of convocation the south \$0 chains to point chains, thence east 80 chains to point of 2 commencement. (h.) Commencing at a post planted ⁵ on the north bank of Crescent Lake about 25 chains from its head, thence 40 chains, ast, thence 40 chains, north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Board of Governors

21. There shall be and there is here-by constituted a board of management for the university, under the name of "The Board of Governors of the Uni-

"The Board of Governors of the Uni-versity of British Columbia." 22. The board shall consist of the chancellor, who shall be chairman thereof, and the president of the uni-versity, both of whom shall be, ex-of-ficio members thereof, and nine per-sons appointed by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor in Council.

the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title to Lots 25, 26, 51, 52, and south 32 feet of Lots 24 and 50 of Lot 1694 Victoria City (Map 24), rnor in Council. 23. No person shall be eligible for Victoria City (Mag 24). Notice is hereby given that it is my tention at the expiration of one month on the first publication hereof to is re a duplicate certificate of Indefeas tertite to above land issued to Clin-a. Harrison on the 23th day of June 06 and numbered 183. S. T. WOOTTON Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria B.C., is 23rd day of January, 1908. CORRIG COILEGGE Beacon Hill Fark, VICTORIA, B.C. ernor

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

THOMAS J. MARKS.

CORRIG COLLEGE

 Beacon Hill Fart, VICTORIA, S.C.

 Scheet High-Class BOARDING College for HOYS of \$ to 18 years. Reinements in buildings, and for the betterment of exist-ing buildings, and the erection of such the university, and for the beaterment of exist-ing buildings, and the erection of such the university, and for the use or purposes of the university, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings:
 (8) To make regulations for the ap-pointment of examinations in all faculties:
 To the your dra traction of such the university, and for the use or purposes of the university, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings:
 (8) To make regulations for the ap-pointment of examinations in all faculties:

 Bubscribe for THE COLONIST
 To lay out and expend such sums as ince of residences and dining halls for
 (8) To make regulations for the sup-pointment of examinations in all faculties:

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thereof: (b.) The deans and professors of students. (b) N

chancellor and the president of the senate may make regulations means that thereof:
(b) The deans and professors of each of the faculties.
(c) Three members to be appointed interfere with the right of any affiliat.
(d) The superintendent of education of the principals of the normal strain to be observed as a part of the derivative management and is straints?
(c) Dae member elected by the light or any affiliat.
(f) One member elected by the provision in transment elected by the provision in the subserved as a part of the subserved as a part of the senate in the principals and assistants who are actually engaged in teaching?
(f) One member elected by the Province in the subserved as a part of divinity, provided that such filles for such as the white had seen the calculate for such as the white had engined that the fact that the fact that the fact the senate in a state of the choice white had engined that the fact the senate in the subserved as a part of the subserved as a part of the subserved the subserved the subserved as a part of the subserver.
(f) One member elected by the Province.
(g) One members to be elected by the subserver affiliates for such degrees must be the actual two of the senate in a state of the cloumbia or of some other university.
(g) To provide for the regulation from the members.
(h) To provide for the granting the determining of the ducar the ducar subserver the subserver the subserver the the subserver the the subserver the subserv

afforded by the university: (c) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees, including hon-ficiency, except in theology: (d) To provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarshins and pairage.

ficiency, except in theology: (d) To provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes: (e) To provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair or course of instruction in the university; (f) To consider all courses of study in any and all the faculties and de-partments of the university and to the university, also to students enrolled in an affiliated nor-mal school; but this provision shall not include exemption from laboratory fes. Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The government

(f) To consider all courses of study (f) To consider all courses of study in any and all the faculties and de-partments of the university and to fix and determine the time tables for the lectures and other instruction in the university which affect more than one faculty: (g) To make regulations for the ap-

drawn. The employment of Japanese fire-inen by the B. C. Marine Railway company was brought up by a gentle-man present. He stated that accordbe conducted in the main election, and due notice thereof shall be given to every member of the convocation. The Senate. The Senate of the university shall be composed of: (a.) The minister of education, the chancellor and the president of the university, who shall be chairman thereof: the conducted in the model and the chairman thereof: to the convocation and the president of the composed of: (b) The senate of the university shall be composed of: (c) The minister of education, the chancellor and the president of the university, who shall be chairman thereof: (c) The the model and the president of the composed of: (c) The minister of education, the chancellor and the president of the charcellor and the president of the the chairman thereof: (c) The the the president of the charcellor and the president the president the president the charcellor and the president the president the president the charcellor and the president the president the president the president the conduct of the the president the president the president the president the president the president the conduct the president the president the presiden

Canadian banking system and prac-tice will be introduced into the Unit-ed States when the British-American

April 1 next.

Vancouver, Jan. 27.—Coal on Bur-rard Inlet, coal at the head of False Creek, and coal at the foot of Grand-view, is the claim of a local syndicate

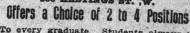
After further debate the meeting ad-

Protest in Stanstead

Magog, Que., Jan. 27.—Mr. Lovell's election in Stanstead will be protest-ed on the ground that the electorial lints used were not properly initialled.

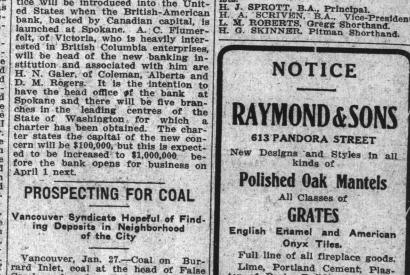
Suit for Libel.





To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists.

ists. H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President, L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



organized for development work. For the past four years John Bous-kill of Pennsylvania and Michigan, has Hotel Vancouver, where the health of the False Creek Coal syndicate was heartily drunk. Mr. Bouskill is confi-dent that a five-foot seam is to be found within 500 feet of the surface.

Seed Wheat for Farmers Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The government announcement regarding the measures dopted for the provision of seets along the measures where in portions of the western pro-proved a complete failure, is expected as complete failure, is expected. To check a cold quickly, get from proved fags the western pro-proved as complete failure, is expected. To check a cold quickly, get from these of the years of the construction the set of the sector the set of the construction the set of the sector the set of the construction the set of the construction the set of t Revelstoke, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Cochrane,

been quietly investigating the country surrounding Vancouver and during the last month he came upon what he de-clares to be unmistakable signs of the black diamonds. On Dec. 16, last, he filed coal and petroleum license No. 2369. 2369. Local men were interested, and on



ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

day, January 31, 1908,



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

The, Light Brahma



10

RAHMAS, both light and dark, have been somewhat neglected by the general public for several years. A few veteran breeders, among whom may be mentioned Philander Williams, I. K. Felch and George Purdue, have kept the faith and still produce Light Brahmas of

high degree.

The late John L. Cost was also an enthusiastic friend of this royal old family of fowls, from the introduction of which we must date the beginning of the poultry fancy of this country.

There has been much disputing concerning the origin of the Light Brahmas. A good many authorities trace them back to the Chittagongs and some to the Gray Shanghais boomed by the late George P. Burnham, by his own concession the greatest poultry faker this country ever knew

As a contribution to the history of this breed it is interesting to know that I. K. Felch has a cock bird which was hatched from eggs laid by hens brought to this country by a ship sailing from an East Indian port, as long ago as 1848. This bird was named "Imperial," and after his death Mr. Felch had him mounted. and for many years he stood in the home of Mr. Felch, full proof that as long ago as 1848 there were fowls in this country with the distinctive pea comb of the Brahme many, with feathered legs and with black a... ste plu-mage. While the bird "Imperial" was not a good type of the present-day Light Brahma, it required but a casual inspection of him, in his mounted form, to see that he furnished a foundation on which this breed might have been built.

In 1855 Burnham published his book, "The Hen Fever," a copy of which is in our lilbrary, Mr. Burnham was so openly a faker that his statements cannot be taken as strictly in line with facts, but there is no doubt that he sent to Queen Victoria in the early '50's a pair of birds which he called Grey Shanghais. These birds were probably the beginning of the Light Brahma in England. Thus it is due to American enterprise that this breed was originated and disseminated.

In process of time the American type and the English type became distinctly different. The American bred for a bird with moderate leg-and-toe feathering, rather compact in body, medium height and graceful in every motion. This type is an aristocratic bird and a thing of beauty wherever seen. The English bred

large, with a dark, rich-colored shell. The merits of this grand old breed are

again being discussed, and they come out every year in increasing numbers at the better class of shows. The Autrocrat strain originated by Philander Williams is probably the best type of Am-

erican Light Brahmas. To see some of this old stock in the yards of Mr. Williams is a sight worth a long journey. A recent letter from this old veteran informs us that he still has his Light Brahmas, and is preparing to breed them more extensively than he has for several years. It is to be hoped that more fanciers will become interested in this variety your ambition for color do not overlook shape. and keep it before the public more conspicu-



White Wyandotte

ously than has been the rule for the last ten or fifteen years. The fancier who produces good ones will find a ready market for them. -Poultry.

Columbian Wyandottes

The origin of the Wyandotte is veiled in more or les sof obscurity. Statements regarding their early development are conflicting, but authorities agree sufficiently to warrant the statement that much of the most desirable and carefully bred material available at the period of their creation, entered into their composition. It is probable that several crosses were resorted to in their production. which explains the general tendency of all varieties of Wyandottes to revert to original types, no matter how carefully they are line- of cutting it. bred, naturally more so than breeds whose

are a good judge of Wyandotte shape, how many birds have you in your flock that are typical in shape. In your matings remember it is not all color, it is not all combs, it is not all yellow shanks, but way back of all else to make your birds worthy of the name of Wyandottes you must have the true Wyandotte shape. In Columbian Wyandottes there are a diversity of shapes, short, low, squatty specimens, tall, long-necked, longshanked, and even narrow headed, long-backed and tailed specimens. These are not Wyandottes. They approach the bantam and the clean-legged Brahma more closely. In

It is the all-around breeder that is the benefactor of the fancy, and the judge, if he is worthy of his avocation, will protect the breeder who mates for the symmetrical development of all sections of his variety. Keep plenty of color in your birds. Do not discard specimens that are even so dark as to show ticking in back and breast of pullets or striping in saddles of cockerels; they are valuable. A blue or slate undercolor all over body in both sexes is our hope for the future. If we desire birds that will hold their color until they are three and four years of age, we must breed from these deep-colored specimens for a few years to come But be sure the black is deep green glossy black, (no snuff color), and that the undercolor is blue or-slate; there must not be the least tendency to brown or red in it Remember you cannot get black from gray, you must have color to get color.

I might enter into the special mating and line-breeding of this variety more in detail. but think, perhaps, I have said enough. If there are points of interest I have overlooked call the editor's attention to same, and with his permission, in some future article, I may be able to say something more definite regarding special matings .- Exchange.

Feed Cut Green Bone to Get More Eggs

Other things being equal, the hen providing ed with food richest in protein and other egges making materials will produce more eggs than the hen fed rations in which these food elements are deficient.

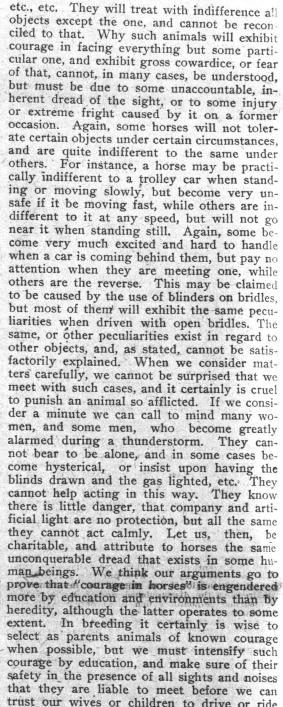
It is a well-known fact that the grains usually fed are deficient in protein. That is why poultry relishes animal life of all kinds, why a hen will chase a grasshopper clear across an acre lot. She needs the animal food. The wise poultry raiser, therefore, does the best he can to increase the proportion of protein in the feed ration. The best substitute for the worms and bugs which Nature supplies the hen, is fresh cut green bone, such as the trimmings from the butcher's block. It is rich in protein and lime and has the added advantage of costing very little more than the labor

We don't know of anything which pies a higher place as an economical egg producer. It keeps hens laying the year round, But more than that, it is an excellent growth promoter and vitalizer. A flock fed fresh cut raw bone will produce a larger proportion of fertile eggs than can be secured by any other method of feeding.

ing any notice of them.

Have we any well founded reason to claim that our horses of today have greater hereditary courage than those of a few years ago? We think not. What, then, has brought about the change? We must, I think, attribut it to environment, or the familiarity that "breeds contempt." Bicycles are seen by most colts during colthood, and by all during their first lessons in harness or saddle on the roads or streets, and they, from the first, treat them with indifference. It may reasonably be claimed that heredity has some influence in the matter. There is no doubt that colts are influenced by the habits of their ancestors, probably more particularly by those of their dam during pregnancy. Hence, if the sire is accustomed to certain sights without experiencing any particular emotion, and the dam the same, and especially if so during pregnancy, it is reasonable to suppose that the progeny will naturally have no aversion to the same. This law of breeding, we think, has an influence, but we think that education and environment have more. We may say that a bicycle is not to be compared with an electric car, automobile or traction engine, as a means of instilling fear into a horse, and there certainly appears to-be reasonable grounds for the contention. At the same time the fact remains that horses which are accustomed to these sights become as indifferent to them as to the former. None of the objects named is so formidable as a locomotive engine going at good speed and blowing off steam, with a train of cars behind it. It is quite a common thing to see a horse that will stand quietly at a crossing quite close to a train while it passes, or drive quietly along a road going parallel with a railway track while a train is going either way, become practically unmanageable at the approach of an automobile or electric car. Can we call this exhibition of fear, cowardice or want of hereditary courage? We think not. It is due to want of familiarity. The horse has become accustomed to seeing and hearing locomotive. engines since colthood and has learned that they will not injure him, but the other sight is that of an object to which he is not accustomed, hence his fear. It will be noticed that horses in large cities, where they meet these objects frequently, with very few exceptions, are perfectly indifferent to them, but those in . small cities or rural districts, in which such sights are not frequent, continue to fear them. There certainly is a great difference in the quickness or readiness with which horses lose their fear of such sights. But even this, we think, is not altogether due to the degree of normal courage they possess. It is largely due to the manner in which their familiarity to such sights is attained. Great care should be exercised in educating horses in such matters. There are few who do not show fear at first, the main point to be considered; and that

and if we attempt to break him, or, more properly, to educate him at once, force him to go timid no CT11e close, and whip him if he refuses, there is great danger of spoiling him. In such cases he soon associates certain sights with abuse



trust our wives or children to drive or ride them, as a horse that is liable to act badly under any such circumstances or other conditions not mentioned, is unsafe for general driving except in the hands of an experienced horseman or horsewoman. We would again like to emphasize the fact that education is many horses are made cowardly and unsafe by

our Presi this after said that it had bolt from the blue." I evening I had no idea I sl and I can assure you that from the blue." Now con have had, I think two "bo in our changeable climate I merely mention this my duties as the Chairma er, who can talk upon an at any time, and I think time to invent a few impl to business. We have r Iveagh and Sir Gilbert F asked here as our guests cere regret that engagen tending the dinner.

Friday, January

Defence

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Restaura

members Chairman

'The Kin

said:

We are lucky tonigh read a paper for us. You Mr. Dawson is the auth Message," which, no do He is going to read us a in Defence," and, in view lows, I shall be obliged i gentlemen who wish to ta their names. I think it h tom rather, that any sp been read should be mo time. I think there was s er five or ten minutes I is a very small gathering speakers won't keep us u I shall have much plea Dawson and asking him hear, and applause.)

Prefacing his remarks re Canada and Canadian

Lord Erroll, my Lords A few months ago I v structive privilege of tra-which contains within its the entire area of the Br of patriotism is, happily, ple of that great country with a gift of eloquence, which to me was very just as I was getting int train, I received an urge man who had boarded the place, to address a gather ing, in a well-known agri lect of "The Commercial] I explained, while endeave mas, that I knew very litt the "Great West." toward that moment. But, with my visitor proceeded to r remark that "Oh, well, you

most of the game! Well, I am glad to be allow this excuse to lead dress on the "Commerci West;" but, gentlemen, courteous indulgence, I of the best, justification I c In addressing the disting very learned company w here tonight; just this-th occasionally have ccasionally have glimps which escape the attentic experts, and the workers, are nearer to the heart of

I believe, gentlemen, th I believe, gentlemen, th In which ignorance—abser that is—has its uses and ad dition. It enables a man cated questions with fram with a seeing and a lear kind of simple daring wh helpful. Yes, I really thin thoroughly inexpert point. honest good intent behind honest good intent behind

Now, when our Chairm Duty in Defence—and we thought over that question conceive of his being faced av of hi weight and inheren some weight and inherent high position and long sti too familiar. And that is, even desirable, where our le cerned. But, gentlemen, in this Association has at hea with my party—with the or with the people who, in th Britain. It is useful, then, tion of the Citizen's Duty if pert eye. Well, then, whe self, look at this question-you are looking at it prett self, look at this question-you are looking at it prett do not, of course, see the which faces the expert. At well for us. Further, we o pros and cons with the pra because our modern life an nothing whatever about so the bare question itself, wit What is the Citizen's Dut, gentlemen, that the quite the man in the street, as the how to answer that questio Our British public has Our British public has similate ideas, principles, th tom is of slow growth with is tenacious of life and har average plain Englishman citizen is that he should p laws of his country. He de that; but so far, I think it itizen as any other in th might say, does not touch What about the citizen's of there? Gentlemen, he has and referring to the average beyond a vague notion that beyond a vague notion that they used to be, and that through the nose in the m country's defences seem fr preity poor way. The late Lord Salisbury country is not the business government, but the busin selves." (Hear, hear.) To selves." (Hear, hear.) To profoundly true remark; b what chance the British pu had of assimilating that tr No one who knows our peo erally for that matter, wo Lord Salisbury's statement I am aware, of course, that persistent claborations of I Roberts I suspect that eve ation believes the statem where he can. But if they methods of bringing it righ woman in these islands, of their own persons the full f men, I bel. we that not eve tonight word see the end o humility, I would venture and to say that I believe t

have ceased to exist before know of only one voice—o ever potent the others—wh thoritative and permanent titude we call the British p of the sovereign, as interp ministers and judges in th The present prime min

The present prime mini sonal duty of the defence of try and homes ought to be t

more toward the vulture hock, profuse legand-toe feathering, very long and somewhat fluffy plumage and rather short shanks.

Such birds would be rejected in any show room in America. The American fancier requires more of the Light Brahma than of almost any other breed. The white must be white and the black a clear brilliant black.

The comb must be a perfect pea comb, the skull wide, the brow overhanging giving the bird a sinister look, which belies its gentle and domestic disposition. The hackle is long and flows well over the shoulders, each feather black with a narrow edging of white. The primaries are black and white, the more black the better. The tail, beginning with the saddle feathers, is black with a distinct white lacing. The black must follow the shape of the feather and the division between the white and black perfectly clear and distinct.

In shape of body the Light Brahma is full and round in the breast, wide and flat on the back, the back rising at a gentle slope to the root of the tail. A cushion is not permissible in a Light Brahma, as this is distinctly a Cochin feature.

Particular attention is given to the shape of the legs. Any disposition to squat down in Cochin fashion is frowned upon, although the bird does not stand as high on its legs as is the case with Langshans. The hock must be full and round without any tendency to being vulture hocked. The leg feathering should be white and black, the feathers of the outer toes spreading fan-like away from the feet.

Some of the later specimens of Light Brahmas seem to have a tendency to heavier feathering than was the rule a few years ago. It is to be hoped that this tendency will be checked, for heavy feathering will be gained at the expense of egg-production. As a table-fowl the Light Brahma stands

high. Its flesh is short grained, melting in quality and still firm when cooked. The chicks grow rapidly and are ready for the table at an early age. For the soft roaster market no fowl is better than the Light Brahma.

There is considerable difference in the various strains in the matter of egg-production. It has been claimed that an early specimen of

blood elements are not so complex.

In the Columbian Wyandottes we find this mixture of blood element again made over and others added, which means a greater tendency to reversion and difficulty in uniform production; that the variety is worthy of the extreme care and intelligence that must be exercised in their proper development and perfecting is strongly in evidence by their present popularity and the high reputation of those who have already taken up the breed, not only in their native country, but in England, Africa, Australia and the Pacific islands.

Now, let us consider the first principles of their proper mating. We have in the White Wyandotte-Light Brahma cross, which, we believe, has been responsible for the production of the best and most desirable breeding specimen to date, about seven-eighths white, color. Practical demonstrations in mating have revealed the fact that there is a strong tendency to revert to the White Wyandotte, and that extreme care must be taken in mating to intensify the black in the plumage, from the fact that there is a disposition on the part of Columbian Wyandottes to lose color in the molt. Pullets that carry Standard coloring, unless from very strong matings, as hens become entirely too light, approaching gray in neck, wings and tail. For this reason mating which has proven highly successful in the production of exhibition Light Brahmas, are not found a succes sat the present time with the Columbian Wyandottes.

It is the writer's opinion that for the best development and perfection of the breed, the. Standard should be so worded as to give the preference to those specimens carrying a deep, ntense coloring, both in those sections where black is intended to correct, and also in under color all over the body. If the writer had the authority to do so, he would make a Standard which would unmistakeably cause the judge to give the preference to birds (as regards color) that were two or three shades darker than a Standard Light Brahma. For a few years to come a favorable standard and judges who recognize the disposition of the breed to lose color, will prove the means of rapid and desirable advancement.

And now a word about shape. Breeders,

The egg producer, the broiler raiser and the fancier all find green bone an economical, profitable food.

AROUND THE FARM Horse Courage

OURAGE in horses. Is it congenital or is it acquired? On account (The of the prevalence of electric cars, automobiles, traction engines, steam road rollers, and other objects calculated to alarm horses while on the city streets or country roads, it is becoming more and more requisite-in fact, necessary-in order that there may be a reasonable degree of safety in driving, that our horses should have "courage."

The question that confronts us is, "How and a whipping, and becomes practically un can we engender courage in our horses? Is courage an inherited trait or the result of environment and education?" We think it is influenced by both, but especially by the lat-The alarm or fear shown by horses the ter. first few times they behold an object with which they are unfamiliar cannot be said to be due to a want of courage. We all remember that a few years ago, when bicycles first came into general use, that mostly all horses became excited at the sight of a man or a woman moving rapidly along without "visible means of support." Many horses under such circumstances were quite unsafe, and unless the rider dismounted from his wheel and either stood or walked along, there was every probability of an accident.

Horsemen used to grumble and often swear right on the roads or streets. Wheels became very plentiful, and many of the said horsemen were soon seen riding them, either the family produced over 300 eggs in a year, of Columbian Wyandottes repeat the follow- came so common that a horse had not time automobile, a traction engine, a perambulator,



Single Comb Black Minorca

manageable, while, on the other hand, if he is carefully handled, allowed to view the object from some distance, and, if he shows fear, is petted instead of being spoken sharply to and whipped, he, in most cases, decides there is no danger, and a little care, intelligence and kindness will usually be successful in his education. Of course there are some horses that cannot be educated to tolerate certain objects, notwithstanding all the patience and kindness that can be practiced on the part of the driver. In some cases this is due to a bad fright the first time the object was seen, while in others it may be due to congenital "cussedness," or a normal want of courage. In either case the animal is unsafe and practically useless in a section where the particular object is liable to be seen, and the only wise thing is to dispose at these machines, and claim that they had no , of him to go to a section where he will not meet it. There are peculiarities in horses that are very hard to account for. Some have a decided aversion to certain objects, as a pig,

incompetent drivers. -J. H. Reed, in O. A. C. Review.

Milk Hints

A simple and effective test to determine whether water is present in milk may be made with an ordinary knitting-needle, if the needle is bright and well polished. Dip the needle into the milk and quickly withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk contains only a small quantity of water, this will prevent even a drop of milk adhering to the needle.

Every one who has had occasion to heat milk knows how easily it may be scorched. When this does happen, the thing to do is to quickly remove the vessel from the fire and stand it in a bowl of cold water. Put a pinch of salt into the milk, and stir. It will then be found that the disagreeable burnt taste has almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

Milk makes a very excellent cleaner for patent-leather shoes. A sponge should be used to apply it, and the leather then be allowed to dry for a few moments. Then polish with a soft cloth.

Farm Notes

There are two kinds of soil on most farms -busy and idle. The idle kind never pays interest on the investment, the busy kind can't if choked with weeds. Clean them up before they mature seeds.

Be sure that the hens have a good dust bath, for they cannot be expected to lay well if tormented with lice. If a supply of earth or sand was not collected early in the season and cannot be secured now, sifted coal ashes can be used.

Spring calves rarely do well on pasture the first summer. They are very sensitive to flies. Give them a yard for exercise, a cool stable and plenty of nitrogenous food. The time to make a good dairy animal is in the first two years of its life.

Use plenty of bedding, both for the horse and cow, and be sure that it is fully dried before being used a second time. Shavings and sawdust are sometimes used, but hay, straw or leaves are preferable, because they have considerable fertilizing value.

Friday, January 31, 1908,

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

A second and an and a second as a second a CITIZEN'S DUTY IN DEFENCE

Defence Association, the first of the present session, was held on Monday, November 18, 1907, at the Imperia Restaurant, Regent Street, London, at 7.30 p.m., Colonel the Earl of Erroll, K. T., in the chair. There were 25 members present. At 9 p.m. the Chairman, having given the toast, "The King," which was duly honored, said: "Gentlemen, when we elected our President for the following year

HE twelfth meeting of the National

this afternoon, Sir George Goldie, he had come upon him as "a blue." When I arrived here this aid that bolt from the blue." evening I had no idea I should have to take the chair, and I can assure you that it came upon me as "a bolt from the blue." Now considering the sort of day we have had, I think two "bolts from the blue" in one day in our changeable climate is rather above the average: I merely mention this in case I may fall short in my duties as the Chairman. I am not a ready speaker, who can talk upon any subject at any moment or at any time, and I think it would have been kinder if our Secretary, Mr. Johnson, had given me a little more time to invent a few impromptus. Now we must get to business. We have received letters from Lord Iveagh and Sir Gilbert Parker, both of whom were ked here as our guests tonight, expressing their sin-re regret that engagements prevent them from atding the dinner

ΓI

We are lucky tonight in having Mr. Dawson to d a paper for us. You are probably all aware that Dawson is the author of the book called "The sage," which, no doubt, most of you have read. is going to read us a paper on "The Citizen's Duty Defence," and, in view of the discussion which fol-s. I shall be obliged if while he is speaking those ulemen who wish to take part in it will send me up is, I shall be obliged II while he is speaking those allemen who wish to take part in it will send me up ir names. I think it has been the rule, or the cus-a rather, that any speeches after the Paper has en read should be more or less circumscribed in to. I think there was some limit laid down—wheth-five or ten minutes I do not know—but as there a very small gathering here tonight, no doubt the akkers won't keep us up too late.

akers won't keep us up too late. I shall have much pleasure now in introducing Mr. wson and asking him to read his Paper. (Hear, r, and applause.)

refacing his remarks by some admiring references Canada and Canadians, Mr. Dawson continued:

Lord Erroll, my Lords and Gentlemen: A few months ago I was enjoying the highly in-structive privilege of travelling through a country which contains within its own frontiers one-third of the entire area of the British Empire. The best kind of patriotism is, happily, a characteristic of the peo-ple of that great country; and they are also endowed with a gift of eloquence, and a fondness for using it, which to me was very striking. On one occasion, just as I was getting into bed on a transcontinental train, I received an urgent invitation from a gentle-man who had boarded the train at our last stopping place, to address a gathering at breakfast next morn-ing, in a well-known agricultural centre, on the sub-ject of "The Commercial Prospects of the Great West."

lect of "The Commercial Prospects of the Great West." I explained, while endeavoring to cover up my pyla-mas, that I knew very little of commerce, and less of the "Great West." towards which we were speeding at that moment. But, with characteristic cheerfulness, my visitor proceeded to reassure me with the airy remark that "Oh, well, you know, outsiders always see most of the game!" Well, I am glad to be able to say that I did not allow this excuse to lead me into atempting an ad-dress on the "Commercial Prospects of the Great West;" but, gentlemen, relying trustfully on your courteous indugence, I do now put this forward as the best justification I can suggest for my temerity in addressing the distinguished and—I am afraid— tery learned company which is gathered together here tonight; just this—that the veriest of the game which escape the attention of the players, and the experts, and the workers, and others whose positions are nearer to the heart of affairs. I believe, gentlemen, that there are circumstances

are nearer to the heart of affairs. I believe, gentlemen, that there are circumstances in which ignorance—absence of technical knowledge, that is—has its uses and advantages, no less than eru-dition. It enables a man to approach highly compli-cated questions with frankness, without prejudice, with a seeing and a learning eye. It gives him a kind of simple daring which is sometimes seriously helpful. Yes, I really think that the simplicity of the thoroughly inexpert point of view, providing there is honest good intent behind it, may have its value. Now, when our Chairman thinks of the Citizen's

honest good intent behind it, may have its value. Now, when our Chairman thinks of the Citizen's Duty in Defence—and we all know that he has thought over that question to some real purpose—I conceive of his being faced at once by a baffling ar-tray of highly technical complications, with the tire-some weight and inherent antagonism of which his high position and long studies have made him only too familiar. And that is, of course, inevitable, and even desirable, where our leaders and experts are con-cerned. But, gentlemen, in the aims which I believe this Association has at heart you are concerned really with my party—with the outsiders, the general public, with the people who, in the mass, are the citizens of Britain. It is useful, then, to consider how this ques-tion of the Citizen's Duty in Defence strikes the inex-pert eye. Well, then, when outside people, like my-self, look at this question content of the strike my-

w to answer that question.

y poor way.

present

able of carrying arms." That is an admirable senti-ment—(hear, hear)—and I am sure it is gratifying to us all to know that the head of our present adminis-tratian should have given expression to it no longer ago than in the year 1900. But what is the quite average citizen going to do about it? How does he understand the statement?—seven-tenths of him, of course, never heard of it. I think he would under-stand it in this way: That if an invading army land-ed in this country he would be erpected to take his part in repelling it. And, in the innocence of his heart, he thinks: "Why, certainly! Of course I should!" He does not realize that the best of him would be of less use than a drummer boy; that in the should." He does not realize that the best of him would be of less use than a drummer boy; that in the mass he could offer no more resistance than a flock of sheep; that his very existence would vastly em-barrass the tiny army of educated fighters who would be saddled with his protection—from the enemy, and from the horrors of national panic.

But you might say, it is open to him to learn sol-diering by entering the army, or, if he does not want to do that, he can join the auxiliary forces. It is open to him-he may join! Gentlemen, believe me, such abstract facts as these have very little bearing upon the average British subject's conception of his duty as a man and a citizen. as a man and a citizen. I have said that his notion of duty is paying his way and obeying the laws of his country. And a very good notion, too, providing that the laws are comprehensive enough to cover his whole duty. If they are not, then I submit that the laws are at fault at fault.

There are at least twenty millions of people in these islands who have to concentrate their energies these islands who have to concentrate their energies pretty closely upon the task of earning something un-der thirty shillings a week, and I put it to you that it would not be reasonable to expect these people to search out new ways of performing the whole duty of citizenship outside the methods laid down by our laws and constitution. I would say further that it is vain to expect the same thing even from the more prosto expect the same thing even from the more pros-perous classes; vain, because, reasonable or not, the expectation is not justified by fact.

expectation is not justified by fact. Recent history, and the experience of themselves and their fathers—that is what the views of our peo-ple regarding their duty are based upon. And what does that teach in the matter of Defence? I am speaking now of the great majority of the populace, which includes the classes from which the rank and file of our recruits are drawn. It teaches that if a man is young, adventurously inclined, and without any sort of opening in life, it is open to him to enlist. If he is not young, quite young, soldiering is not only not expected of him, but it is forbidden him. If any-thing more profitable offers, as it generally does, he may quite honorably dismiss soldiering finally from may quite honorably dismiss soldiering finally does, he may quite honorably dismiss soldiering finally from his mind and enter another walk of life, with the full approval of all his pastors and masters—if he cares for that—and with the example before him of the most honorable and successful representatives of every other section of the community. I think that is a fair statement of fact.

is a fair statement of fact. If he has leisure, and some pocket-money to spare, and is interested in that kind of thing, he can take to volunteering; but no human creature he ever met will make any sort of comment if he prefers hop-scotch— whatever that may be—or billiards. And he may be pardoned if he adds to this the conclusion that, if he wants really to win all-round approval and respect pardoned if he adds to this the conclusion that, if he wants really to win all-round approval and respect— to achieve success, in fact—he had better leave all such trifling severely alone, and devote his leisure to the mastery of that sort of knowledge which enables a man to "better himself." That way lies far more of kudos and of material prosperity than are likely to come of rifle-shooting. come of rifle-shooting.

But, it might be said, there have been innumerable public utterances on the subject; the people have been told their duty often enough. In parenthesis, gentlemen, I would just like to point out that quite eight out of ten of the public utterances I have heard on the subject of the Citizen's Duty in Defence have included some remark to the effect that any sugges-tion of compulsory military service is repugnant to included some remark to the effect that any sugges-tion of compulsory military service is repugnant to the feelings of a freeborn people like the British; that nothing of the sort is possible in a country where the sentiment of individual freedom is as highly develop-ed as here. In short, gentlemen, that Britons never, never will be slaves! and that we, thank Heaven! are not as other peoples, in that we can pay men to do our fighting for us, and that Britons would never dream of accepting the slavish system under which every man is obliged to take his turn at soldiering. But in any case, gentlemen, public utterances do

But in any case, gentlemen, public utterances do But in any case, gentlemen, public utterances do not amount to very much where the man in the street and his sense of duty are concerned. Neither, to judge from the present accounts of shortage of army officers, and the like, do they count for very much with—shall we say, for distinction's sake —the man in the house. I don't mean St. Stephen's, of course; though even there I cannot think that public and of-ficial utterances regarding the citizen's duty in De-fence have counted for so much as they should, or surely parliment would have spoken plainly about it plainly about it through the one mouthpiece which the average Britisher has never neglected or ignored-the Statute Book. No, gentlemen, speaking for the average man in the street, I must submit that the Duty of the Citizen in Defence has never been placed clearly and unmisin Defence has never been placed clearly and unmis-takably before him—as duty. Remember that the public utterances (so many of which still insist upon the whole thing being quite a matter of personal taste and by no means obligatory) never reach the great majority, the small wage-earners. And if they did, among a multitude of directions, which is your aver-age man to choose? He has no knowledge of military tion of the Citizen's Duty in Defence strikes the inex-pert eye. Well, then, when outside people, like my-self, look at this question—and many of us I assure you are looking at it pretty hard and straightly—we do not, of course, see the mass of conflicting detail which faces the expert. And that is, perhaps, just as well for us. Further, we cannot weigh the technical pros and cons with the practical judgment of soldiers, because our modern life and education has taught us nothing whatever about soldiering. And so we see the bare question itself, without any of its side issues: What is the Citizen's Duty in Defence? I submit, gentlemen, that the quite average British citizen anong a matriculate of directions, which is your aver-age man to choose? He has no knowledge of military science or of modern military conditions, has never had a gun in his hand, and does not know whether it takes a day, or a month, or a year to learn its use, nor what precise value may be attached to its use when acquired. Remember that he was born and ntlemen, that the quite average British citizen-e man in the street, as the saying is-does not know reared in an atmosphere of commercial activity and peace, and that life in England has taught him nothing whatever regarding discipline or self-defence. Modern life in England does not teach these things how to answer that question. Our British public has always been slow to as-similate ideas, principles, theories, and the like. Cus-tom is of slow growth with us; and, having grown, it is tenacious of life and hard to destroy or alter. The average plain Englishman's notion of his duty as a citizen is that he should pay his way and obey the have of his country. He does not see very far beyond that; but so far, I think it fair to say, he is as good a citizen as any other in the world. But this, you hight say, does not touch the question of Defence. What about the citizen's conceptions of his duty there? Gentlemen, he hasn't any. Broadly speaking, and referring to the average man, he has not got any, to the average man. All he knows of fighting is that it leads to appearances in police courts and conseient fines or imprisonment. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Which course would you suggest should appeal to him as that of his Citizen's Duty in Defence? To en-ter the army? There is no need for me to remind you that during the past couple of years he has seen that army reduced by thousands—by 30,000 or 40,000, perhaps. And, in any case, it has never been, sug-gested to him that this is his duty; but rather that, like emigration, it is one of his last resources, when I referring to the average man, he has not got any, nd a vague notion that governments are not what used to be, and that he, the citizen, is paying ugh the nose in the matter of taxation, yet his Which of them, and how, and why? unless his inclin-ations and circumstances happen to lead him in this direction? There is nothing to show him that actual duty points this way, as there is to show fathers the duty of making their children learn to read and try's defences seem from all accounts to be in a e late Lord Salisbury said, "The defence of the ountry is not the business of the war office or the overnment, but the business of the people themwrite. Further, gentlemen, I want you please to bear in mind that there is much which points in the opves." (Hear, hear.) To my thinking that was a foundly true remark; but I ask you, gentlemen, at chance the British public in the mass have ever of assimilating that truth and acting upon it? posite direction-away from voluntary military train-Tom and Dick are clerical underlings in a newspaper office, let us say. Tom devotes his leisure the study of shorthand and public meetings. D of assimilating that truth and acting upon it? one who knows our people, or human nature gen-y for that matter, would suggest that the late i Salisbury's statement of the truth was sufficient. aware, of course, that we have had eloquent and istent claborations of it from patriots like Lord erts I suspect that every member of this associ-n believes the statement, and promulgates it gives his to volunteering. Tom presently gets a repor-tership, and double pay, and a rise in the social scale, Dick tership, and double pay, and a rise in the social scale, while Dick remains a clerical underling. Dick may also become a good shot; but'that will not affect his income by one penny. Which course commends itself most to Mrs. Tom and Dick, and to their respective circles? Which man's regarded as the more success-ful, and therefore the more worthy of respect? Does any person venture to suggest that Tom is remiss in any way or has failed to do his duty as a citizen? On the contrary, his income grows steadily. like his re-Is associated by the statement, and promulgates it believes the statement, and promulgates it e he can. But if these were to be the only ods of bringing it right home to every man and in in these islands, of making them realize in own porsons the full meaning of it, then, gentle-ible we that not even the youngest man here ht whild see the end of that task. Nay, with all dity. I would venture to go very much farther. the contrary, his income grows steadily, like his re-pute, and he presently is able to subscribe to a fund by means of which Dick is helped to emigrate—cleriy, I would venture to go very much farther say that I believe the British empire would cal underlings, even when they are good shots, being eased to exist before the end was achieved. I of only one voice—only one, gentlemen, how-dent the others—which can carry definitely aualways a drug in the market. always a drug in the market. I have outlined an extreme case, you say. Cer-tainly; because I wanted it to strike you. But, gen-tlemen, it is a perfectly possible case; and while it is a possible case I submit that the people of England in the mass can never be expected to realize that the in-dividual Citizen's Duty in Defence actually demands any further care on his part than the payment of taxes and the occasional cheering of a passing body perfections. the and permanent meaning to the great mu-we call the British public; and that is the voice sovereign, as interpreted by the sovereign's is and judges in the laws of the land. y of the defence of the sametic. "The pertry and homes ought to be the duty of every man car of soldiers.

Supposing that the question could be put to every able-bodied man in the kingdom: What is the citi-zen's first duty in life? the answer in at least eight Zen's first duty in life? the answer in at least eight cases out of ten, I venture to say, would be: To pay his way and respect the law. But then, you ask, what about his duty as protector of his home and women and children? Gentlemen, in accordance with his education, his personal experience, and the tradi-tions of his life during the past three generations, the citizen's reply would be that paying his way includes all that, and is essential to it. The only enemy he knows is want; and that is an enemy known to only knows is want; and that is an enemy known to only thows is want; and that is an enemy known to only too many of our people. When he thinks of the pro-tection of his home and women and children he means their protection from want, from starvation and the balliffs, or from discomfort and shortness of cash, according to his position in life.

cash, according to his position in life. And please remember, gentlemen, that this is a sufficiently serious problem for the vast majority; and that that vast majority consists of the very peo-ple who have had least opportunity of realizing the nature of other and broader aspects of the citizen's duty. But, in my opinion, the majority in all classes are alike, from the highest to the lowest, in suppos-ing that naving one's way and respecting the laws is ing that paying one's way and respecting the laws is the whole duty of citizenship, and that the taking of any other more direct share in the work of national defence is purely and simply a matter of personal in-clination and taste-not at all one of duty, and honor, and obligation.

When the mature citizen asks the youngster, "what are you going to do?" and the youngster says he is going to be a lawyer, or a doctor, or a butcher, or a candlestick-maker, the mature citizen does not think of adding, "Yes, but what are you going in for in the military line? What kind of military training shall you take?" And, gentlemen, in existing circumstances, what is there to make the asking of such a question natural? What bearing has it upon the workaday life of the quite average British citizen? He knows that he can look round upon the bulk of his associates, and pastors and masters, his leaders and employers, his heroes and his legislators, and say of them that they know nothing of any military training. He knows that though, when he applies for certain posts, he may be asked where he went to school, and what he has learned of this, that, and the other, he will never, nev-er be asked what is his average score at the rifle butts going to be a lawyer, or a doctor, or a butcher, or er be asked what is his average score at the rifle butts or what drilling course he has been through.

I once said something of this sort to a member of the British House of Commons who had just finished addressing an election meeting. His comment was something to this effect:

"But the facts are against you. A large number of citizens do recognize our needs in this matter. How else do you account for the Army we have and the Auxiliary Forces ?"

I wish the question could have been put to some member of this Association rather than to an ignor-amus like myself. I had no figures, such as you would have used, to overwhelm my politician. I could not give him statistics showing the iron necessity under which the physical strength? give him statistics showing the iron necessity under which the physical standard for recruits has had to be lowered year by year till it embraces not alone boys, but boys who are very distinctly below the average in physique. Neither had I any figures about the shortage of officers, or the generally admitted insuf-ficiency and inefficiency of our present military forces. I was not even able to tell him, what is known to everyone here tonight, I believe, that, while the area of the British Empire has increased more than ten-fold during the past century, and its population by

everyone here tonight, I believe, that, while the area of the British Empire has increased more than ten-fold during the past century, and its population by skteen-fold, and its commerce by about eighteen-fold, yet our total effective fighting forces number less by fully fifty thousand—I believe it is now nearer a hundred thousand—than they did in the year 1805. I did not even think to point out how monstrously such a decrease as this is accentuated by the far more than corresponding increase in the armed strength of our competitors in the world. But what I did say was that I accounted our present military forces not at all as evidence of the nation's recogni-tion and acceptance of the Clitizen's Duty in Defence, but as due to three distinct causes. First, the exis-tence among us of a certain number of men to whom enlisting appealed as a refuge from starvation, as a last desperate resource. Second, to the existence among us of a certain number of men and half-grown lads in whom the spirit of adventure and the love of arms for arms sake was not dead, and to whom, therefore, military service appealed as the one means of gratifying an instinct and an inclination— not a sense of duty. And, thirdly, to the existence among us of a certain small leaven of men and halfnot a sense of duty. And, thirdly, to the existence among us of a certain small leaven of men and lads, in all ranks of life, who from family counsel and tradi-tion, or from personal strength of character, did ac-tually recognize and obey a sense of duty which di-rected them to learn to take a real part in the defence of their native land. of their native land.

While paying all possible honor to the members of this third section, and welcoming the spirit of those of the second section, I claimed that it was absurd to suggest that these prove the nation's recognition and acceptance of the Citizen's whole Duty in Defence, and that only cowardice on the nation's part could explain the continued sheltering of all the rest of us behind conditions in which the whole burden of activ participation in our defence was left to these three comparatively small sections of our manhood: those who could find no other means of getting food, those who were in quest of adventure, and the sturdy but lamentably small minority who "Saw their duty a dead-sure thing, and went for it then and thar!" Well, gentlemen, it falls to be confessed that, owing to my ignorance of detail, of the technical aspects ing to my ignorance of detail, of the technical aspects of the whole great question, that member of parlia-ment very soon had me bushed, as they say in Aus-tralia, and floundering about out of my depth in a sea of figures and political phrases, so that I retreatsea of ligures and political phrases, so that I retreat-ed from the fray in some confusion. I did not have a gathering of the National Defence Association be-hind me, you see. I wish I had had, for I am sure that most of you would have been able to achieve more than I did in the way of unsettling the profound com-placency of my Member's satisfaction with existing conditions of Citizenship and Defence. But I hold that the ware completence of that and But I hold that the mere complaisance of that one But I hold that the mere complaisance of that one man—an educated gentleman and a chosen represen-tative of the people in parliament—was and is of it-self a proof of the justice of my contention, that the great bulk of our people, the average men and women who make up the nation, have no real understanding whatever of the actual Duty of the Citizen with re-gard to Defence. They never will have until it's auwhatever of the actual Duty of the Citizen with re-gard to Defence. They never will have until it is au-thoritatively and formally defined for them with the same clearness that our duty is defined for us in other matters, such as education, vaccination, sanitation, ratepaying, and other fundamentals of citizenship. There are certain rudimentary duties of life which we are taught by force of circumstances and by the traditions of our civilization, as, for example. the we are taught by force of circumstances and by the traditions of our civilization, as, for example, the primary and generally admitted duty of paying our way and making provision for those dependent upon us. Some men need forcing even to this; but there is no room for doubt about it; it is absolutely clear to us—a very definite responsibility. Consequently, only wastrels and criminals neglect it; and of them the law takes account so far as it can. One may not ize law takes account, so far as it can. One may not ig-nore this fundamental duty and remain respectable. One can quite easily ignore the Citizen's Duty in Defence and remain respectable, perfectly normal, and quite unchallenged. And, accordingly, for so human nature is constituted, one does neglect it—I speak of nature is constituted, one does neglect it—I speak of the great majority. One does neglect it, and, in exist-ing circumstances, one is not in any sense blamed. It is just a matter of personal inclination. And it is not by any means clear what course the man should adopt who has glimmerings of dis-satisfaction with this state of things. There is no definitely understood track for him to follow, though there may be half a dozen possible ones. The sad thing is that if he takes any one of them he is con-scious, not simply of sharing the common lot of citizens and taking his just share in the responsi-bilities of his race, but, on the contrary, of saddling bilities of his race, but, on the contrary, of saddling himself gratuitously with distinct penalties which attach to the work of stepping aside from the com-mon highway. He is penalized for having a more acute sense of national duty than his fellows, and in the race with his fellow-citizens for livelihood and for success he is handicapped by what many of them regard as a quixotic and rather cranky view of his responsibilities. nsibilities Naturally, this is very far from being the view of him which would be taken by a member of such a body as the National Defence Association. But you will remember that I am speaking as an outsider of outsiders, of the quite average members of our public. There are thousands of men who fought for us in South Africa, and who, as a consequence, have never regained their footing in the fierce race which is what life means to millions of our fellow-subjects. It is with the utmost deliberation, and, I believe, with simple truth, that I would say of the flower of our young manhood in England today that, even if the duty of undergoing adequate military training were generally recognized—which it is not —it would still be impossible of attainment without grave loss, and risk of loss, and all-round handi-The would still be impossible of attainment without grave loss, and risk of loss, and all-round handi-capping in the business of life, as understood by those who have to earn their own living. I am not able to back such a statement with satistics, but I believe, gentlemen, that it is based upon common knowledge and correct observation, and I do not think it will be disputed by anyone who has tested it.

And this, gentlemen, is where I think we are And this, gentlemen, is where i think we are radically at fault. It is the moral and human aspect of the whole thing which appeals to me so strongly. Looking at it as one who has everything to learn and nothing but his own personal conviction to back him I can see neither common justice nor common him, I can see neither common justice nor common sense in our present National Defence. Gentlemen, at the risk of displeasing you, I must go farther, and say that if, as I was told today, the National Deand say that if, as I was told today, the National De-fence Association aims at no more than the spread of military training among those who choose it, and care for it, then, with all deference, I cannot think that the Association's aim goes far enough for com-plete justice. That is how it seems to me. I can-not see how, with justice, we can saddle the willing horses alone with what is admittedly the positive duty of all. The whole team must share it fairly.

With regard to the practical efficiency and ade-quacy of our present system, I prefer to go to ex-perts for my opinions rather than to trust to my own technically ill-equipped powers of observation or reason. As a taxpayer I have contributed my mite-towards the costly mechanism which has produced our experts, and given them both knowledge and authority. It would be absurd for me to quote to members of this Association the opimions of our senior Field-Marshals, of our Chairmah of this evening, of our leading generals, of the Royal Com-mission on the War, or of the Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces. They are all known to you, and they all, as I understand them, prohibit the pos-sibility of regarding our existing military defences as adequate. With regard to the practical efficiency and adeas adequate.

With regard, then, to the aspect in estimating which every man must use his own judgment—the moral aspect of this question of National Defence— I find myself in complete harmony with the publicly expressed view of most of our leaders and authorexpressed view of most of our leaders and author-ities. Take, for example, two—the present Prime Minister and the gentlemen responsible for the Re-port of the Commission on the Auxiliary Forces. It seems to me wise to quote, even a second time, the port of the Commission on the Auxiliary Forces. It seems to me wise to quote, even a second time, the head of our present Administration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman stated in the House of Com-mons that "the personal duty of the defence of the sanctity of our country and homes ought to be the duty of every man capable of bearing arms." The Commission on the Auxiliary Forces reported that "It is the duty of every citizen of military age and sound physique to be trained for the national de-fence." The Report, you will note, said "every citi-zen." The Prime Minister said "every man." The law, custom, recent tradition, public opinion, and an astonishingly large majority of public men, when questioned in the presence of voters, all alike com-bine to misinterpret these statements in communi-cating them to the average citizen." and in place of "every man" and "every citizen" to say, in effect, "every truly patriotic man," or "every really con-scientious citizen," or, in other words, "everybody who is inclined that way and whose dreumstances make the undergoing of such training convenient." That, gentlemen, is my quarrel with the Citizen's Duty in Defence as it is understood and as it is placed before us by those set in authority. I sub-mit that it is consistently misinterpreted and mis-represented by the whole weight of public and legislative authority and tradition before it reaches the man most concerned—the average citizen. In this, it seems to me, our leaders and teachers are very gravely at fault; and those of them who seem to me most culpably to blame are the gentlemen of this, it seems to me, our leaders and teachers are very gravely at fault; and those of them who seem to me most culpably to blame are the gentlemen of high public standing who continue to seek an inex-pensive kind of popularity by asserting in season and out of season—if such statements can ever be in season—that for a people so highly educated in free-form and liberty of conscience as ourselves com-pulsory military training or service must ever be ab-horrent and impracticable. Such statements are amply sufficient to stultify and make void in the public view the Royal Commission's verdict regard-ing the duty of "every citizen" and the Prime Minis-ter's just estimate of the "personal duty of every ter's just estimate of the "personal duty of every man." Surely there can be nothing abhorrent to a free people in legislative definition and regularizaman." Surviy there can be nothing about the to a free people in legislative definition and regulariza-tion of that which is admittedly the duty, not of those who like it, but of "every man." But our peo-ple are consistently encouraged to regard it as ab-horrent. Upon what grounds?

question, but I do wish to say, gentlemen, with regard to its national and moral aspect, that I can conceive of no higher aim, no more truly patriotic purpose for such a body as the National Defence Association than that of honestly placing before the British pub-lic once and for all the real meaning of that per-sistently misrepresented phrase, the Duty of the Citizen in Defence, and demonstrating politically and in all other ways the fact that this responsi-bility concerns not this class or the other class, but every single citizen among us.

every single citizen among us. It is fair to say, I think, that our legislators, and such influential bodies as this Association, have in such influential bodies as this Association, neve in this matter a heavy responsibility upon their shoul-ders. And in this I think some good may be done by insisting upon a definite facing of the question by candidates for parliament, and, it might be, by actu-lity appreciate should be acress reform ally providing candidates pledged to serve reform. It is a matter in which a people must not be ex-pected to act of their own volition, save under pres-sure of instant peril or dire catastrophe. I think we sure of instant peril or dire catastrophe. I think we have a right to expect that our leaders should truly lead in this matter, rather than follow with one eye on the gallery and the voting barometer. Common prudence demands that the leaders should take defin-ite action, without waiting till peril or panic shall cause the people to "turn and rend the jawers and takers who prevent us from being prepared to meet invasion." You may guess that I am quoting, or I should not venture upon so emphatic a form. The words are those of one whose authority in military matters is not lightly to be set aside—Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley.

In this matter of legislation which should give us a system of national military training, and so enable every man among us to perform what is stated to be the duty of every single citizen. I believe, for example, that if the present Prime Minister, whose view as to the duty of every man in national de-fence I have quoted to you, were to introduce a measure for the provision of imperial and obligatory military training in Britain, the great and powerful majority he represents in parlia-ment would be overthrown. Indeed, gentle-men, I find it hard to believe that if the Pre-sents in parliament would be overthrwno. Indeed, gentlemen, I find it hard to believe that if the Pre-mier sought to give legislative reality to his ex-In this matter of legislation which should give

gentlemen, I find it hard to believe that if the Pre-mier sought to give legislative reality to his ex-pressed view of our national duty in this all-import-ant matter, he would find one single voice raised against him from the opposition side of the House. There is a little country in Europe where, as you know, the directest possible method is in use for ob-taining the people's verdict upon legislative meas-ures. In that country—Switzerland—the percentage of soldiers—of soldiers actually trained and ready to take the field—to all males of military age in the whole populace is no less than 67 per cent. You are doubtless aware that in Great Britain it is under 11 per cent.

But, gentlemen, as I see these things, it is under But, gentlemen, as I see these things, it is not alone even upon national grounds, it is also upon moral and social grounds, and as a matter of simple justice, that I would urge the absolute need of mak-ing the Citizen's Duty in Defence applicable to every citizen, understood by every citizen, and as obliga-tory upon him as his duty in sending his children to school his duty in providing them with a more to school, his duty in providing them with a roof (as well as protecting it), or his duty in paying his rates and serving on juries. It is a measure of justice, humanity, and social progress that the thing appeals to me quite as forcibly as in the interests of National Defence

What, gentlemen, is the greatest need of our time What, gentiemen, is the greatest need of our time and people? Believe me, it is simply the sense of duty, simply discipline—the old, simple respect for and devotion to duty which made Nelson's death more glorious even than his glorious life. The ninetreath century brought to us of the British stock great wealth, great power, and marvellous material prosperity. I do profoundly believe that if the early part of the twentieth century fails to bring to us some revival of the simple, rudimentary virtues with which, in our race for material gain, we have lost which, in our face for material gain, we have lost touch, that our children, or their children, will know the bitterness of losing all the great wealth and pride of place that we inherited, in trust for them. If so, the fault would lie rather with us than with them, and history would brand the record of our particular time with a wedict that would on all of our particular me with a verdict that would spell cowardice and treachery.

I do not think that there is a single person in this room who would contradict me if I said that military training for purposes of national defence forms one of the most valuable methods known to humanity of communicating discipline and strengthening the indi-vidual sense of duty. What is it but complete absence of any knowledge of discipline or sense of duty that fills some of our city streets with a rapidly increasing race of utter wastrels, poor obscene caricatures of manhood, whom the police know as "public-house props," men who live from year to year without ever doing a day's work; furtive, fawning parasites, who

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Well, I have been at some pains to discover those Well, I have been at some pains to discover those grounds, and have sought information from a large variety of people. I have found two main reasons set forth as justifying England in declining to fall into line with other countries in this respect. One is that compulsory military training would foster the dangerous spirit of militarism; the other is that the people of England have been educated to a higher standard of freedom than the people of the continental nations, and that, therefore, they would never submit to the slavish condition of compulsion never submit to the slavish condition of compulsion in this matter.

I do not know what exact measure of the danger-military training; but whatever it may be, it has been enjoined upon us as part and parcel of the duty not of a sort of forlorn band of the spiritually damed, but of "every citizen." As a matter of fact, I can see glimmerings—just glimmerings—of logic in the point of view of the humanitarian who, believing warfare to be wicked, draws the line at soldiering and military training; while these are the preserve of the few, the profession chosen freely and de-liberately by a minority. But I could not discern even the faintest glimmering of logic in such an at-titude if it bore upon the common lot of every man among us, of every citizen. I do not know what exact measure of the danger-

Then, with regard to the matter of our exalted sense of freedom, as compared with the slavishness of other folk, I would like to point out that most of of other folk, I would like to point out that most of the confinental nations enjoy representative gov-ernment just as we do. That is to say, the people of those countries make their own laws just as we do. The only difference that I can see is that while we admit that it is the duty of every citizen to fit himself to play a practical part in the defence of his country—and leave it at that, save for a few in-direct contradictions in the matter of assertions re-garding our abhorence of compulsion—the people of these other countries make the same statement and, as a matter of course, act upon it. And it does seem to me that unless and until we know how to be at least as honest and conscientious in our vaunt-ed freedom as our continental neighbors, in their self-made and voluntarily adhered-to slavery we self-made and voluntarily adhered-to slavery,, we do ill to put forward our higher national standard as do in to put forward our higher national standard as a reason against legislating to provide universal military training. We do ill to boast of the fact that we prefer to leave our defence to those who have no choice but to accept our pay for doing it, and to no choice but to accept our pay for doing it, and to the few conscientiously patriotic ones among us who voluntarily take up a burden which should be our common lot. A volunteer is said to be worth ten pressed men. A large proportion of our army is im-pressed—by poverty. The armies of our neighbors consist of nations voluntarily trained to arms by laws of their own making. It would be foolish for me to attempt to speak to such a company as this regarding the practical

It would be foolish for me to attempt to speak to such a company as this regarding the practical effect upon our military strength of a condition which would ensure the recognition by every one of the Citizen's Duty in Defence. The members of this Association are, doubtless, far better informed upon such a military point than I can be. We have all read the verdicts of the authorities upon our exist-ing defences, and, I may add (with special reference to Sir George Taubman Goldie's Memorandum to the Report of the War Commission), upon the grave dangers attaching to our lack of any system of national military education. I make no attempt, therefore, to deal with the military aspect of the

ng a day's work; furtive, fawning parasites, who prey even upon fallen women?

One of the forces at the root of the great wave of unrest and discontent which is labelled Socialism, of which we hear so much, is unguestionably just lack of discipline, utter absence of the self-controlling in-fluence of discipline, superimposed upon what we call education. Why, gentlemen, education itself is no better than a venomous and self-destructive force failing the wise and balancing control of discipline and the sense of duty. Yet we have long since decid-ed that we owed it to posterity to make education compulsory—compulsory, gentlemen; not merely open to our people, but their bounden duty. But military training for national defence—the finest, richest source of discipline—that is still a matter of chance source of alke with the educated and the half-educated. Surely the existence of compulsory schooling along-side of merely voluntary military training, or schooling in the discipline of citizenship, is a clear and lamentable case of the cart being placed before the horse. We hear the question asked, How best may we fight Socialism? Gentlemen, the fighting of a symptom is mere quackery. If we admit, as I fancy all here do admit, that mil-

itary training for purposes of National Defence is cal-culated to endow a young man with a sense of duty, of discipline, and of patriotism; if we admit, as I fancy of discipline, and of patriotism; if we admit, as l fancy we all do, that it is calculated to benefit the bodies of our people as surely as their minds and characters —why, then, gentlemen, putting aside altogether for expert consideration the matter of our military needs, I cannot see how we can possibly be justified in with-holding military training from the nation. And-let us not blink the facts—any sort of training which is not compulsory is actually withheld from one very large section of the community—the poor; while it most certainly will not be made use of by the ma-jority of another large and important class. That is axiomatic, I think. Experience has proved it. Many thousands of well-to-do people with a wide choice of occupation will never avail themselves of voluntary military training. Many millions of needy

voluntary military training. Many millions of needy people, on the other hand, with little or no choice of upation and no leisure, will never avail themselves of voluntary training. There remains a sturdy, brave, honorable, conscientious, and well-advised minority who will avail themselves of the opportunity of unwho will avail themselyes of the opportunity of un-dergoing such training in order to fit themselves for the defence of their country. Please note, gentlemen, that this minority necessarily consists in a large measure of those least in need of all that military training has to teach; those least in need of discip-line, those least in need of being awakened to a sense of duty. And those of the more conscientiously patri-otic kind, these are penalized under any voluntary system—Mr. Haldane's or any other—for the ignor-ance and absence of active patriotism in all their fel-low-citizens. Upon their shoulders the whole burden of defence is laid. They perforce spare with the rest of us the dangers of unpreparedness and want of military training and discipline. And in return for their spotaneous patriotism they will learn that while they give their time and energies to military training their less conscientious competitors in the race after material prosperity have left them behind at the aterial prosperity have left them behind at the starting-place.

starting-place. I have hunted for information upon this point among all classes, from the curious folk who speak of "the hellish art of shooting"—I am quoting—to those who plead, rightly, as I think, for a nation in arms as the one true method of defence. But, human nature and the stress of modern competition being what they are, I cannot for the life of me see how the mind of

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and 70 per cent. of our at have, at one time or anothe something. I do not say it something in the way of fi their country in arms. No remarkable fact, and one ti subject of Mr. Dawsou's D

subject of Mr. Dawson's P quires me to produce my e ed to do so, the more so b inducing him to accept the imately accurate, he will, I in the debt of the Associat be will be more imbuod with

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original opinion. That is a Mention has been made t and of his notorious speech Let us recall his exact word

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should have induced the great to think it worth while at the tion, even though disparaging association has made to prob-lacies of the "Blue Water Sc tain if he went out of his with the was following the example dred years ago whose boo

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mortal man could devise a voluntary defence system for this country which would not penalize and handi-cap the patriotic and the conscientious in life's race, besides unfairly saddling them with the burden of protecting not alone their native land, but the un-patriotic, the idle, the ignorant, and the indifferent among their fellows.

among their fellows. Putting aside the question of my lack of know-ledge and ability, it would obviously be impossible for me even to mention all the pressing aspects of the question tonight. I fear I have occupied too much time already. ("No, no!") One or two other points, however, I would like just to name for your consid-eration in passing. Take the financial aspect, for ex-ample. I noticed in my daily paper on Saturday that a memorial sign by no fewer than 136-136 sup-porters of the present government—had been present-ed to the prime minister appealing for further re-ductions of expenditure upon the army and navy. The memorialists pointed out that this year's re-The memorialists pointed out that this year's re-duction of nearly a million and a half in the case of the navy and well over two millions sterling in the case of the army could not be traced to any actual change of policy initiated by this government, and maintained that, despite these reductions, the rate of expenditure was excessive and ought to come down further further

They probably took into account certain facts from which we cannot escape, gentlemen, because they are facts; as, for instance, that whereas the cost to this country of its soldiers per head in the year 1810 was $\pounds 53$ 6s., in 1905 it was $\pounds 127$. They were doubtless thinking also of the ugly fact that the cost to Britain of her army is today, per head of that army, more than three times the cost of Germany's army, nearly four times that of France, and five times that of Austriatimes that of France, and five times that of Austria-Hungary. It is not alone inadequacy that we have to face, gentlemen, in the matter of our voluntary de-fences; it is monstrous extravagance—the sort of ex-travagance which maddens a people who find the competition of life severe, and leads them to seek re-lief in all sorts of quack remedies of a deleterious sort, such as Socialism. Under the head of moral aspects of the question of universal military training I wish there were time

universal military training, I wish there were time for me to speak of national temperance, national con-tinence, national thrift, national sobriety, in the broadest sense of that word. I am not trying to suggest that military training makes angels of men; but I do suggest, gentlemen, that the true meaning of the bhrase about cleanliness being next to godliness is that fitness is next to godliness—that the man who is thoroughly fit—cleanly in that broad sense—is likely to be very much nearer to godliness than the man who is not; than the man who has never known discipline in any form, than the man whose citizen sense of duty has never been awakened by disciplined training un-der his country's colors.

My lords and gentlemen, this thing touches our honor and morality as a people. I verily believe it honor and morality as a people. A verily believe it touches the future of our mere existence as an Empire. Mafeking night in London was, perhaps, as bad a business, nationally, as the black month we all re-member at an earlier stage of the war. Our people need the moral stay of military train-ing as sorely as the nation needs their defensive abil-ity: more sorely is venture to say than ever they needed.

ity; more sorely, I venture to say, than ever they needed board-school teaching when we made that compul-sory. Surely, then, in the interests of justice, pru-dence, and humanity; surely, then, out of consideration for the duty that we owe to our God, to our King, and to our race, we should strive, each in his degree, to bring about those administrative measures which

will make practical military training an integral part of the education which the State wisely makes essen-tial and obligatory for every single citizen among us. Just one other word, in thanking you for the cour-tesy with which you have listened to me. If I have unwittingly offended against any of your scruples, or rules, or customs, I beg you to believe that this has been due solely to my improve that this has rules, or customs, I beg you to believe that this has been due solely to my ignorance. My intentions, I assure you, have been amiable enough; for they were simply, with the greatest respect and deference to my elders and betters in the study of this great question, to place before you the point of view of an ordinary member of the outside public. (Hear, hear and loud applause.) applause.)

Mr. L. Cope Cornford: Lord Erroll and Gentlemen,-It is with great diffidence I rise to address so distinguished an assembly, and, as usual on these casions, I preface my remarks by explaining that I have really no right to speak at all. If I might be allowed a few words from the naval point of view, I would beg leave to say that my only title is that I have been a close student of naval affairs for some 10 or 15 ye

ow Mr. Dawson's address has dealt, in a most admirable manner, with the salient aspects of the ques-tion before us tonight; but, if I may say so, he as-sumes a very important point. He took it for granted sumes a very important point. He took it for granted that the duty of a citizen was to defend his country. Yes; but how is the citizen to knew that it is his duty to defend his country? The exponents of public opinion are, if I may quote from Colonel Sturmy-Cave, suffering very largely from the disease diag-nosed by the Colonel as Aqua Cerurea. Not being a scholar, I asked a friend to interpret that phrase, and he said it meant "The Blue Water School." If the theories of the "Blue Water School" are correct, there is not the slightest necessity for any other service ex-cept a small regular army. That is a very important point. Mr. Balfour has given his adhesion, body and bones, to the "Blue Water School." Lord Lovat, I think, in this room has explained to you that Mr. Bal-four's figures were not more than 70 per cent. wrong ! --(laughter)--but that was a long time after Mr. Bal-four had spoken; and Lord Lovat, of course, was not publicly renorted four had spoken; and Lord Lovat, of course, was not

publicly reported Now, may I for a few moments put before you nat I conceive to be the "Blue Water School" theory,

and that if they put enough ships on the sea they are

and that if they put enough ships on the sea they are therefore immune from all invasion. Let us suppose they say "This is very convenient. We will pay for this big navy if you will leave us in peace to make money." Then you have a large body of sea mercenaries who are divorced from the national life. Everyone likes a sallor—he is picturesque and so on—but he is divorced from national life

divorced from national life. This little nation is also told that they must have a small army, small but perfect, for special use in expeditions and in case of invasion. If these things come at the same time there is a difficulty. a hitch . . . Well, never mind, there are the volunteers.

As for the perfect little army, they pay for that too-and pay high-and they are told that if they pay for these two things they are perfectly safe. They are told that by statesmen and other great people who know about it. They have been told it for years until they believe it. Thus you create two bodies of mercenaries. The army enlists those mercenaries by reason, as Mr. Dawson says, of their "eco necessities." When a man cannot get another job he goes to the army. It is the only thing he can do. What happens? The army takes the best years of his

life, and then sends him back to the street again. He has nothing to do with us. He is a mercenary! The little nation, brought up in these tenets, when it comes to look at the position says, "If I really fac-ed these facts I should feel uncomfortable." What is the natural result? "I must invent some way of preerving my self-respect. Therefore I will despise these people; I will say, "The common soldier is unfit for my distinguished society.'

Let me take a very simple instance. My cook is engaged to a corporal in the Guards. (Laughter.) She had a great objection to him because he was a soldier. The poor chap had to be a soldier—owing to a little trouble in the milk business. He was a good soldier; but so strong was her objection to his soldier. good soldier; but so strong was her objection to his trade or profession that she said he must give it up at the end of his three years. (Laughter.) I told her he was a fine cháp. He told me she objected to the red coat. "She does not like to be seen with me when I am wearing a red coat." Actually she was ashamed of his wearing the King's coat! She is not (as it happens) a fool, and she voices the opinion of thousands of nonle. They are ashamed of the King's thousands of people. They are ashamed of the King's coat. Why do you think she has now cousented to his staying in the army? Because he has been promoted and is now allowed to wear a grey overcoat! (Laughter.) It is a fact. I say, gentlemen, that state of things is radically

rotten. I say that until the soldiers are part of the nation we shall never be any better; and so we come back to the point that we may have to defend ourback to the point that we may have to detend out-selves, because we are actually in danger if we do not. (Hear, hear.) I do not assume that point, as Mr. Dawson did. I appeal to every evidence on the subject. I appeal to common-sense. We are not in a subject. I appeal to common-sense. We condition of national security until that fact is recognized. Why is it not recog-

nized Because the politicians dare not face it. I will tell you why they will not. Because there is an extraordinary delusion about nowadays called demo-cracy. Everyone says "democracy" with a solemn air, a lowering of the voice, as if he was in church. We are not in a democratic age; we only think we are. Who rules this country-democrats, demagogues, or who? Aristocrats! partly because they are there, and part-iv because they are there, and partly because they are fit to. (Loud laugh ly because they are fit to. (Loud laugh-ter.) Sometimes one and sometimes the other. And yet our politicians pretend all the time that we are a democratic country. Unless they get a "mandate" they won't do anything. They won't ask for a "mandate" for itl (Laughter.) That is what it comes to. Mr. Dawson is perfectly right; they are afraid of the delusion called democrary. That is all delusion called democracy. That is all. Gentlemen, as members of the National Defence Association, I do ask you earnestly to disabuse your minds of this silly delusion of democracy. There is a great mass of people owning votes, and therefore political power, who are simp-ly anxious to be told what they ought to do. If you tell them that you will give them something you think they want they don't believe you. They say, "Oh, yes, I know. You want something out of it." But if you tell them what they

it." But if you tell them what they ought to do, they will recognize it. (Hear, hear.) If the day comes when they won't recognize rt, well-it is all over. But it is not all over yet. If, in the time of the South African War, Mr. Brodrick had had the pluck—I speak en-tirely from the service point of view—if he had had the pluck to introduce a bill for compulsory service he would have carried it. He did not do it. He missed the opportunity. That opportunity still waits, and waits not only for Mr. Dawson's ethical reasons, but as an absolute matter of necessity-and here we are hanging in the wind. Gentlemen, you have to deal with a nation to which as a great writer has

said, nothing will make any diference until they behold the tents of an invading army encamped in Piccadilly Colonel T. S. Cave: My Lord and entlemen,-We have listened tonight to

think that even some of the officers have themselves think that even some of the officers have themselves thoroughly appreciated their own and their comrades' services. I have constantly heard—and I do now constantly hear, especially among those who have this thesis of compulsory service before them—strong de-preciation of the Auxiliary Forces. When I hear a commanding officer, or an officer who has served in the Auxiliary Forces, especially in the volunteer force, get up and find all sorts of faults with that force, I think that he is more largely responsible for the lack of appreciation than the politician and the outside critic.

of appreciation than the politician and the outside critic. I do hope that with regard to the scheme which is before us, and which we have this day passed a reso-lution to do all that we can to support, that all those who are concerned in it, or who are already in the Auxiliary Forces, will do all they can to make it effi-clent and to appreciate the value of the force them-selves. There are other factors besides the actual number of hours, or days, or weeks, or years that a man has to serve. There is the spirit of confidence which exists within the forces, and the organization which makes men co-operate with each to carry out the will of their superiors. There is the spirit of pa-triotism, which is really the greatest factor in the problem of military efficiency. We have seen recently a very great and marvellous campaign carried out by two nations, both of whom had compulsory service; that is to gay, the manhood of each country was compelled to serve in the ranks. In both instances it has been called compulsory, but in one case it was to all intents and purposes volun-tary, for every man was perfectly willing to serve.

in one case it was to all intents and purposes volun-tary, for every man was perfectly willing to serve. Every Japanese citizen thought it a disgrace if he were rejected. They had universal service such as I should like to see here universal because more such as I

were rejected. They had universal service such as I should like to see here—universal because every man desires to serve. They had, comparatively speaking, a very brief training. All of you, I dare say, have read in General Hamilton's book how a Japanese of-ficer observed to him that they could make a first-rate soldier out of the Jap in three weeks. Now, the Russians had compulsory service, and each man served with the colors for four years; con-sequently, the amount of training that they had had was, infinitely more than the Japanese had. Yet, when these two forces met, the Japanese were su-perior because of the psychological factor in their efficiency. They had confidence in themselves, in each other, in their officers; and, above all, a devotion and loyalty to the nation and a belief in their cause. If this Association can promote such a feeling,

If this Association can promote such a feeling such patriotic enthusiasm, national sentiment, and such patriotic enthusiasm, national sentiment, and such confidence in each other and in their cause, they will really do better—especially in the immedi-ate future—than by always running off on the red-herring scent of compulsory service. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Seely, M.P.: My Lord and Gentlemen— The politicians have had their knocks from all sides this evening, and I am interested to see that Mr. Cornford has left the room. May I say one word to him in his absence? Never have I had a cook in my service who refused to marry a soldier. Never have

felt it who shrink from it. But whatever the reason for it may be, I submit that there is abundant willingness to serve.

ingness to serve. So I rejoice to belong, as a humble member, to this Association. Our business must be to try to persuade the people to see that it is necessary to serve. They are all anxious and willing to do that, but it is these people who tell us it is by no chance that we can be invaded, that is the enemy. I have on my left here Colonel Repington, who holds strong views on this subject; I hope he will tell us something of them tonight. I regard him as our one hope and stay. He thinks he can convince not only the people, but the rulers of the country, that ships are not the only defensive force of the Empire. Empire.

Empire. May I say, in conclusion, that I hope the National Defence Association will meet together, and dine together, and have these first-rate lectures, such as we have had tonight, in order to combat that vicious view which induces people to believe that there is no necessity for their services? (Applause.) Colonel Walney: I want to touch upon the same point as Colonel Seely, and speak of what he called the ignorance of the people. I think it is because of that very ignorance that we should give them a chance. I do not believe that the voluntary system in this country (and I am talking now of the volun-teers) has ever been given a chance, and I think that until it has been given a fair chance it is wrong to talk about compulsory service in any shape or form. There are large numbers who are earning less than 80s a week who have never been taught that it is 30s a week who have never been taught that it is their duty to serve their country, and I believe that members of this Association and those of us in the county associations can, by stumping up and down the country and going into the villages, bring home to them that it is their duty to bear arms.

There are certain things we have to contend with, but we can always discount them by speaking straight out and saying that there are three sets of men in this kingdom that we have to fight against. First of all there is the Peace party. In the country villages you always find a certain number of people, some with in-fluence in their own little set, who belong to the Peace party. It is true they had a pretty god blow after 1851, when, as you all know, no implement of war was allowed to be exhibited, because they thought universal peace would in future always exist in Europe. Within a few years all Europe was ablaze with the Crimean war, and shortly after we had the Indian Mutiny. And they had another set-back after The Hague conference, because, within a very few years after its first sitting, we had the South African war, after its first sitting, we had the South African war, and a few years later we had the greatest war which the world had ever seen—the war in Manchuria. Let us always remember that in Queen Victoria's reign of 63 years our soldiers were called upon to fight 83 separate campaigns. So much for the Peace party.

The second class we have to fight is the class of men who never do anything—it does not matter whe-ther it is political, municipal, social, or

charitable—unless they are paid for it. It is only by holding these men up to shame that we can hope to cure them. But by far the most dangerous party is the "Blue Water School." It is almost impossible to get the working man to realize his country is in danger, and that he should do something to help to defend he should do something to help to defend it, when people of great influence go about saying. It is all right; we have got the havy." It is very difficult to bring home to these working men that these islands might be invaded, and that our fleet might be decoyed away. They say, "A greater than you has just said the reverse."

I do hope we have heard the end of

this "Blue Water School." What, in my opinion, the members of the National Defence Association have to do is to stump up and down our own countries and try to bring home to the poor people their duty as it has never been brought home before, and to give them the chance to serve; and, when we have got them, we must insist upon our politicians encouraging them. There are a great many ways in which they can be encouraged, but letting them off such encouraged, but letting them off such simple matters as jury service is useless; they must be encouraged in a much bet-ter way than that. They must be taught that there is a sort of slur upon any young man who does not belong either to the navy, or the army, or the territorial forces. forces.

Until you get that a recognized thing I am quite certain you will not get the men, but I believe you will get the men if you can tell them that by doing their duty they will not only be doing the best for themselves and their country, but they will be doing something above the men who are not doing their duty. I de not mean to say it would not be right to give them money, or anything like that. give them money, or anything like that, but I want the man who serves his coun-try to feel that he is in a better position socially than the man who shirks his duty, and I believe that can be accomplished. Until the voluntary system is given a fair chance, and in spite of that fair chance shows signs of breaking down, I for one will never talk of com-

fleet is, and to attack it. We ought to be ready, an net is, and to attack it. We ought to be ready, and not to be content with paying a highly trained armu-alone, but to take up personal service for the defence of our country. And it can be done in two ways either by voluntary effort or by legislation; and the

either by voluntary effort or by legislation; and the question that it seems to me the lecturer has put be-fore us tonight is "Which of those two methods is the best, by legislation or by bluntary effort?" Well, it seems to me that those gentlemen who have spoken after the lecturer have pronounced in favor of giving the voluntary system a fair trial. They say it has not had a fair trial. I admit that those who have given their services to the Volunteers and Militia have not been treated well—abominably badly, I think—especially the Militia. padly, I think-especially the Militia.

Can a volunteer give sufficient time to be ade-quately trained? That is the whole proposition, and it seems to me that the lecturer has shown that the exigencies of our commercial life in this country are such that he cannot give that time, and he has said over and over again, that the Volunteer system puts

over and over again, that the Volunteer system put-a premium upon the unpatriotic. Well, now, gentlemen, I am quite aware that I joined this Association under a misapprehension. I did not know that this Association had pledged itself to the voluntary system. (A Voice: No, no; it has not.) I am very glad to hear it, because I thought at the meeting this afternoon that it had. I do not early how we arrive at a system of adequate training, whe-ther by a volunteer system or compulsory system; and I agree with Colonel Cave that if the people could take up arms voluntarily it would be far the best so-lution of the problem. If it were possible, I should entirely agree with Colonels Cave, Watney, and Seely, and everyone else who believes it. I do not believe and everyone else who believes it. I do not believe it is possible, and the reason is the pressure of com-mercial life. The reason why many men go into the army is because they cannot do anything better. That Is the lecturer's point. And when they have served their time in the army it sends them into the streets again to starve. I have men coming to me every day who have served in the army as long as twelve years, and who cannot find any work to do. As for the volunteers: why do they enter into it? Is it for a pastime? Do they enter it for patriotism (A voice: Some do and Yes yes)

Is if for a pastime? Do they enter it for patriotism (A voice: Some do, and Yes, yes.) Well, supposing they do enter it for patriotism, how can we train them adequately in the time given to us? How can we train them properly when all that is required of them is ten drills a year—(No, no)— and firing to make themselves efficient. Well I must say I do not wich to put it down

Well, I must say I do not wish to put it down as my opinion at all. It would be wrong of me to do So. what is an adequate training? It has been stated by the Commission on the Volunteers, and also by Lord Roberts in the House of Lords and in the City of London, that the training which volunteers get not adequate enough to provide a reserve for the regular army. That is the only reason why I say I do not think we can get adequate training voluntary system; and it seems to me that the lec-turer is also of that opinion. And that is why I think it would be much better

And that is why I think it would be much better for the members of this Association if they would urge upon the country legislative measures to do what everybody seems to think is the right thing to do—i. s., ask for men who are capable of bearing arms to take up arms and to make themselves cap-

arms to take up arms and to make themselves cap-able of fighting in case necessity should arise. Hon. E. Fiennes: My Lord, I do not wish to de-tain you or the company, but I think the last speaker must bear in mind that, if we had compulsory ser-vice, we should, at the end of the period of service of those who were compelled to serve, have the same amount of starvation and the same problem of men thrown on the streets after their term of service was completed. And we must also remember—some of us who have done our service and who are now becomwho have done our service and who are now becom-ing grey-headed, as I am myself-that we must look iently on the apathy of many of our fellow-citizens, and encourage them to do their duty, remembering how we should have failed in ours if we in our day had not received encouragement. Mr. Dawson has read us a remarkable Paper-remarkable because it was eloquent and instructive, and because it was a Paper from which we shall take home many thoughts which will encourage us, who mix with men, in our constituencies to endeavor to get recruits, to stir up men to realize their duty and to come in on a volun tary line.

in the House of Commons, a majority in favor of a certain standard of military training, a majority in favor of encouraging military training schools. That majority is not going to be driven by the 113 mem-bers, whom we have heard of tonight, who are against this present expenditure on military forces. And therefore on this score, at any rate, you may sleep comfortably in your beds:

Gentlemen, there is another body of people be-sides the politicians that you have got to educate in this country, to induce them to allow their men to serve their country, and those are the employers of labor. If you go, as I had the honor and pleasure of doing recently, to Switzerland you will find that there the employers give every facility; they help in every way they can to give advantages, and to make it as easy as possible, for men to serve in the Swiss Na-tional Army. A very few—and those chiefly of Ger-

is the lecturer's point. And when they have served

It is true, as Mr. Dawson tells us, that in the House It is true, as Mr. Dawson tells us, that in the House of Commons last session there was a good deal of cold water thrown in his proposal to introduce rifle-shooting into our elementary schools: We know very well that there is a party in the House of Commons which is opposed to too much military training at all. But I think Colonel Seely will bear me out in saying that, in spite of Sir John Fisher, we have, at all events in the House of Commons a majority in favor of a

what I conceive to be the "Blue Water School" theory, which, if it is correct, relieves us from anxiety con-cerning the defence of this country? The "Blue Water School" says: "You have your navy, which must be kept up to the Two-Power Standard. Its business is to seek out and destroy the enemy's fleet wherever it may be found. You will then have command of the sea. If you have command of the sea no invasion

may be found. You will then have command of the sea. If you have command of the sea, no invasion can touch these shores." All right! Then there was the "Dinghy theory." There was first of all the "Raid theory." I think that was limit-ed to 70,000 men; but that eventually came down to a Dinghy. You do not require to be a nation in arms to be defended against a Dinghy. Let us try for a moment to think what the theory of the "Blue Water School" means. In the first place, it is an enormous gamble; it assumes that the navy can be in two School" means. In the first place, it is an enormous gamble; it assumes that the navy can be in two places at once and always victorious. Well, the Bri-tish navy has that reputation, I know, but it was gained in very different circumstances from those which we have today. The "Blue Water School" base their conclusions upon historical instances_ drawn from the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon massed a large number of transports and troops on the shores of France, waiting to get across the Channel. But he had to wait for our ships to be out of the way and for the wind and tide to be in his favor. That was before the age of steam. before the age of steam.

Lord Lovat in this room pointed out that on Febru-Lord Lovat in this room pointed out that on Febru-of British battleships within three days' sail of Eng-ary 13th of this year there was a very small number land. Therefore, what becomes of the "Blue Water School" theory? Are your battleships never to go on manoeuvres? Unless you are certain that your ships can be ranged round these shores, what becomes of that theory? that theory?

Take a simple example. Suppose Australia was Take a simple example. Suppose Australia was threatened; we will not arouse susceptibilities, so we will say by a large fleet. Suppose our navy had to go there. What would become of these shores then You might suppose a dozen things. I am not a strate-gist, but ft is perfectly obvious that the navy might be called away: they might be away by accident. All be called away; they might be away by accident. All sorts of things might happen. And it is upon the whole hypothesis that

And it is upon the whole hypothesis that such emergencies can never happen that the "Blue Water School" bases its theory, that seems to me the most enormous gamble with fortune that you can imagine. And, again, the "Blue Water School" seems to be en-tirely oblivious of the fact that we are dealing not with these islands alone but with the British emission threif oblivious of the fact that we are dealing not with these islands alone, but with the British empire. You may remember Lord Curzon's address on fron-tiers the other day. He described the thousands of miles of undefended frontiers which cannot be defended by battleships.

fended by battleships. Where are the men to guard those frontiers? Are we only to think of these islands? The "Blue Water School," I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, is a Little England School. (Hear, hear.) We must talk straight on these questions. The "Blue Water School" assumes that we have only got to look after our own skins in these little islands. My second point is that the columns of the Times and other papers are taken up by arguments on the My second point is that the columns of the Times and other papers are taken up by arguments on the other side, and they seem to be demolished by one another. I appeal to reason and common-sense. Never mind experts and how many guns and tons there are. It is a question of common-sense. Let us take the psychological point of view. Let us suppose a little nation—little in size but great in numbers— brought up in the belief that the see belows to them brought up in the belief that the sea belongs to them,

a very able paper and a very able speech, full of great interest, but I cannot help thinking that we run some danger of the thesis of compulsory service always cropping up, in much the same way as King Charles's head cropped up in a cer-

tain petition. In the second place, al-though I am very much of opinion that the physical and disciplinary training of compulsory service would certainly be an excellent thing for the manhood of the nation, it is a question whether it would be altogether a good thing for an efficient fighting force. This depends entirely, it seems to me, upon the proportion of unwilling men that you are going to compel to come into your military force. (Hear, hear.) I am very into your into your minitary force. (Hear, fear.) I am very much afraid that at the present moment there would be a very large proportion of unwilling men if you had universal compulsory training. Therefore, wheth-er we have compulsory or voluntary training, the ob-ject before this Association should be to try and so educate our fellow-men as to make them all willing and then it does not matter whether you call it enlistment, enrolment, or whether you call it compul-sory; if they are all willing they will make good sol-diers. (Hear, hear.) Now the lecturer, in reading his paper, asked one or two rather potent questions about the past which have, I think, a very interesting bearing on the future. He asked if the people had had any opportunity hitherto to show that they realized their duty of doing something for the defence of the country. I think he was of opinion that they have not. I am of opinion that they have had a very ave not a train or option in the trace have have the a very good oportunity of realizing such a desire in the Auxiliary Forces, especially in that branch to which I have the honor to belong; and many of them have, in different degrees, availed themselves of that op-portunity. The question really before us at this par-ticular moment is why more of them have not availed themselves of that opportunity, and why is it some of those who have have not so fully availed themselves of it as to take the greatest advantage of it. That is of importance to us, because it has a very distinct

bearing on the immediate future. Now I cannot help thinking that we can fairly well Now I cannot neight intring that we can fairly well appreciate what the reasons have been that have led many to neglect their duty, especially among what we sometimes call the "classes." There are many young men in this country who have plenty of time for all sorts of amusements and recreations, but who have not found the time to serve in the Auxiliary Forces. There are a good many who have found a certain hot found the time to serve in the Auxiliary Forces. There are a good many who have found a certain proportion of time to serve in the Auxiliary Forces, but who have not devoted whole-hearted enthusiasm to it. If we can find the reasons why this has been we may do some good with regard to the immediate future.

Now, as Mr. Cornford pointed out, one of the greatest reasons is this exaggerated thesis of the "Blue Water School." He has dealt with that so well "Blue Water School." He has dealt with that so well that I need say no more about it. But there is an-other reason, and that is that the services of those who have devoted themselves to it, more or less thoroughly, have not been thoroughly appreciated. I do not think the Press, which is a very potent influ-ence in this country, has thoroughly appreciated the ence in this country, has thoroughly appreciated the efforts of those who have done their best. I do not think that some of the politicians have thoroughly oroughly appreciated it, at any rate judging by their speeches and by their actions. I should say distinctly they have been more

posed to depreciate it than to appreciate it. I do not



Mr. A. J. Dawson

I had anyone in my service who regarded the red coat as derogatory. Did Mr. Cornford dismiss his cook? Not he. She was a good cook! But, sir, in all seriousness I would say to the lecturer, whose lecture I enjoyed inimensely, that I agree with much that he said, but I differ profoundly from his view lecture I enjoyed immensely, that I agree with much that he said, but I differ profoundly from his view that what is wrong is the heart of the peeple. I speak with some knowledge, because any man who has fought elections knows something of what peo-ple approve and disapprove. The lecturer thinks the people of this country are averse to military service, and that the enemy we have to fight is the anti-militarist. I say to him, with great respect, it is an entire delusion; they are a negligible quantity—not more than one in a thousand.

The other day there was a great banquet at the Guildhall. Sir John Fisher, taking the country as he finds it—with the armed services as we find them— and dealing not only with naval, but with military The dealing not only with naval, but with military problems, says, speaking for those on whom our safe-ty depends: "What I say to my countrymen is, 'Sleep quiet in your beds,' and after those words were said I find, in all the reports, loud and prolonged cheers. cheers

Now, I suggest to him that, while it is absolutely Now, I suggest to him that, while it is absolutely true in his view, and in mine, and in that of every-one here, that the safety of the country depends on the readiness of every man to serve in her cause, the enemy is not the anti-militarist, whom I have never been able to find; the enemy is this accursed school that tells us that as long as there is water, instead of land, between the frontiers of a country, it is not necessary for any man to serve! (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Dawson is In doubt, and still thinks there is something wrong with the patriotism of the people.

maining wrong with the particitism of the people, may I point out to him that, in spite of this enor-mous drawback, in spite of the fact that—if we are to believe Sir John Fisher—it is not necessary for anyone to serve in the military forces at home; in spite of that, more men voluntarily take up the burden of training themselves to arms in this coun-try than do in the conscript armies of the Continent. I see him surprised I was when it was that see him surprised. I was when it was told to

Mr. Dawson: I am afraid I do not quite follow. Will you say that again?

Colonel Seeley: A greater proportion of men voluntarily take up the burden of arms in this coun-try than are compelled to serve in the conscript armies of the Continent. I admit when I was told. armies of the Continent. I admit when I was told this I could not believe it, but having been into the figures myself. I believe it to be literally true. It is a most remarkable fact. Our people are the most patriotic in the world; they long and pant to fight anyone if they can get at them—(laughter)—but they are told the enemy cannot get at them. If you dry up the Channel tomorrow, any possible need for conscription would be at an end; the whole people would spring to arms. I assure him that anyone who is frequently brought into touch with great masses of his countrymen well knows that to be the case. It may be, as some cynics have said that masses of his countrymen well knows that to be the case. It may be, as some cynics have said, that our people are so fierce to fight because they have had so few opportunities in recent years; that war is a horrible thing, and it is only the people who have

pulsory service.

Sir Lepel Griffin: Gentlemen,-I will not detain you more than a minute or two. I am in full accord with those mil-itary officers whom we have heard to-night with so much interest. I agree

with all that Colonel Seely has said re-garding the "Blue Water" theory, which Mr. Balfour most unfortunately adopted and defended in the House of Commons. We have no political proclivities in this Association, but I would say that, although the present prime minister made most patriotic declarations regarding the inherent duty of every Englishman to serve his country, his government, when there have been proposals to train the youth of England to the use of arms, have dis-couraged it in the most distinct manner. Is it not the case? They have refused to allow any money which has been raised or voted for schools to be ap-plied to the simple elementary teaching of boys the use of arms, which is an entire contradiction of what ne said on a different occasion and to a different audience.

And with regard to the interesting lecture we have heard, and with which I also desire to express my cordial congratulation to our lecturer. I would like to observe that in the allusions which he made to our colonies of Canada and Australia, to which, as I gather, our lecturer to some extent belongs—am I wrong —(Mr. Dawson: "No; but I have fived there") —we must remember that this burden of National Defence, this obligation which lies upon every citizen, attaches as strongly to them as it does to us. No doubt in South Africa the Colonials acted with great gallantry and distinction; but I say they did no more than their duty. It was nothing which specially re-quired praise that they, as well as ourselves, should come forward and help the Mother Country. It was a natural obligation, a duty which fell upon them; but no one in this room, I should imagine, and cer-tainly I myself do not for a moment admit, that these colonies in any way fulfill the obligation which rests upon them of assisting, in times of peace as well as of war, in the defence of the British empire. I think that when a gentleman who is associated with the colonies comes forward to suggest to Empilyemen And with regard to the interesting lecture we have that when a gentleman who is associated with the colonies comes forward to suggest to Englishmen their duty, we must ask that his eloquence and his sincerity and his enthusiasm, which we all acknowledge, may, when he returns to those colonies from which he has come, be used to induce his fellow-col-onists to more fully and equitably share this burden, the joint burden of the defence of the British empire. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Bevington: My Lord and Gentlemen The only reason I wish to say a few words is that I have never heard the case of the duty of the citizen, have never heard the case of the duty of the citizen, to fulfil his obligations of personal service for the de-fence of his country, stated in such an eloquent and clear manner as has been done tonight. I feel that some of the speeches which have been made after the Paper would seem to rather go against what has been stated by the lecturer—that compulsory service is bet-ter, more necessary for this country than voluntary service. And it seems to me that there has been a great deal said about the Blue Water School theory; but I think we are all agreed upon that subject. and but I think we are all agreed upon that subject, and therefore I do not think it is necessary, at any rate in this Association, to discuss it any further. We all know that we ought not to expect the navy to remain on the shores of this country to keep out the enemy. It is the duty of the navy to go where the enemy's

and extraction—are opposed to it, but the vast ma-jority go out of their way to assist their men wher-ever they can. In this country, on the other hand, speaking as a volunteer officer, I know that in some cases difficulties are constantly made by the employ-ers, and their attitude towards anything like a Na-tional towards here been used to be the employtional Army has been purely obstructive.

I am sure, gentlemen, you, must see that this must be got over; we must look upon it as an evil, and we must have a change. It will not be difficult to bring this change about if we adopt Colonel Watney's plan of going up and down our constituencies or recruiting districts and pointing the real facts out to the employers, as well as to the men, because, after all, the employer can better afford than can the men to give a certain amount of means and time to service. It is in Switzerland, and it can be done here in England. I would ask you to bear that in mind. The Swiss conditions are not altogether comparable with our own. There is a good deal of difference between what the Swiss people get out of their service and what the ordinary person gets out of service in the Yeomanry or Volunteers here at home. Those who serve in England go in for it because they like it as a pastime: in Switzerland they serve because they nee it as a pastime, frontier four powerful nations who may at any time use Switzerland as their battlefield. Besides being peasants, and actually owning their own homes, they are willing to go out and fight for what is theirs. Supposing a landowner in this country owned a thousand acres, and he was willing to say, "I will keep owned a 500 for myself and put on the remaining 500 ten, thirty or forty men. They shall eventually own that 500 acres, and I will keep the rest for myself." He would then get those men to join the National Army and to fight as they have never fought before, because they would be fighting for their own homes. At the present time they have nothing to fight for. It is very difficult to make the ordinary person see what a hard task is ours who have to try and get recruits for the task is ours who have to try and get recruits for the Yeomanry and Volunteers. I myself have struggled for some years past as an officer in the Yeomanry. We have found great difficulty. Why? Because we cannot point out to the men exactly the reason why they should come forward and serve their country. It is difficult to tell them precisely what they are going to gain by serving their country, and precisely why they should be patriotic.

Gentlemen, we have now got something to go on, Gentlemen, we have now got something to go on, a practical policy that we can assist, in the Territorial scheme recently laid before the country. As an As-sociation we can, I think, greatly assist this scheme; we have already laid a good foundation, and we have a good President elected today—no better. one could we have had. I look forward to seeing the prosperity and utility of this Association growing and assured, and the Association taking a foremost part in making the citizens of this country see the duty that it is our business as an Association to put before them. Mr. R. J. Johnson (Honorary Secretary): Those

Mr. R. J. Johnson (Honorary Secretary): Those of us who were present at the general meeting this afternoon will realize that the Association is on the eve of an important new departure. We have hitherto confined ourselves to private discussions which have been held more or less in camera. But now we are to take steps to bring our arguments and con-vletions more within reach of the general public, and to attempt to do something to influence popular opin-ion. Meanwhile we by no means propose to abandon our original method—the method, I mean, of holding these dinner meetings throughout the year followed these dinner meetings throughout the year, followed

IN LIGHTE A Hot P At an alumni dinner lately

husetts college told a laugha His father was president of nencement dinner was alway was a grand affair, with man ind the little boy had to wait nd the little boy had to wait inner and returned to the p owed any chance at the good "For days previous to the ind brewing and the whole ho ry odors. On the morning o linner there seemed no place urchin like myself. I was sen e kitchen and from the dinin about disconsolately, grow hiff of the roasting meats a ddings.

"At length dinner was read hred girls, went to the parlor leaving the dining room door a under the hall table, and here rushed into the dining room to food on the table." Alas, the reach was a dish of hot baked ach was a dish of hot baked "Faiher and the company ized a potate, hastmed it into ade a rist for the door. I ma ather, who is the way with "The governor laughed and "The governor laughed and ms, while I struggled for fre "Ah, what a fine boy, Mr. Excellency, as he held me fir But he's a rogue, I see, for he

"'I didn't steal father's fwas only a botato. And, O, With that I gave a ringing or of father and mother, strue ace with my hand

Then it all came out. That inder the governor's hug, and hin linen trousers, had made a eg. And so it came to pass olloge 1 pour llege, I never had anything ice, i never had adjusted meanent day but one potato "That is to help you rem "that is to help you rem "that is to help you rem outh's Companion.

Str A. Conan Doyle, at the mas dinner, related that in A were keeping the festival of C fold to hang up their stocking One poor negro had no sto ip his pants. In the morning ad got in his pants. He repl "I guess I got a nigger; fo

This story was told at a ch An Irishman was hard at of a telescaph pole a bright gr pet of paint slipped and splas Not more these Not more than a few seconds atto an employee of the tele

Lie looked at the paint, the the ladder coming down the po anxiety, he called: "Mulesby alled: "Mulcahy, Mulcahy! Have

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ught to be ready, and highly trained army ervice for the defer done in two ways: legislation; and the lecturer has put be hose two methods is luntary effort?"

nuary 31, 1908

have pronounced in system a fair trial. trial. I admit that ices to the Volunteers

it time to be adele proposition, and has shown that the in this country ime, and he has said, olunteer system puts are

lite aware that I nisapprehension on had pledged itself oice: No, no; it has because I thought at it had. I do not car equate training, whempulsory system at if the people could d be far the best som re possible, I should, e, Watney, and Seely, I do not believe the pressure of comany men go into the anything better. That hen they have served

them into the street ning to me every day long as twelve years, ter it for patriotism

r it for patriotism, ly in the time given roperly when all that a year—(No, no)-icient. h to put it down as rong of me to do It has been stated teers, and also by ords and in the Cit

volunteers get is a reserve for the reason why I say] training with the training that the lecould be much better ion if they would measures

the right thing to apable of bearing ke themselves should arise. cap do not wish to deink the last speaker d compulsory ser-period of service of ve, have the same me problem of men term of service was member-some of u that we must look our fellow-citizens duty, remembering is if we in our day Mr. Dawson ha arkable because it because it was a ome many thoughts with men, in recruits, to stir up ome in on a volun

is, that in the House was a good deal of l to introduce rifle-ols. We know very House of Commons: tary training at all ne out in r me out in saying have, at all events fority in favor of a ning, a majority in ning schools. That by the 113 men ht, who are against ary forces. And e. vou may sleep

ly of people bee got to educate in llow their men to the employers of or and pleasure of will find that there they help in every and to make it as in the Swiss Naose chiefly of Ger-but the vast ma-

their men wher-

discussions on subjects relating to national dewould like to say a few words as to the extreme

ilness of this side of the work, because we have complaints from members that they do not think the discussions which are held in private do good in moulding public opinion, and because many people have written saying that it does the least further the objects which the Asso-has at heart, that we should come here and

urselves into a state of patriotic ecstasy. Now, in the first place, we have all of us learnt a great deal from Mr. Dawson's most admirable r. We shall all of us take back with us tonight very much that is new and which may well give el that he leaves this room tonight the

ser for having exchanged views with us, just as we enefited greatly from exchanging views with Take, for instance; the figures which he has given th regard to the actual number of men in this intry who do undertake military service of one kind other. Mr. Dawson has put the percentage as low 11 per cent. Statistics, of course, are puzzling But there can be no serious doubt that Mr son has greatly underestimated the patriotism of

ellow-countrymen in this respect. There are two authorities who have carefully gond to the figures bearing on the point. One authority culates that nearly 60 per cent. of the able-bodied have population have, at one time or another, served heir country either in the army, navy, Auxiliary orces, or the police. The other authority places the vorage as high as 70 per cent. In any case, we may ake it as an absolute and assured fact that, notwithiding all the disadvantages under which the volun-Inding all the disadvantages under which the volun-r service has suffered in the past, not 11 per cent., Mr. Dawson imagines, but somewhere between 60 d 70 per cent. of our ablebodied male population ve, at one time or another during their lives, done mething—I do not say it is enough—but have cone aething in the way of fitting themselves to defend all country in arms. Now that I think is a most country in arms. Now that, I think is a most realized for the second sec y accurate, he will, I think, he almost as much debt of the Association as we are in his; for be more imbued with that spirit of optimism as Colonel Cave has said, is the only thing

can make a national army "go" under any syssory or voluntary. y there are two other examples which I would give you tonight of the usefulness of these Papers of ours and of the discussions which

e them. e have by means of discussions, achieved two notable successes during the past year. In the place we have definitely persuaded Mr. Balfour cede somewhat from his extreme position in of the "Blue Water School." That is a notable vement, and it is an achievement which has re-

I with considerable force upon people' of very military and naval authority in this country. I eat military and naval authority in this country. I a told that even so expert and high a body as the ommittee of Defence has heard rumors of the dis-ssions which have taken place in this room on lue Water Theories,' and has taken steps, at any te, to revise the statistics upon which it based its iginal opinion. That is a plece of good work. Mention has been made tonight of Sir John Fisher, and of his notorious speech at the Mansion House

Mention has been made tonight of Sir John Fisher, d of his notorious speech at the Mansion House. it us recall his exact words. He urged his hearers o sleep quietly in their beds" and to pay no attention the alarmist doctrines of ridiculous leagues and as-clations. I have no doubt that Sir John Fisher, hen he was talking in that way, had the National effected Association chiefly in mind. Gentlemen it is effence Association chiefly in mind. Gentlemen, it is irely a notable achievement that this association jould have induced the great opponent of its theories think it worth while at the Mansion House to men-. even though disparagingly, the efforts which the belation has made to probe to the bottom the fal-es of the "Blue Water School." You may be ceres of the "Blue Water School." You may be cer-if he went out of his way so to depreciate them was following the example of our ancestors a hun-d years ago, whose broad sheets, lampoons, and rooms on Napoleon are well known. Our ancestors ere in rasilty horribly afraid of Napoleon; "they cer-in]y believed to the full in the possibility of invasion. ut they kept their spirits up by vilipendying their eat adversary, depreciating his warlike provess, id scoffing at all he said or did. They declared that would never dare to land upon their shores, and, he did, they explained what a warm reception he ould get. In reality, they knew that if the great soldd get. In reality, they knew that if the great sol-did succeed in invading it would be all up with

ler did succeed in invacing it would be an up with bagland in a few days. But, like Sir John Fisher in dealing with the As-oclation, they were boastful and contemptuous. The neasure of their boastfulness was the measure of heir secret fear of Napoleon. So it is with Sir John Fisher, who is more alarmed than he likes to admit it the influence which our discussions are having at the influence which our discussions are having upon public opinion and, let us hope, will ultimately have upon public policy.

Mr. A. J. Dawson: I should like to mention, gentiemen, that it was of set purpose that I twice quoted the present Prime Minister this evening. I had been given to understand that the National Defence Association was a strictly non-political body. I profoundly conscious of the fact that I am a Unio I am a Conservative, and a Tariff Reformer, and this so ardently that I belong to the class who feel that the integrity and safety of the Empire depend upon the eventual application of the present programme of the Unionist and Tariff Reform party. Remembering this, and that I was addressing a strictly non-political asand that I was addressing a strictly non-political asand that I was addressing a strictly non-political as-sociation, it seemed to me to lay stress upon the ex-pressed view of the leader of the Liberal party where that view bore out the one I was trying to set forth, rather than to quote the utterances of members of the other great political party. Also, to my great regret, I am unable to find a record of any utterance of Mr. Balfour's which expresses what I regard as so sound

Balfour's which expresses what I regard as so sound a view in the matter of national defence as this one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's, in which he claims that the task of defending his country and home

claims that the task of defending his country and home ought to be regarded as the duty of every man. Two other points have been raised, and one of them I have to confess that I do not understand even now, though the gentleman responsible for it was good enough to repeat it for my edification, so that the fault is clearly with me. I think, but I am not certain, that it was Colonel Seely who, in the course of his highly interesting remarks, made a comparison between the number of men who volunteered for millitary service in this country and in other foreign between the humber of men who volunteered for military service in this country and in other foreign countries. But where I failed to follow Colonel Seely was is to whether he said that more men volunteered for military service in this country than in any other, or that more men volunteered in other coun-tries than in this. The voint is not, perhaps, impor-tant, but it seems to me that all the men in what are called conscript armies are in reality volunteers, since the people of those countries, or most of those coun-tries, which employ conscript armies enjoy represen-tative government, and therefore make their own laws—the laws which make it incumbent upon every able-bodied man among them to undergo military laws—the laws which make it incumbent upon every able-bodied man among them to undergo military training. In our army, on the other hand, very many of the rank and file cannot properly be called volun-teers, I think, because they enlist from lack of any other means of obtaining bread-and-butter.

other means of obtaining bread-and-butter. The more important point to which I want to refer was suggested to me primarily by the remarks of the Secretary of the Association, and to some extent also by what Colonel Seely said. The Secretary of the As-sociation, in traversing a statement of mine, stated that the percentage of our people trained for defence was actually between 60 and 70 per cent. The secre-tary, further, very kindly offered to supply me with statistics proving this, and I shall be very glad to have them. The point is a very important one. I should like to quote from my paper the statement which the secretary challenged. It was this: "In that country (Switzerland) the percentage of

"In that country (Switzerland) the percentage of soldiers to all males of military age in the whole populace is no less than 67 per cent. You are doubt-less aware that in Great Britain it is under 11 per

Commenting upon this, I understood the secretary Commenting upon this, I understood the secretary of the Association to say that my statement was so hopelessly incorrect that what I called 11 per cent. was in reality between 60 and 70 per cent. I agreed heartily with the secretary of the Association in the hope that I might leave this room a wiser man than when I entered it; and that we all might. That I take when I entered it; and that we all might. That I take to be the object and purpose of such discussions. But gentlemen, I should have to leave it a very much more credulous man than I entered it if I left believ-ing that my figures were so grossly at fault. They were drawn from a very suthoutative source which Ing that my figures were so grossly at fault. They were drawn from a very authoritative source, which I shall be happy to go into with any member of this Association. My comparison, you will note, was between "the percentage of soldiers to all males of military age in the whole populace" of Great Britain and of Switzerland. I said that in the one case that percentage was 11, and that in the one case that per-prepared to abide by that.

prepared to abide by that. The secretary, as I understood him, states that the British percentage is between 60 and 70. I repeat that my authorities inform me that it is 11. I refer not to policemen, nor yet to boys who belong to rifle bri-gades, but to soldiers, fo men efficiently trained to arms; and I repeat that, to the best of my bellef, the percentage to all males of military age in Great Bri-tain is f1, and in Switzerland 67; and, I may add in France 68 per cent., in Germany 66 per cent. and in Austria-Hungary 45 per cent. If, gentlemen, if I belleyed that the secretary of the Association was even approximately justified in his criticism of my figures, I should hold the opinion that such associa-tions as this one were wholly superfluous, and that it was a mere impertinence for myself, or anyone else, to prepare papers upon such a subject as "The Citi-zen's Duty in Defence" in this country. If it were true that between 60 and 70 per cent. of our men in this country received training which made them ef-ficient as soldiers to take part in national defence, I should say that we might indeed "sleep safely in our beds," and adopt Sir John Fisher's attitude toward such associations as this one, which I gather to be that they are making a great fusica another of and nother a soldiers to the sold and provide the sold that they are making a great fusical sub and the sold the soldiers to the sold the sold to the sold the sold the sold to the sold to the sold to the sold the sold to be that they are making a great fusical soldiers to the sold to the sold to the sold the sold to the sold the sold to the sold to the sold the sold the sold to be the sold to the sold the sold to the sold the sold to the sold to the sold the sold to secretary, as I understood him, states that the beds," and adopt Sir John Fisher's attitude toward such associations as this one, which I gather to be that they are making a great fuss about nothing, and that, with regard to national defence, all is well with us in the best of all possible worlds. But I most em-

phatically do not believe anything of the sort; and if I did I should besitate to express so strange a belief in the face not only of the grave and urgent warnings of our greatest military leaders and Royal Commis-sions on Defence, but in the face, for example of much that I have heard here tonight from military authori-ties gathered about this table.

ties gathered about this table. All my convictions provide me with a feeling of profound mistrust, and even antagonism, regarding the "Blue Water School," of which a good deal has been said tonight. But, gentlemen, it seems to me that there are other schools of thought which are equally harmful and dangerous; and, to my astonish-ment, one of them seems to receive eloquent support from the secretary of this association and from Colonel Seely. The latter gentleman 1 understood to state that there was no such thing as anti-militarism in this country, and that if the English Channel were to dry up tomerrow the people of this country would "spring to arms" at once, and that, therefore, the people spring to arms" at once, and that, therefore, the peo-"spring to arms" at once, and that, therefore, the peo-ple are all right. I think myself that the people are a great deal better than many of their political leaders would lead one to suppose in the matter of national defence—that they are really ahead of their leaders defence—that they are really ahead of their leaders in this all-important matter and waiting for a lead. But I cannot see that their springing to arms would benefit the nation much in an emergency if they had never undergone any military training. That whole idea that bravery or patriotism will suffice us, even though it has no practical training behind it, seems to me the most dangerous among the delusions under which we labor as a nation; the most dangerous of the illusions fostered by what I venture to call the "All's Well School" or the "Spring-to-arms, School;" own brothers, gentlemen, as I see them, to the "Blue Water School." I cannot help thinking that a school of thought which tends to the spread of an idea that all is well because our people are sound at heart, and all is well because our people are sound at heart, and would "spring to arms" in the event of invasion or if the channel were to dry up, or the idea that under our existing system of defence anything like 60 or 70 per cent of our men are trained to take an efficient and practical part in national defence—that such a school of thought is for too mellement of the school of of thought is far too perilously like the "Blue Water School" to merit for a moment the support or coun-tenance of the National Defence Association. But of course, in this, as in everything else I have said, m merely putting forward the personal view of an

I am merely putting forward the personal view of an outsider, a member of the general public. Sir Lepel Griffin: I should like to say I meant no reflection upon Mr. Dawson. I only wished to em-phasize the fact that I consider Australians and Can-adians so entirely English that I wish them to bear their share of the common burden. their share of the common burden.

The Earl of Erroll (Chairman): Gentlemen,-I do not know whether it is in order that the Chairman should say one or two words to wind up, but I can assure you I shall not question my own ruling as far as the time-limit, because I do not mean to keep you more than a few moments.

I should like, in the first place, to disabuse the mind of Col. Bevington of the fact that this associa-tion is entirely opposed to voluntary service. I think if we approach this question as practical men, while if we approach this question as practical men, while some of us may be in favor of universal service, some of us may be entirely in favor of voluntary service; but I think we are allowed to have an open mind on the subject, so long as we approach the subject in a practical way and try to do the best we can under the circumstances. I believe that Mr. Balfour, on the occasion on which he spoke for us, did more or less repudiate what he had said before as to the "Blue" Water School." Of course, that is not known to the country, because it has been our custom not to have reporters present. That is a circumstance which cuts both ways; it enables us to get the real views of poliboth ways; if enables us to get the real views of poli-ticians, but at the same time it does not enable us to send them forth to the public, which we should like

Sir Lepel Griffin referred to the training of youths Sir Lepei Grittin referred to the training of youths, and suggested that the present government, at any rate, was unfavorable to any military training in the schools; and I should like, from that point of view, to say that Colonel Cave suggested that the Japanese to say that Colonel Cave suggested that the Japanese were able to learn their military duties quicker than the people in this country. That is, I believe, because-military training is taught in all the Japanese schools, and begins about the age of ten. What I think marks the disincilination of people to serve in the Army or Auxiliary Forces in their minds between individual and natonal freedom. I do not think that they ever seem quite to realize that if the latter was to go the former would go automatically by the board at once. The Lecturer said something about these web car

Lecturer said something about those who are The The Lecturer said something about those who are willing to serve having to serve at the price of those who are not willing. The only remark I would make on this new Territorial scheme, which we are all pledged to support, whether we believe in it or not, is that a willing man who joins the Volunteers, if he leaves within four years without good reason is fined that a willing man who joins the Volunteers, if he leaves within four years without good reason is fined five pounds. I believe if he is absent on mobilization he is fined twenty pounds! Now it seems to me that we are fining the wrong man. I think it is very hard for the man who has shown some sort of public spirit to be fined at all, whereas the idler and the loafer go to be ined at all, whereas the idler and the loafer go scot-free. In addition to this, I fancy that on mebili-zation considerable hardship would entail on the man who was mobilized, and the man who did not belong, to any force would get the benefit of the trade or

business that the other man lost. This seems very

business that the other man lost. This seems very hard, and I entirely agree with the Lecturer. It is not my intention to detain you any longer. I think we have listened to an interesting debate on the Paper by Mr. Dawson. I have been requested to state that Mr. Dawson, although he has lived a great many years in the Colonies, is a pure-bred Englishnd that what he has told us of the Colonies has only been learnt by his sojourn there.

I should like very much to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Dawson before we separate for his very able Paper. (Loud applause.)

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Hon. Secretary to Mr. Dawson on the day following this discussion is appended as a footnote

What I said was that between 60 and 70 per cent. of the total male population of this country had at some period of their lives done something in the way of military training, and that this was a greater per-

centage, than that shown by many nations which had a compulsory system—e. g., Germany 53 per cent., etc. You will find certain figures which go to prove this statement set out in the two Papers which I enclose-Colonel Maude's Prize Essay, pp. 39-41 (and tables), and the pamphlet entitled "Our Birthright," by "Op-timist" up 50.52

timist," pp. 50-52. Coloriel Maude, as you will see, takes account only of those who have done actual military service in army, navy, or auxiliary forces; "Optimist" adds boys" brigades, rifle clubs, etc. I think it fair to add police brigades, rile clubs, etc. I think it fair to add police and Irish Constabulary, who are essentially trained men under discipline; but I allow only small numbers for this in view of the fact that a certain number of police are old soldiers who have been and are counted as such in the tables relating to the army. I have made event are considered from the there

I have made every careful inquiry into these figures, and believe them to be substantially accurate. Let me now give my own summary of them with certain minor corrections of my own which I believe to be accurate. to be accurate.

There are 10,000,000 males in this country over 17 years of age. From these we must deduct 35 per cent. for those who are physically unfit or over 65 years of age. There remain 6,500,000 able-bodied men in this country over 17 and under 65. Colonel Maude's calculations show that there are

this country:-1. Belonging to the Regular Army or on the

Reserve-that is highly trained troops 400.000 2.

(a) Over 45 and under 65 225,000 (b) Over 30 and under 45 675,000

Passed through the Volunteers-

6. Now serving in the Volunteers 260,000

brigades and you will get well over 3,900,000, or 60

The figures are even more convincing if we take

The figures are even more convincing it we take Colonel Maude's figures for the average annual quo-tas of recruits during the ten years 1890-1900. The average "annual contingent" of youths who reached military age (over 17) during the decade 1890-1900 was 380,000. Deduct 25 per cent, for the physically unfit (this is, if anything, an underesti-menta). This gives the annual contingent of able-This gives the annual contingent of ableodied males as 285,000.

In each year of the decade 1890-1900 the number of recruits accepted was as follows:-

- Regular Army 45,000 Navy Militia 13,000 30,000 Volunteers 55,000 Police 7,000 Total 150,000

True, 60 per cent. of 285,000 is 171,000. But in the st place 25 per cent. is a very low estimate indeed r the physically unfit; and, in the second, I have been no account either of rifle clubs or boys' brigad

In sudition, it must be remembered that there are many departmental corps and accessories to an army in the field which require no special military training at all-e.g., drivers for the Army Service Corps, rail-way and other engineers, telegraphists, etc.

It therefore seems that we are well within the mark in saying that out of an available male population of 6 1-2 millions nearly four millions, or over 60 per cent., have done some military training, or over otherwise fitted to take their place in the line of battle, and that this percentage is higher than that reached with a compulsory system by Germany her-

You say in your letter that if my statement were only approximately accurate it would appear that such associations as ours were wholly superfluous. But

A CONTRACTOR OF THE ACTION OF

you will observe, in the first place, that I never as-serted that anything like all these men in this large total had received sufficient training: I only urged that they had received some sort of training, and that it was unfair to blame the country for want of splrit. The spirit is willing enough, only the flesh is weak. The spirit is willing enough, only the flesh is weak. What is more, it must be admitted that among those 40 per cent, who do nothing are very many who are far more fitted both by physique and education to serve their country in arms than a good proportion of those 60 per cent, who have actually done so. Above all, this vast total is for the most part quite without organization; there is no National Army yet, in the proper sense of the term, behind the regular

in the proper sense of the term, behind the regular army; no Landwehr or Landsturm behind this. There is no divisional organization, no artillery, no trans-port, no organized reserve of men, even no rifles for the greater part of them: in short, none of those things which most distinguish an army from a mob. The National Defence Association exists in order

The Aktional Defence Association exists in order to try and persuade the country of the necessity for these two things—real organization and better train-ing. But it does not as an association despair of the patriotism of the country or of the willingness of the majority of oliverna to do their dotte in dofance majority of citizens to do their duty in defence. Above all, its leading members feel most strongly

that even the results obtained in the past-and you will admit that these are remarkable on my showing-would never have been obtained had the British peo-ple always believed in the theories of the "Blue Water

ple always believed in the theories of the "Blue Water School," or had they doubted, as you seem to doubt, of the utility of the sacrifices they were prepared to make in their country's cause. It is the object of the Association, to perpetuate and strengthen the individual citizen's distrust of those who say that we may sleep quietly in our beds either because the navy is a sufficient protection or because no services streng voluntarily have any miliecause no services given voluntarily have any military value."

Replying to Mr. R. A. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Dawson quently communicated the follo

With a courtesy which, when it is introduced into the realm of controversy, may be called chivalrous, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. R. A. Johnson, has permitted me to see his note of reply to my comment upon remarks made by him on the even-ing of November 18, and invited me to make any fur-ther comment thereon that I may wish to make. By way of demonstrating my appreciation of this cour-With a courtesy which, when it is introduced into ther comment thereon that I may wish to make. By way of demonstrating my appreciation of this cour-tesy, rather than because I see the need of further comment, I am glad to avail myself of this opportun-ity. The point in question is not the main issue, but if its further discussion can help to shake the sort of faith which I believe induces many members of the association to regard the voluntary system as fair and adequate, it is very well worth while from my point of view, while from the Association's point of view I am assured that ventilation of any aspect of the am assured that ventilation of any aspect of the great question of National Defence is desired. The fairness of the Honorary Secretary's intent is

so clear to me that the manifest and glaring unfairness of his statement leaves me rather at a loss. With ness of his statement leaves me rather at a loss. With regard to Germany, the percentage he refers to is of perfectly trained and equipped soldiers ready to take the field in war; soldiers on a war footing. With re-gard to our own country the percentage he refers to includes our soldiers on war footing, i. e. the one just, equable comparison who I take to be something under six per cent, of males of a military are in our populsix per cent. of males of a military age in our popu-lace; and all our volunteers and milita, and all our lace; and all our volunteers and milita, and all our navy, and all our volunteers and milita, and all our navy, and all our boys' brigades, and all those who ever have undergone training, and an enormous num-ber of people who quite certainly have never had a rifle in their hands, and, in two words, between 60 and 70 per cent. of our male populace, as he says. (And all these are included—boys as well—in the Honorary Secretary's estimate of those "fitted to take their place in the line of battle!" My only comment is that the comparison simply has no meaning for me, no bearing whatever. Judged in such a remarkable man-ner, not 53 but 100 per cent, of the male populace of Germany is the figure to quote. I would add that I am informed that some ten thousand men annually enlist from the militia into the line, and that a large number of Army Reserve men enter the militia, and number of Army Reserve men enter the militia, and that both these sections are counted twice over. The Royal United Service Journal in February

The Royal United Service Journal in February 1900, published a table which seems to me finally to dispose of the Honorary Secretary's arguments and figures. This table includes all volunteers with regard to Great Britain; while, with regard to other coun-tries, it includes only men who actually have served, or are serving, their time in the army. It will be seen that this table places Great Britain's army on war footing at a very generous figure, which most authorifooting at a very generous figure, which most authori-tles call much too high for truth.

Country. Population. Army on P.C. of sol-War Foot, diers to Adult

	REAL TOOL AND A PROVIDED AND	arers to Auun
Great Britain 38,104,975	500,000	Males.
Austria-Hun 41,358,000	2,100,000	45
Germany 52,279,000	3,750,000	68
France	3 500 000	88
Switzerland 2,917,754	990 000	
With all deference. I sub	mit ones	
incention of the Honorary	Secretere -	CONTRACTOR AND REAL TO AN ADDRESS OF
on that three-quarters of	our male ne	the Associa-
en received "something	in thate po	pulation has

tie training" is proven incorrect by statistics, and known to be incorrect by nearly everyone who has thought about the question at all.

know that in some ide by the employything like a Na-uctive. see that this must as an evil, and we nel Watney's plan ncies or recruiting s out to the emause, after all, the in the men to give ne to service. It is done here in Engn mind. The Swiss parable with ou ence between what rvice and what the in the Yeomanry se who serve in ke it as a pastime; they see on the d. Besides being rown homes, they or what is theirs. country owned a to say, "I will keep meining 500 ten maining 500 ten entually own that for myself." He for myself." He he National Army th before, because n homes. At the ght for. It is very n see what a hard t recruits for the have struggled the Yeomanry. hy? Because we the reason why

ve their country. what they are stry, and precisely

mething to go on, in the Territorial ntry. As an As ssist this scheme; tion, and we have

better one could

ing the prosperity wing and assured, st part in making duty that it is our efore them. cretary): Those

eral meeting this ociation is on the We have hither-

iscussions which era. But now we iments and con eneral public, and eneral public, and ence popular opin-ropose to abandon mean, of holding the year, followed

0.ter

A Hot Potate At an alumni dinner lately a professor in a Massa-disects college told a laughable story of his boyhood. His father was president of a college, and the Com-mencement dinner was always held at his house. It was a grand affair, with many distinguished guests, and the little boy had to wait until they had finished dinner and returned to the parlor before he was al-lowed any chance at the good things of the table. "For days previous to the event there was baking and the whole house was filled with sav-fry odors. On the morning of the Commencement duner there seemed no place in the house for a small urchin like myself. I was sent from the pantry, from the kitchen and from the dining room. So I wander-ed about disconsolately, growing hungry with every widings.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A Hot Potato

"At length dinner was ready, and Jane, one of the red girls, went to the parlor to announce the fact, aving the dining room door ajar. I was in hiding nder the hall table, and here was my opportunity. I ished into the dining room to see what there was od on the table. Alas, the only thing within my each was a dish of hot baked potatoes!

"Father and the company were approaching. I zed a potate, hermed it into my trouser pocket and ale a rest for the door. I managed to scramble past ther, who led the way with a lady on his arm, and undered full into the governor of the State. "The governor laughed and picked me up in his ms, while I struggled for freedom."

Ah, what a fine boy, Mr. President!" said His lency, as he held me firmly against his side. he's a rogue, I see, for he has stolen his father's

I didn't steal father's chin, either,' I gasped, only a botato. And, O, it's burning me!' ith that I gave a ringing scream and, to the hor-father and mother, struck the governor in the in the line hand

The iny hand ion it all came out. That hot potato had inerst the governor's hug, and steaming through the nen trousers, had made a great red buan on my And so it came to pass that, until I entered e. I never had anything for dinnor on Com-ment day but one potato.

that is to help you remember to keep your ts clear of stolen goods,' father used to say, 'for ever knows when he may meet the governor.'"-Companion.

r A. Conan Doyle, at the Authors' Club Christ-dinner, related that in America some regroes Ecoping the festival of Christmas, and they were to hank up their stockings at night. The poor negro had no stockings, and so he hung is pants. In the morning he was asked what he set in his pants. He replied: succes I got a nigger, for my pants have gone."

story was told at a club the other day

Fishman was fold at a club the other day: Fishman was hard at work/painting the top slowards, and the sloward of the sloward, bit that a few seconds later another Irishman, the employee of the telephone company, came

oked at the paint, then at his countryman on ar coming down the pole. Then, with affected the lactor coming anxiety he called: aby, Mulcahy! Have ye had a hemorrhage?"



An excellent summary of the present position of wireless telegraphy, commercially and scientifically, was given in a paper read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, by Dr. J. Erstine-Murray Erskine-Murray.

In order to indicate the magnitude of the wireless telegraph system of communications throughout the world the author collected the following data from various government and other reports on the subject: Total number of wireless telegraph stations, 1550, which may be classified as follows:

Commercial land stations 195

ious companies in approximately the following pro-portions: Tolof

Henerali	1.1
Marconi	
De Forest 6 per cent.	
Lodge-Muinhead	
Lodge-Muirhead 3 per cent.	
ressencen	
Other systems 27 per cent.	
In order to give an idea of the scientific posi- the author summed up the general principles of w less telegraphy as follows:	ire
1. The energy which transmits the signal is pro- sated over the earth's surface as an electric w	pa

motion. 2. This wave motion, or alternate current, may be either uniform like an ordinary lighting, or power current, or it may be in the form of damped wave trains, i. c., in short series of waves following one an-other at comparatively long intervals; each series or train commencies strongly and dying out after com-paratively few waves. In the first case, a high fre-quency alternate current generator or a vibrating electric are may be used; in the latter, the intermit-tent spark discharge of a condenser. 3. In both cases it is necessary that the frequences

tent spark discharge of a condenser.
3. In both cases it is necessary that the frequency of the current (number of alternations per second) should be high in order that the amount of electricity set in motion at each wave and, therefore, the actual dimensions of the apparatus, may not be too large. This will be appreciated when it is recollected that a small quantity of electricity, or any material when moving very rapidly, may transmit a large amount of energy. (A high speed De Laval steam turbine is a good mechanical instance of this.) A high frequency is thus advantageous from an engineering point of view, though it is not absolutely necessary.
4. The receiving and indicating currents whose frequencies are greater than 100,000 per second. There are now scores, possibly hundreds, of ways in which this may be done. These may be classed as follows:

(a) Imperfect electrical contacts, or coherers,

whose resistance is changed by the action of the re-

whose resistance is charged by the activity of the contract of the celved current;
(b) Electrolytic detectors, which indicate the received currents by an alteration in polarisation;
(c) Thermometric detectors, which indicate the current through the effects of the change of temperature it causes;

ature it causes: (d) Magnetic detectors, in which the magnetic state of a piece of magnetized iron is altered by the

(e) Electromagnetic detectors on the current bal-ance, or electro-dynamometer principle;

(f) Valves or rectifiers which, awing to their pro-perty of permitting current to pass more easily in one direction than in the other, produce a more or less unidirectional and, therefore, measurable current directly from the alternating current received;

(g) A miscellaneous class whose methods of action have not yet been explained.

(e) A miscellaneous class whose methods of action the net yet been explained.
The best-known forms of coherer are (1) the Marshor, consisting of a glass tube of about 5 millimeters bere apart, between which a 'small quantity of yery shaped, to admit of regulation by merely turning the placed. The gap is usually 'yer turner's the fillings are placed. The gap is usually 'yer shaped, to admit of regulation by merely turning the space, and are, therefore, more or less crowded to be the fillings are placed. When about the diameter's of a threepenny bit, whose edge dips into merely turning the fillings of Brandy tube and is also used by tapping or shaking it after it has recorded a sight to the telefunken company. requires to be decohered by tapping or shaking it after it is owing to this the telefunken company. The and is also used by tapping or shaking it after it is owing to this the two space of its success for it is owing to this the parently a disadvantage, is in reality the space of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current long enough to be been of the high frequency current of the wheel, the other detectors most in use are Marconi's magination of a second by the movement of the wheel. The detector and the electrolytic barretter inventes on the second by the movement of the wheel the other detectors most in use are marconi's magination of a second by the movement of the second by the second by the second and the second by the second and the second by the second by

by Fessenden. The electrolytic receiver, or barretter, dopends on the fact that if a constant voltage be applied between electrodes dipping into an electrolyte, one of which is of very small area, the current is, under certain con-ditions, unstable, and the sudden superposition of a high frequency current causes a sudden and consid-erable increase in the constant current. The action is not yet properly understood, though many theories have been stated. A telephone is generally used in connection with this detector, which is one of the most sensitive of all.

It is noticeable that in the above list of detoctors of high frequency currents there are very few. if any.

at knocknes, the Poulsen Transatlantic station now building.
It is now easy to determine with considerable acturacy, in fact, within a few degrees, the direction from which a message is coming—a discovery which may in the near future become a great aid to navigation, since any two land stations within range of a ship will be able, by making simultaneous observations, to give their bearings, and thus to fix the actual position of the vessel.
The speed of transmission at moderate distances, and the reliability of a wireless connection, diare now both as good as the same qualities in an ordine wireless stations have been erected, and the tained between these stations.
The means of preventing interference between

tained between these stations. 8. The means of preventing interference between effect in the last few years that it is now possible, as experience shows, to construct apparatus which will respond only to waves which do not differ by more than about 4 per cent. from the proper wave length for the station. An even greater sharpness in tuning has, indeed, been claimed by various workers, and 4 per cent. is, however, sufficient to render possible the efficient working of a very large number of sta-tions in a comparatively small area without interfer-ence.

d Mr. James Regan, manager of the Dominiou Press Story illustrating the kind of errors that such an agency as his must guard against Prof. Edmund Burke, of New York, received a letter from a press-clipping agency. The letter informed the professor that his patronage was desired, and that as a sample of the work he would find enclosed a clipping from a speech by President Roosevelt, in which he had quot-ed the professor's words. The fastor Burke read the clipping nearly through from Edmund Burke's speech on "Coneillation with the American Coionies," delivered about 100 years be-fore Prof. Burke was born.

A Song of January 'Twas Joy that laid the passing year, 'Tis Joy that speeds the new; Hath been and is in you. All joy that I have known, my dear, All peace and hope of peace, my dear, Forever lives in you.

Like Janus, who with faces twain Kept watch in ancient Rome, My love shall front old days again. And days that are to come.

So, in this month of Janus, here Where merge the old and new, How'er my joy may turn, my dear, It must envisage you.

Its past may count but twenty suns, Its future reacheth far; Beyond the edge of time it runs, Beyond the utmost star.

'Twas Joy that laid the passing year, 'Tis Joy that speeds the new; All joy that I have known, my dear, Hath been and is in you, All peace and hope of peace, my dear, Forever lives in you. —Catholic Standard and Times-

Out of the Past

Some of the old customs kept up in our schools by way of tradition seem very curious to the student of

way of tradition seem very curious to the student of today. Within the last quarter of a century many of these however valuable historical tradition may be, much of it is useless lumber, hindering progress. A small Etonian got into trouble one day by demanding a ful-filment of the letter of one of the old customs. Ac-cording to a statute of Henry VI. on one day of the year every colleger was entitled to receive threepence or half a sheep, three pennies being the value of half a sheep at the time the law was passed. On the ap-pointed day the bursar would appear in the hall and sive each boy his threepence. One day, not many years ago, a small and impu-dent pupil demanded the half sheep instead of the money. The bursar flew into a terrible rage, reported for the boy a sound flogging. The young scamp, however, received a compensa-tion for his smarts. The next day after his corporal punishment he met his tutor, who happened to be a sympathetic man with a keen sense of humor. "Master Bramwell," he said. "I hear you are a spot a flogging. Come to breakfast with me on Sun-day. Now, boy, what would you like to eat?" "Please, sir, goose!" stammered the delighted lad, and he had goose.—Christian Age.

The late Congressman Jerry Simpson was consid-ered a good deal of a wit at Washington in his day. Nothing aroused his wrath and disdain more than bragging about affluence and luxurious living. One day a rich senator holding forth in that strain re-marked unnecessarily: "I was obliged to discharge my second coachman last week. Though he was in many ways an invalu-able fellow, he was continually hanging around one of the prettier under housemaids." "A," said Mr, Simpson gravely, "I can sympathize with you. I have just been obliged to discharge my third groom. He was always loating in the servants"

INTRODUCE TWO IMPORTANT BILLS

University and Public Service Acts Given Their First Readings

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT ACT

Debate on Amending Bill Occupies House-Routine Business Advanced

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Two important government measures were introduced at the sitting of the house yesterday. Both are fathered by Dr. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education. One is the pub-lic service act, which provides for the media secretary and anti-Governor is concerned, will these papers be laid on the table at the mext session of the house. Hon. Mr. McBride: I hope to be

versity. Both will come up for second

reading today. The day was comparatively uneventful after the debate of last week, but a good deal of routine business was transacted.

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

to the house, that so far as this side is equally anxious with the hon, mem-bers of the opposition, for the pro-duction of these documents and that to the situation. At the same time ti must be borne in mind, that there are certain constitutional restrictions that may prevent this legislature from securing these documents with the bower in question, on condi-trai railway had been projected for a laready been done on the line, and it mist station for the prevent on the same time fit the Doments with the power in question, on condi-trai railway had been projected for a laready been done on the line, and it mist station for the same time fit with the power in question of the argoine Exist. Mr. Oliver: Can the hon, the green mend itself by the manifest impor-sibly be placed before the house? Hon, Mr. McKnick exame. Hon, M. McKnick exame. Hon, M. McKatonald Objects Hon, M. McKatonald Objects

ready stated. I have acquainted His

Mr. Macdonald Objects

ready stated, I have acquainted His Honor with the contents of the hon. member's motion, and do not antici-pate that there will be any trouble in securing copies of these documents from the Lieutenant-Governor here. ¹ But, of course, it must be remember-ed that in a matter of this kind, His Honor is an officer of the Dominion government, and quite beyond the control of this legislature, still I think there can be no question that copies J. A. Macdonald, (Rossland) 'ob-jected to the principle of the bill in that it transferred the power vested in the legislature to the executive it-self. It, was merely another extension of the principle which has been adopted for the last four years and of which for the plast four years, and of which not long since the province had had an instance. In fact, the province was coming to a point where there was no longer government by the peothere can be no question that copies will be submitted to the house. Mr. Oliver: As far as the Lieutenple but government by the lieutenant. governor-in-council.

If there was any railway company in this province which was entitled to consideration and which was willing minister of education. One is the pub-lic service act, which provides for the grading of civil service employees, fix-ed grades of salaries, superannuation and superannuation allowances, while the other was the university bill, pre-sented in accordance with the promise of last sesison. Then it will be remembered, the lieutenat-governor in council was em-powered to set aside 2,000,000 acres of public lands for the purposes of a uni-powered to set aside 2,000,000 acres of

Therefore the railways by the exist-ing laws were paying but one third what other people do. will let the motion stand until to-

Hon. Mr. McBride: I wish my hon. friend to understand clearly that I am making no promise in the matter Should Come to legislature

friend to understand clearly that 1 am making no promise in the matter I am giving no undertaking; but am simply expressing the hope that through the kind consideration of his honor the lieutenant-governor, I may be able to lay copies of these papers before the house tomorrow.

(b) operation. (Hear, hear.)
(c) Exemptions Exist.
(c) And if there ever were instances which would give point to this argumted the resonable of the resonable of the resonable of the fact that, owing to the percularity of its topography, every railway scheme that is projected must of near the fact that, owing to the peculiarity of its topography, every railway scheme that is projected must of near to render it feasels and practical. It is certainly, sit, unquestionably in the opinion of the pecole, who are competent to its prate to resons in question.
(c) The appellant shall, at least five days before the hearing of such appeal.
(c) The appellant shall, at least is compared by the exemption of the prostical and the origin of the pecole.
(c) The appellant shall, at least five days before the hearing of such appeal.
(c) The appellant shall, at least is compared by the exemption of the prostical and the origin of the pecole.
(c) The appellant shall, at least five days before the hearing of such appeal.
(c) The appellant shall, at least five days before the hearing of such appeal.
(c) The appeal, serve upon the resonable of proof in the case of the prosecution of the peculiarity is in, unquestionably in the opinion of the people, who are competent to a stable and practical. It is certainly, sit, unquestionably in the opinion of the people, who are competent to a stable and practical. It is certainly as a matter of the C. P. R.
(c) And if my hon friend were to insist upon his strictures, the only thing that the kouse could do to satisfy him would be as a matter of general policy to give no concessions whatever in the case of these railway companies.
(c) The appellant shall, at least the intention of the provide the the intention of the provide the provisions of section 15 of the second its of the period the the intention of the provisions of section 16 of the provisions of section 16 of the second the intentio

onsent.

He explained that the intention Mr. Macdonald-Where is the nethe government was to allow the lieutenant-governor in council to per

cessity for haste? Could not the cases of the Kootenay Central, the B. and B. and of the Alberni Central be cases of the Kootenay Central, the B. mit of the increase of the content to per-and B. and of the Alberni Central be brought before the house now and ditions were satisfactory. There ditions were satisfactory. There were now, he added, fourteen farmers' institutes in this province, and three dealt with? Hon. Mr. McBride.-These proposi-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

civil service. This bill was at once considered in committee of the whole house, and read for the first time. In the absence of Mr. Hawthornth-waite (Nanaimo), who is said to have missed his train, his motion to im-peach his honor the lieutenant-gov-ernor was ordered to stand. On motion of Hon. Mr. Tatlow, the thouse resolved to take the speech from the throne into consideration on Mon-the throne into co



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money can buy) ground by our electric mill while you wait. Come in and smell the delightful aroma—one whiff should persuade you to buy.

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Advertise in THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

Friday, January 81, 1908.



Friday, January

You all know that towr., but perhaps you the mines is under the a few days ago a little fron the city to take the tion Island when their a The visitor who wish

the visior who wish coal mines goes to No. the water's edge. Hen tells him or her that po One of the principal the drive a tremendous curr trongest man cannot in worm where this great manager is not husy he manager is not busy, he to step with him into which the coal has jus have noticed on your wa have noticed on your way weighing the coal as it co are at work nearby. As cage it begins to descen ened, but it is not so v the bottom. Near the n (or was twelve years ag a number of fine mules, you come to a narrow el cars loaded with coal ru of the road are passares of the road are passage or stalls in which men a each man's hat is a lam

him. On and on you walk On and on you walk, strike your head against you go along you may he explosives to take out work is very carefully men in the mine is the the blasting. After you in a stooping attitude th are at the mouth of Pr have been hundreds an the water of the harbor the water of the harbor into the little steamer w the mile of blue water th town.

The boat is not mal the mine is closed becau 1. Most of the coal i in large ships to San Fr tories were so busy th tories were so busy that was used than the Nanai ders were sent to Aust hard times came some working, and there is no cisco than is needed, so have closed the Protection are not long shut dowr and trouble caused for There are some peo

petter for all if the coal if the mine-owners did n and if the miners got would be more steady an If the men are right v of iron on Vancouver Isla manufacture it. The mo the less will we be force kets in the United Stat

The Empress hotel wa is a very beautiful build many strangers boarding people from all over the numbers than ever to V such a splendid hotel in y of these visitors we hope of these visitors, we hope that they will return year holiday in our city. Ot themselves and live here, come the better for Victo

The most important ince the last article for written, is the meeting province. Since British ince there have bee The session of 1908 is the r of which Hon. Richard Me

As many of you kno Honor Lleut.-Governor Du was prepared by his min show the members what upon which, they should necessary, make laws ab Some of these are suf to all neonle in Pritich

Some of these are suit to all people in British G as those who are older. times have been good, that able to pay the debts of money left to spend on no There are, in many pay which is so dry that not has been proved that whe

From a Business Standpoint.

To Ask Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved: That an humble address be pre-

his honor follows: the lieutenant-governor.

To the Honorable James Dunsmuir, "Lieutenant-Governor of the Pro-vince of British Columbia,

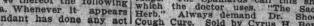
vince of British Columbia, "May it please Your Honor, "The legislature of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, are desirous of obtaining the fullest possible information in respect to the reservation of bill 30, session of 1907, for the consideration of his excellency the governor-general in council, and the legislature prays that your honor would be pleased to cause to be placed

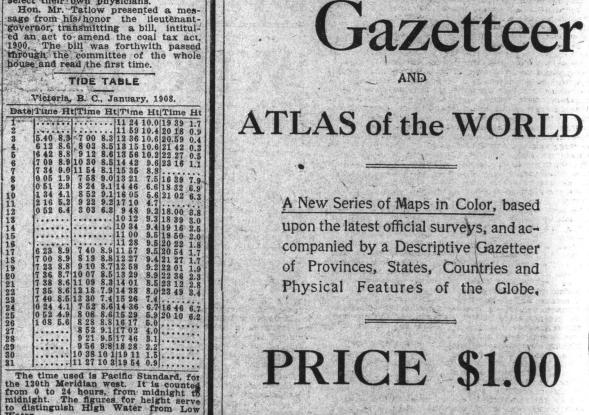
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 the governor-general in council, and the government and reproduce the government and reproduce the government and reproduce the government and reproduce sented that whereas a number of could possibly make any return on the capital invested, it would be only the capital invested in this bill. Mr. Hill, so of all correspondence and telegrams received by your honor from his excellency the governor-general relating to the same matter."
 Mr. McBride's Statement
 Hon. Mr. McBride's Statement
 Hon. Mr. McBride's Statement
 Hon. Mr. McBride's Statement
 Mon. McBride's Statement
 Mon. McBride's Statement
 Speaker to make a statement to the house. I have already communicated to His Honor the Lieutenant-Goveror of the consideration of the house by my hon friend from the Delta, and I am at the present time awaiting His Honor's pleasure in the matter.
 As documents relating to His Honor's pleasure in the matter. The sector of the debate which is not next any government of the debate which is nothing at all. (Cheers.)
The addition were maintained. In every instance, show has been that the sector th

to any railway company an exemption from the assessment and tax imposed by section 6 of this act for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of completion of any railway which may be completed after the first day of January, A.D. 1908, and the date of such completion shall mean the date of such completion shall mean the date of for traffic and passengers." He explained that in the year 1903 the government had made a very large addition to the taxation of rail-way companies, having raised the assessment from \$18 per mile to \$50 per mile, and the result had been that featimene who were prominently con-nected with these enterprises had ap-proached the government and repro-sented that whereas a number of years must elapse before the roads could possibly make any return on the capital invested, it would be only fair to make a concession of the noil would be so foolish as to make in these curve pronosed in this bill. Mr Hill Such a solution in the solution of the aday for years must elapse before the roads could possibly make a norther and the capital invested, it would be only the capital invested in this bill. Mr Hill sound barracial area of the approach the roses of the could possibly make a concession of the may ture proposed in this bill. Mr Hill

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—The rumor that Lever Bros., manufacturers of Sun-light scap, and one of the largest scap firms in the world, had acquired the Royal Crown scap works here, re-ceived reliable confirmation today. Lever Bros. have been making heavy investments in Canada lately with the view of controlling the score trade





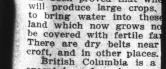
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except in a few places, ve are large regions still une is going to send out surv what land is fitted for se off so that people will get On the prairies the whol before the farmers took up country surveying is much rocks and forests of our p and miners as well as fa having the land correctly measured.

There are a great many bia who do not think that to come from Asia and sett promises to make a law that ple, as well as ignorant countries, from coming into Everyone will be glad to be taken to provide a comp

for all young people in the ment carries out its plan doctors, lawyers or clergyn electricians, can do so with There are many other things but these seemed to the ed the readers of this page. The boys and girls who

know that men are choser the laws for the province, answer to the people for th arliament.

There are certain laws make, but there are others v at Ottawa can enact. Before an act or bill be signed by the Lieutenant-O vincial act, or by the Gov Dominico act

There are a very few t passed by the parliame the Governor-General becoming law by the King ings of Great Britain with her own power, and as long colony no Canadian law may reaty. Whether any act do to be decided by the gov Country.

to be decided by the gov Country. Last year the House of Columbia passed an act, provent all foreigners who c the Fradish language, from On the 23rd of April Hi Dunsmuir wrote a short le then acting in place of Ho premier, refusion to sign th

or acting in place of Ho premier, refusing to sign the ingly did not become law. On the Monday after the Donald, the leader of the of when the Governor refused the House, the Premier sh cause he must answer to ernor's acts.

cause he must answer to ernor's acts. The next day. Mr. Hawi Governor of having used h private benefit, and asked iake Sis office from him. charge, and one that shoul made. It was shown on W

view of controlling the soap trade o the country.

A tickling cough from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give fit without hesitation even to very young babes. The whole-some green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, fur-nish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It caims the cough and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No oplum, ho fully a result of the state of the jure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching hungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Friday, January 31, 1908

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January 81, 1908.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

C

You all know that Nanaimo is a coal-mining town, but perhaps you do not all know that one of the minos is under the water of the harbor. Until a few days ago a little boat went back and forward fro. 1 the city to take the miners home from Protec-

fron the city to take the miners home from Protec-tion Island wher their work in the mines was over. The visitor who wisnes to be shown through the coal mines goes to No. 1 shaft, a high building near the water's edge. Here a great volume of smoke tells nim or her that powerful engines are at work. One of the principal thangs this engine does is to drive a tremendous current of air into the mine. The strongest man cannot force open the door of the monager is not busy, he will very likely invite you to step with him into the cage, a great box from which the coal has just been emptied. You will have noticed on your way out that a man is standing which the coal has just been emptied. You will have noticed on your way out that a man is standing weighing the coal as it comes up and that many others are at work nearby. As soon as the party is in the cage it begins to descend. At first you are fright-ened, but it is not so very long before you are at the bottom. Near the mouth of this deep shaft is (or was twelve years ago) a stable where there are a number of fine mules. Passing on a little farther you come to a narrow electric tramway, along which cars loaded with coal run constantly. On each side of the road are passages leading to the little rooms or stalls in which men are at work digging coal. In each man's hat is a lamp which throws light around him.

On and on you walk, bending down for fear you strike your head against the roof of the mine. As you go along you may hear a blast, for the men use explosives to take out large pieces of coal. This work is very carefully done, and one of the best men in the mine is the "shotlighter," who oversees the blasting. After you have been walking so long in a stooping attitude that you feel quite tired, you are at the mouth of Protection Island shaft. You have been hundreds and hundreds of feet under the water of the harbor and are very glad to get into the little steamer which carries you back over the mile of blue water that iles between you and the town.

the mile of blue water that lies between you and the town. The boat is not making regular trips now, for the mine is closed because no one wants to buy the coal. Most of the coal mined in Nanaimo, is taken in large ships to San Francisco. Last year the fac-tories were so busy that a great deal more coal was used than the Nanaimo mines could send. Or-ders were sent to Australia for coal. When the hard times came some of the factories stopped working, and there is now more coal in San Fran-cisco than is needed, so the Western Fuel company have closed the Protection Island mine. Even if they and trouble caused for want of work. There are some people who think it would be better for all if the coal were sold cheaper. Even if the mine-owners did not make such great profits, and if the miners got lower wages, the demand would be more steady and work more constant. If the men are right who believe there is plenty of iron on Vancouver Island, coal will be needed to manufacture it. The more coal we need at home, the less will we be forced to depend on the mar-kets in the United States.

The Empress hotel was opened on Thursday. It is a very beautiful building and already there are many strangers boarding there. It is expected that people from all over the world will come in greater numbers than ever to Victoria now that there is such a splendid hotel in which they can live. Some of these visitors, we hope, will like Victoria so well that they will return year after year, to spend their holiday in our city. Others will build homes for themselves and five here altogether. The more that come the better for Victoria.

The most important event that has taken place, since the last article for the young people's page was written, is the meating of the parliament of the province. Since British Columbia became a prov-ince there have been eleven parliaments. The session of 1908 is the second session of the House of which Hon. Richard McBride is premier.

of which Hon. Richard McBride is premier. " As many of you know, the speech which His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir read on Thursday was prepared by his ministers. It was meant to show the members what are the principal matters upon which they should think and talk, and, if necessary, make laws about during their meeting. Some of these are subjects that are interesting to all people in British Columbia, children as well as those who are older. The Governor says that times have been good, that the government has been able to pay the debts of the province and still has money left to spend on necessary public works. There are, in many parts of this province, land which is so dry that nothing will grow on it. It has been proved that when this land is watered it will produce large crops. The government intends to bring water into these dry places so that the land which now grows nothing but sagebrush may

tenant-Governor acted as he did by the instructions

tenant-Governor acted as he did by the instructions of the Ottawa government. Even if the Governor had signed the bill, it might have been disallowed by the Governor-Gen-eral on the advice of his ministers, who represent the majority of the whole of Canada. This is what has happened, and perhaps it is too hard a matter for all but the cleverest of the read-ers of this page to understand.

ers of this page to understand.

There was a story of a plot to blow the Am-erican battleships at Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. It is not likely there was any foundation for the report. The fleet is now nearing the Straits of Magellan, and by the time this is read will probably be in the Pacific ocean.

Alberta cattle ranches are large places. The cat-Alberta cattle ranches are large places. The cat-tic are often miles from the houses where the men who look after them live. It would not be hard for a dishonest man to drive off an animal without being found out. But two brothers named Bennion, who have made a business of stealing cattle, killing, them and selling the meat, have been caught by the mounted police. Western Canada owes much to the skill and daring of the mounted police. It is very hard for a criminal to escape capture where members of this brave force are stationed.

If you have not read the story of the wrecked freew of the Dundonald, who spent eight months on Disappointment Island, 200 miles south of New Zealand, you should hunt up Tuesday's paper and read in the Marine News the tale brought by the Miowera. It is very wonderful and far more inter-esting than most sea-stories boys are so fond of reading. The steamer Vadso was stranded on Sat-wirday near Cape Lazo, on the West Coast, but has since been got safely off the rocks. No further word has been received of the steamer Hartpool, which, is feared, may be wrecked near the same stormy consdale on her southern voyage, and the Blue Fun-hel liner Belierophon had smallpox on board when she nerived at Williams Head. Five of the ship's workitai. The ship had come from Liverpool via bospitai. The ship had come from Liverpool via but week for the sailors. If you have not read the story of the wrecked

There has been another terrible riot in Berlin. The police were attacked by a mob of 2,000 men and boys, who used bricks as weapons. The police were armed with swords and charged upon the crowd, wounding them horribly. It is said there are sixty thousand people out of work in Berlin. Just think of it. Twice as many

in the northeast of the province. The Finlay was one of the first rivers discovered in British Columbia. When the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is built, this part of the country will not be so hard to get at as it is now. is now.

Reports have come from Prince Rupert that the construction of that road through British Columbia is to be commenced very soon, and that the head-quarters are to be at Prince Rupert, and not at Ed-monton. If this is true, there will be busy times in this province next summer.

That was a very sad thing which took place on board the training ship Cumberland at Newport last week. Two young men quarreled. They agreed to fight it out, and one of them was killed. The other has been arrested. The man who was killed was twenty-one and the other is only twenty. What grief and loss their indulgence in angry passion has caused these boys and all who love them!

An old man in Chicago, who had spent an honor An old man in Chicago, who had spent an honor-able life, used wrongfully the money of the bank of which he was president. He was found guilty, but one of the jurymen felt so sorry for the prisoner that he cried like a child in the courtroom when the ver-dict was given. It is said that he declared no one had lost by the wrongdoing of the president, and that he could not bear to think of his ending his days in prison

A Russian officer is watching the progress of the United States fleet. He asked to be allowed to go on board one of the ships, but permission was re-fused. He then traveled by steamer or railroad, so that he would reach the principal ports as soon as the fleet. The name of the officer is Dlatchkoff, and he is trying to learn how so long a voyage can be safely accomplished for benefit of the Russian fleet.

safely accomplished for benefit of the Russian fleet. The editor thanks Willie Hardie and Reginald Christie for their beautiful pictures. Their copies are excellent. If they can do original work anything like as good they will some day be artists. While we are much pleased to have received pictures of this class, we would suggest that next month the children's drawings shall be on the subject. "What I will be when I grow up." This will give girls and boys—little and big—a chance to put on paper some-thing that is in their own minds. Not a letter this week again! Last week a story was received, which will appear in a later issue. Many thanks to the writer. The editor would like very much to receive an account of what some bright boys and girls saw during a country walk. In Victoris the nark could take the blace of the coun-try. We will promise to publish the best.

Charles Darwin could not bear to watch an operation and listen to the groans and screams of the sufferers. In those days ether and chloroform had not been discovered.

The only pleasant recollection Darwin had of Edinburgh was his seeing Sir Walter Scott at a meet-ing of the Royal Society of which he was president. Good Dr. Darwin found out from his daughters that Good Dr. Darwin found out from his daughters that Charles could not bear to be a doctor, so he determin-ed to make him a clergyman and sent him to the uni-versity of Cambridge. Here the young man paid lit-tle more attention to the teaching in the grand old colleges than he had done in Edinburgh. Here, how-ever, he had an opportunity to study science, out of doors. He found out that one of the professors knew how to teach Botany and he attended his lectures. Then he began to collect beetles. He tells us that "one day, on tearing off some old bark I saw two rare beetles, and seized one in each hand; then I saw a third and new kind, which I could not bear to lose, so that I popped the one which I had in my right hand into my mouth. Alas! it rejected some intensely into my mouth. Alasi it rejected some intensely acrid fluid, which burned my tongue, so that I was forced to spit the beetle out, which was lost, as was the third one."

He was not satisfied with what he could collect himself but set others to work, "for I employed," he says, "a laborer to scrape, during the winter, moss off old trees, and place it in a large bag, and likewise' to collect rubbish at the bottom of the barges in which reeds are brought from the fens, and thus I got some very rare species."

The young collector became great friends with Professor Henslow, the botanist who recommended him for the post of Naturalist on board the Beagle, which was sent to survey South America and sail round the world. One can imagine Darwin's delight. He felt sorry to disappoint his kind father a sec-ond time and ashamed that he had been so extrava-gant. But that generous gentleman was delighted to hear that his son was so clever and was wise enough to know that it was better to be a great naturalist than a noor decre or clever and than a poor doctor or clergyman.

Darwin was away nearly five years on the Beagle. barwin was away nearly rive years on the Beagle, during which he worked very hard. When he came back he published an account of what he saw and discovered. The book was very interesting and made its author famous. You have often noticed the shells that stick to rocks and the bottoms of ships. Most people are satisfied to pick them up and look at them for a few moments, thinking, perhaps, that they are curious things. It took Charles Darwin eight years to learn enough about barnacles to write a short book describing them. It took him more than twenty

player. Then a letter of the alphabet is chosen, and five minutes allowed in which those taking part must try to think of all the well-known people they know whose names begin with the letter decided upon.

The Feather and the String

As a change from pilodex it is rather amusing to use a feather as the ball. All you have to do is to keep it by blowing or waving your hands, above the string. Be sure you do not touch it. Fetch and Carry

In the way of a good active game for the parlor, try Fetch and Carry, which is prepared for in this

way. Two handkerchiefs of any size and color desired convenient to hand are stretched taut and tacked down upon the floor.

down upon the floor. On one are placed twelve peanuts, the other re-maining bare. Each player in turn receives a spoon. The fun consists in carrying the nuts to the empty, handkerchief and then back again. The feat must be accomplished carrying one nut at a time. The player accomplishing it in shortest time wins a prize, consequently some member of the group must be made timekeeper, and each person's minutes closely watched.

The Skating Doll

The Skating Doll. This will appeal to all smaller children, it is so noisy. A large, round tea-table is needed, and a cork roughy made into the semblance of a doll with four legs made of pins, with the heads to stand upon. The figure placed on the tray, which is upside down. Will with a gentile tapping move about. The children can then form sides, and what they have to do is to tap upon the tray, each side trying to keep the doll from coming off the tray. Every one in the room, if possible, should take part in the same game in order not to hear the noise.

NATURAL HISTORY

How a Dog Saved the Family

How a Dog Saved the Family A man in Oxford, Pa., owns a pet collie who is re-ported to have saved the lives of the family by ring-ing the dinner bell to awaken them. The dog found the house in flames at midnight, and not being able to awaken the household by barking, grasped the rope to the dinner bell, as he had been taught to do when summoning the hands from the fields, and in an in-stant aroused the entire neighborhood. The members of the family barely escaped with their lives. The two children were partly overcome by the smoke. The children had taught the dog this trick; and are now grateful to him for knowing when to ring it. grateful to him for knowing when to ring it.

Mistaken in His Friend

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A Timely Warning

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to bring water into these dry places so that the land which now grows nothing but sagebrush may be covered with fertile farms and fruitful orchards. There are dry belts near Grand Forks, near Ash-croft, and in other places. British Columbia is a very large province and, except in a few places, very sparsely settled. There are large regions still unexplored. The government is going to send out surveyors who shall find out what land is fitted for settlement and measure it off so that people will get just what they pay for. On the prairies the whole country was surveyed before the farmers took up the land. In that open country surveying is much easier than among the rocks and forests of our province. Yet lumbermen and miners as well as farmers are interested in having the land correctly described and carefully measured.

having the land correctly described and carefully measured. There are a great many people in British Colum-bia who do not think that people should be allowed to come from Asia and settle here. The government promises to make a law that will prevent these peo-ple, as well as ignorant immigrants from other countries, from coming into the province. Everyone will be glad to hear that steps are to be taken to provide a complete course of education for all young people in the province. If the govern-ment carries out its plan those who want to be doctors, lawyers or clergymen, or to be miners or electricians, can do so without leaving the province. There are many other things in the Governor's speech but these seemed to the editor of most interest to the readers of this page. The boys and girls who learn Canadian history know that men are chosen by the people to make the laws for the province, and that they have to answer to the people for their acts while they are in parliament.

There are certain laws which a province may ike, but there are others which only the parliament Ottawa can enact.

t Ottawa can enact. Before an act or bill becomes law. It must be igned by the Lieutenant-Governor if it is a pro-incial act, or by the Governor-General if it is a

Dominion act. There are a very few cases in which even an act passed by the parliament of Canada and signed by the Governor-General may be prevented from becoming law by the King of England. The deal-ings of Great Britain with foreign nations are in her own power, and as long as Canada is a British colony no Canadian law may interfere with a British treaty. Whether any act does so or not is a matter to be decided by the government of the Mother Country.

Country. Last year the House of Parliament of British Columbia passed an act, which was intended to brevent all foreigners who could not write and speak the Erglish language, from entering the province. On the 23rd of April His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir wrote a short letter to Capitain Tatlow, then acting in place of Hon. Richard McBride, the premier, refusing to sign this bill. The bill accord-high did not become law.

not become law. The bin accordent not become law. The bin accordent c Monday after the House met. Mr. Me-the leader of the opposition, declared that, Governor refused to carry out the will of se, the Premier should have resigned, be-must answer to the people for the Gov-

day, Mr. Hawthornthwalte accused the of having used his high position for his benefit, and asked that steps be taken to office from him. This is a very serious and one that should not have been lightly it was shown on Wedgesdard in the taken to t was shown on Wednesday that the Lieu-

people as there are in Victoria, counting every man, woman and child! We who scarcely know what it is to be hungry or cold cannot understand the feel-ings of people who in the depth of winter must look on while helpless children suffer.

Mr. Lemieux has returned to Ottawa, and reports that the Japanese government have promised in writing that it will prevent its people from coming in as great numbers as formerly to Canada, and that no Japanese subjects will be allowed to be brought here who have been fired before leaving Japan to work in such places as mills or mines or on rail-roads. It is greatly to be hoped that this agreement will do something to put an end to the strife which has begun here. will do something has begun here.

Heroes are found among all classes of people, and King Edward is not satisfied that only those who whow bravery on the battlefield or at sea should be terrible accidents happen in mines and quarries. Those who try to save the victims of these disas-tropic accidents happen in mines and guarries. Those who try to save the victims of these disas-ters often do so at the risk of their own lives. The king has ordered that wherever in his dominions any one shall have performed an act of great brav-ery in a mine or quarry, he or she shall receive a medal. Perhaps no one ever does a deed of hero-sism to win a medal, but it is well that such acts

In the Southern States there is a very large negro population. The ancestors of these black people were propulation. The ancestors of these black people were propulation. The ancestors of these black people were in the tobacco fields and on the cotton and sugar both they were set free. They were very ignorant. There were not many schools for the children of these black people. Many of them are very ignorant these black people. Many of them are very ignorant and some of them are bad. There is a great deal of hatred between the lowest classes of blacks and writes in the South. The best people, whether black or white, believe that all the children of the negroes should be taught there is a very fine school called the Tuskegee insti-tutes and a few days ago a large meeting was called at which some of the most noted men, while and pakek, spoke. The purpose of the meeting was called to the trained there, who would go back and teach could be trained there, who would go back and teach

could be trained these, when the trained to work with their own people. In this school people are trained to work with their hands as well as their brains. Governor Hughes of New York, who was one of the speakers, said: "There is no color line in good work, whether of hand or brain."

It is said that some prospectors have discovered gold on the Ingenia river, a branch of the Finlay,

CHARLES DARWIN

Nearly fifty years ago there lived in the village of fown in the beautiful county of Kent a very wonder-ful man. He was tall and thin with ruddy face and blue-gray eyes which were shaded by over-hanging have eyes looked out upon the world that saw so much or observed so carefully. Behind those shaggy tows was a powerful and busy brain which thought much upon what the eyes saw. "I must," he says, "have been a very simple little fellow when I first went to school. A boy of the name of Garnett took me into a cake shop one day and bought some cakes, for which he did not pay, as the shopman trusted him. When he came out, I asked him why he did not pay for them, and he instantly answered: "Why, do you not know that my uncle left a great sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was answered: "Why, do you not know that my uncle left a great sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was wanted without payment to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in a particular manner? "And he showed me how it was moved. He then went into an-other shop where he was trusted, and asked for some small article moving his hat in the proper manner. other shop where he was trusted, and asked for some small article, moving his hat in the proper manner, and of course obtained it without payment. When he came out, he said: "Now, if you like to go by yourself into that cake-shop" (how well I remember the exact position), "I will lend you my hat, and you can get whatever you like if you move the hat on your head properly.' I gladly accepted the generous offer, and went in and asked for some cakes, moving the ald hat, and was walking out of the shop, when the shopman made a rush at me; so I dropped the cakes and ran for dear life, and was astonished by being greeted with shouts of laughter by my false friend Garnett."

There are people who think that Darwin was not always right in what he taught but all believe that he nderful discoveries.

made wonderful discoveries. His father was a doctor and was very well off, Grarles did so badly at school that his father was greatly disappointed and told him one day that he boys were expected to learn Latin and Greek and the first lesson this dull fellow took a delight in was a proposition in Euclid. He was very fond of shoot-ing, not because he loved to kill, but because he wish-ed to find out about the wild birds and animals. He began to study chemistry and for this he was publicly rebuked by the head master, who thought all time wasted unless a boy was learning Latin. As he was doing no good at this school his father sent him to Edinburgh university to study with his brother, who was learning to be a doctor. But

years' study to prepare another work called the "Ori-

years' study to prepare another work called the "Ori-gin of Species." This is a book for wise men to read. At first good people were afraid of it, but though many still think that Darwin was mistaken, almost everyone believes that he really sought to find out the truth. All his life long his man toiled slowly and patiently. Like Alfred the Great, he accomplished an immense amount of work in spite of almost constant ill-health. In his own home he was greatly beloved. He was the play-mate and companion of his children and lived a sim-ple, happy life. ple, happy life.

CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS

Often at a party children are at a loss what to do. When this happens the person who has a new game is the most welcome of guests. Here are some that look as if they would be good.

Buzz and Fuzz

Buzz and Fuzz Here is a quiet little game which every one can join in, and which may be made difficult or easy ac-cording to the ages of those playing. Sit round in a ring, and then one must begin one, the next one 2, and so on until 5 is reached, when instead of 5, the word Buzz must be said or a forfeit claimed. Then on to 10, when the word Fuzz, and so on every time a multiple of 5 only occurs Buzz is the right word with the 10's Fuzz, up to 50, when matters may be com-plicated by using the terms Buzz-Fuzz and Fuzz-Buzz. With small children it is quite enough fun to have to say Buzz each time the multiple of 5 comes round.

Cat and Mouse

This is a regular romping game for everybody. A cat must be chosen and a mouse, and the rest of the guests arranged in two rows, with a gangway down the middle. The cat is blind-folded, likewise the mouse, and they must be started one after the other to run up and down the gangway and outside the rest of the players. The cat must try to catch other to run up and down the gangway and outside the rest of the players. The cat must try to catch the mouse. The mouse has to squeak at intervals to let the cat know partly where to hunt, and the cat can mew to warn the mouse, which adds to the fun.

The Face of the Clock

Ask your guests to draw the face of a clock, hav-ing first seen to it that there is no clock within range that they can copy. If they have not been tested before most of them, if not all, you will find, will make a mistake—they will draw in the ordinary Roman figures for four instead of four strokes which you will find on every clock face since the days of a gertain French king, when the mistake was first made.

Initial Letter Game

For this you want paper and pencils for each

People who take all things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes. The man who walked in where he saw a sign, "Walk in," and who was ordered out, was a literal man; and so was he who went into a pawnbroker's shop and demanded 40s, because there was a placard in the window that read, "Look at this watch for 40g."

watch for 40s." "I looked at it," said he, "and now I want my £2." The most amusing incident we have heard is that of the countryman who, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign, "Please ring the bell for the care-

taker." After reflecting for a few minutes he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots. In a few moments an angry-faced man opened the door. "Are you the caretaker" asked the bellpuller. "Yes; what do you want?" "I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."

WITH THE POETS

A DOG FRIEND.

I like my dog, when in trust grown sweet ' He lies, with his head up, at my feet: With his tongue hung out, when we've had a chase, And that frank, free look on his shaggy face, And his almost uttered: "Never mind— Thought the world is hard and the times unkind. Fil cling to you as friend should cling Through bloom of rose and the thorn's sharp sting!"

I know he will, and I laugh and say: "You're a fine old dog!" Then we romp away, And my heart is sweeter, my faith more deep, My feet more sure when they climb the steep, My soul more fitted to bear the blow Of the false and petty and mean and low That we face in life and we find all-where, When we look for the true and the real and fair;

My dog loves mei And I sometimes bend With my face by the face of my faithful friend, And tell my story, because it seems That he has my hopes and he dreams my dreams. And he does not cavil or bring attack When I go my way or I turn my back; My dog loves me! And I always feel That his is a love that is firm and real. How thousands of little children. Like Peter the Heymit's pligrims, Set forth for the Holy Land?

on this question, had practically

the same annound

kind.

party view

ame announcement; although the list went further and declared

that it would like to see the Natal act

passed in the Dominion house. Hon, Mr. Lemieux had done the best that could be done in the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Bowser-Does the hon. entleman say that this is better than the passage of a Natal act by the Do-

minion government? Mr. Macdonald—I have not said so,

what I say is, that the Dominion gov-ernment cannot pass a Natal act. Hon. Mr. Bowser.—What then is the

use of Liberals moving and carrying

resolutions calling upon us to pass this act? When you did this you were doing it for political purposes. Mr. Macdonald-No, nothing of the

consider this matter without taking

part in a discussion in the Liberal convention at Vancouver when reso-

lutions were passed calling upon the

Dominion government to abrogate

Mr. Macdonald—Yes, I did. I then took the position that if Japan was

of the treaty, entered into in 1907, the

stand me. I am asking whether you did not support the resolution which was carried in that convention calling

upon the Dominion parliament to pass the Natal act?

Mr. Macdonald-Yes, I did. I then

y Dominion government should give no-I tice of its intention at the end of six months to abrogate that treaty. Hon. Mr. Bowser-You misunder-

willing to carry out the provision

Hon. Mr. Bowser-Did you not take

The hon. gentleman cannot

I Dominion Natal Act

Friday, January 3



Minister Brodeur That Tenders Ar Invited,

OPPOSITION GAIN

Members of Common Georgian Bay Project

Ottawa, Jan. 27.-In th commons today, Mr. Turr protest against some re last week by Dr. Reid, was not a pauper who the house, and he was n aire now, nor posing as si one had a charge to make let it be made in the usi he would meet it. Hon. L. P. Brodeu ann tenders would be called fishery protection cruiser

ific coast. Mr. Lake asked Mr. steps the government propregarding financial assista which desired to assist i of grain. Mr. Fielding s arrangements were still and it had not been deem

to make them public, dealing with the subject w ly be introduced. Mr. Borden called the F tention to the fact that connection with the Japa negotiations are incomplet nformed by Sir Wilfrid th ingng document was a m the Colonial Office, which be made public without it The premier consented cate the contents to the Mr. Deliste was informed Alexandre Lacoste, former tice of Quebec, was paid a nually of \$5,333. The gove not aware that he was pres Conservative party orga Montreal. The rules of the Aylesworth said, present sition of the government's the propriety of the situat The original documents partment of the interior w position demanded some d

which the government ref luce, were laid on the ninister amidst loud chering.

Mr. McCool, the Liberal Mr. McCool, the Liberal Nipissing, moved for an o House for a copy of all th reports in the possession ernment in connection with ing of the Georgian Bay went exhaustively into the the project and the records surveys. Mr. McCool sho twelve days, the actual t voyage being ten days, wit for the work of discharging ing. The round trip via, th rence route, Mr. McCool cli 21 days. It was argued b have given these projects that grain could be carried William to Montreal for one cents a bushel. The gree ment of the northwest duri ten years made further tra facilities imperative. lities imperative.

Gerald White, of Pembrol to a speech made by the F 1903, in which he clearly fa onstruction of the project before the discussion close mier would make some de Mier would make some de nouncement of policy. Mr. Watson, of Parry Sou think politics should be di connection with the projec Mr. H. Logan said this qu not merely an Ottawa one, national question, as all mn lating to transportation s treated Sir Long Macders reated. Sir John Macdor Alexander MacKenzie had project in years gone by. The matter was discus ous members up to the time house adjourned at 11 p, m.

SUPPORT BILL J. A. Macdonald Holds That It Does Not Exclude Japan-

ese and Chinese consideration, another debate on the address in reply to the king's speech arose, and during same it was moved OTTAWA'S FATAL BLUNDER

Japan Was Prepared to Accept Treaty With Similar Provis-

ions as United States'

16

LIBERALS WILL

The culmination of the interest which has centered in the debate upon the Natal act occurred yesterday when The culmination of the interest which has centered in the debate upon the Natai act occurred yesterday when in the course of speech upon that measure W. R. Ross (Fernie) read a telegram from R. L. Borden announc-ing that Japan when the treaty with the United States had been signed had been willing to enter into a similar one with Canada. The treaty offered at that time contained a clause which rendered the ingress of Japanese la-borers and artisans subject to any immigration laws which the Dominion might pass. The Conservative govern-ment passed out of power before this treaty was ratified and the incoming government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had rejected the proposal. The treaty rati-fied does not contain this clause.

tion into British Columbia," with the object and intent of preventing a fur-ther influx into this province of "backward races," notably certain the subjects of his imperial majer the mikado of Japan; and "Whereas the said bill, as amended, successfully passed through the var-ious stages in this legislature, was supported by the members of the ex-cutive council at that time present, and was enacted, so far as it lay in

and was enacted, so far as it lay in the power of the members of this leg-ing to the rules of this house.

"Whereas the Hon. James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of this province, refused to assent to the passage of said bill; and "Whereas the Hon. Bichard McBride the rol British Columbia, has pub-stated that the lieutenant-gov-was not advised by the lieutenant-gov-was not advised by the lieutenant-gov-ed it yet

dit stated that the lieutenantsgovernment her lieutenantsgovernment to retuse to give his assent to state line and overlapped for the source output the state of the source output the source output

tive invading competition except by entreating forbearance and aid from a

and shall not, in this case apply. In this I cannot for a moment agree. The rule is a most useful and wise one, and obtains in all parliaments in the British Dominions, and in this legis-lative body has always been enforced. The reference I have quoted to his honor's conduct in reserving his as-sent is, in my opinion, clearly an in-fringement of the above rule, as I shall presently show. The second point of order, that in reserving his assent to the said bill his action was constitutional. Since the debate on the resolution now under consideration, another debate on the

members of the house, they had de-served to obtain further particulars, and he held in his hand a telegram sent by Mr. Borden in answer to a despatch from the hon. the attorney-general requesting further information in reference to this matter. This tele-gram read as follows: Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908. Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C. Victoria, B. C

Victoria, B. C. Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph:

arose, and during same it was moved to add the following as clause 15 there-to; "We censure his honor's responsi-ble ministers for their action in con-nection with his honor's non-assent to the bill of last session initialed 'An Act to regulate Immigration into Brit-ish Columbia"; and on the 24th inst. the house refused to affirm same, thereby declaring that as between his honor and his ministers he had acted "The minister submits that in the iterest of the Dominion of Canada, interest of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty be-tween that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further, definition should be re-quired of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans." Japan agreed except as to artisans thereby declaring that as between his honor and his ministers he had acted constitutionally. Now, when a bill has passed the house, under and by virtue of section 55 of the "British North America Act," his honor has three courses open to him, one that he assents to same in the King's name, (2) withedda the King's name,

rejected the proposal. The treaty rati-fied docs not contain this clause. The debate was one of considerable interest. Interruptions from either side were frequent. J. A. Macdonaid, the Liberal leader, at length announced himself a supporter of the bill. He insisted that it did not refer to Jap-anese or Chinese but only to Hindus, but at that he would give it his sup-port. D. M. EBERTS, Speaker. January 29, 1908.

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"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regula-tions with regard to trades, the im-

Insisted on This Clause It was stated:

It was stated: It was stated: "1. That from the evidence adduced matter was before the Conservative government then in power at Ottawa, they refused to have anything to do

Orient. (Hear, hear.) Now this was the position which was taken at that time by the Conservative government of the day. (Hear, hear.) But today what did they find? Why they found that in January, 1907, some twelve gears afterwards, the treaty between Canada and Japan was ratified through

Why Treaty Was Ratified. Quotes Joseph Martin

member for Esquimalt tell me if it is the Colonist, which up to the present not true that there are three Japan- time had taken a very fair position It now became pertinent to examine It was a matter of the reasons, if any existed, why, after the other, day It was a matter of very great in-erest the other day to read an opinese firemen employed on a boat sub-sidized by the Dominion government the reasons, if any existed, why, after a lapse of twelve years, this treaty between Canad and Japan had been ratified by the government at Ottawa without taking into proper considera-tion either the interests of the people of this province, or the suggestion that had come from the Right Hon., Joseph Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.) And if did certainly, seem to be at Esquimalt?" Mr. Jardine stated that this was not correct. There were no Japanese em-ployed on the Salvor. There were some employed on the William Joliffe. He entered into lengthy explanation

Inde come from the Right Hon., Joseph Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.)
And it did certainly seem to be highly probable in the circumstances to be that the demand for cheap labor on the part in particular of a great industration. (Hear, hear)
The reference was as follows: "Referring to the political life of the first of both Liberals and Conservations of both Liberals and Conservatives. He had voted with the latter first of both Liberals and conservatives. He had voted with the latter first of both Liberals and conservatives. He had voted with the latter of the last provincial election for the books and papers relating to it, honesty of the men who were in charge of the affairs of the province, they would in the course of a few years, have stolen everything in sight."
Trying the Back Door
And it dis a treaty with Japan was ac filing to is come up for the authorities at of the fact that the opposition after align to is the front door, had subsequently concluded by the passage of the menent of correct and by the passage of the menent of the fact that the officials in charge to the would advise the officials in charge to keep a sharp lookout for the win the state is not a sufficient number of sober firemen the officials in charge to keep a sharp lookout for the win the city of Victoria to man that were line the conceaner and the firemen who were in the city of Victoria to man that to were not a sufficient number of sober firemen the books and the sould not be obtained."
Mr. Hawthornthwaite: If any member of the is house says that there is not a sufficient number of sober firemen the officials in charge to keep a sharp lookout for the wint.
Mr. Hawthornthwaite: If any member of the is caliberately stating what is untrue. (Applause firem the conceaner and the firemen who would advise the officials in charge to the solution of the come and the firemen who were in the city of Victoria to man that to we have the firemen the book toor.

vessel, he is deliberately stating what is untrue. (Applause from the Con-the Natal act in the Dominion house)

Mr. Jardine: I think that this re-mark which has fallen from the hon. not

It was further to be borne in mind that the supporters of the government were in a minority on that committee whose report was certainly well worthy of the careful consideration of the members of this house. (Hear, hear.)

the Dominion government

the adhesion of Chanada is being given to the percession of this kind should be made and that is some further definition should be required of the term 'haborer' so that is will definitely include artisans."
Japan agreed except as to artisans in February, 1386, and as to artisans in reference and favored nation of this keeping the construction of the reson as to accede on account of this keeping the absorption of the special attement as will also for the assumption. (Hear, hear).
Besuit of Change
He wished to draw the especial attement as will as of the poposition was a further and beyon question that be reaction of the stoppage of this the stoppage of the source as the time when these negotiation sware commenced, and the time when the proposition was refused to its that the accent is that be acceed to the fact; that is province, were now tiel the torm is sonficient a this groposition was a further as the Liberal government a definitely turned dow.
Now it must be remembered that being the case of the fact; that is subject at its atting the turne to be its that the stoppage of the turne theore the acceed atta this proposition was a further with as a further of this groposition was a further as well as event the doce reacting opower. And it was a furt this subject, as it was differed in the ture with Happan for that yers hereson: Mr. Oliver's Charges
Mr. Advention the procesting at the time, might be thory. stated explicitly that in so far as Ja-pan was concerned, if that country would not live up to the old arrangebers on the other side of the house seemed to think that some doubt re-illy actual to abroact the bound of the Dominion gov-

He entered into lengthy explanation of how this had occurred. The boat had been continually late, and finally the white firemen who would not re-main sober had been employed. It was deplorable, but true, and he had seen the books and papers relating to it, and the owners of the boat were not to blame. It was sad to think that men would so far forget themselves

the act taken from the British North American act the bill would not ex-clude the Japanese or the Chinese. The attorney-general knew, therefore, that attorney-general knew, therefore, that right on the face of the bill there was a provision which made it nonapplic-able to Japanese and Chinese. The subsection referred to stated that the bill should not apply to: "Any person the terms of whose en-try into Canada has been fixed, or whose exclusion from Canada has been ordered by any act of the maline."

ordered by any act of the parliamen of Canad

The Dominion government had leg-islation upon the entry of the Japa-nese and Chinese. This bill therefore did not affect the Japanese or the Chi-

Validity of Measure.

which was given under oath before that committee Establish the correct-ness of my statements? Mr. Ress: I propose to - leave the (Hear, hear.) Worthy of Consideration

Draws Contrasts.

people of British Columbia.

If the bill were made ultra vires from the clause which had been mentioned, it would be made so by the action of

attorney-general the other day that it was intended to exclude not only the Japanese but also all other Asiatics. If the bill were made ultra visca and he

admitted that in the face of these new circumstances it might be necessary to take further steps in order to prevent these people coming into this country.

canal from Georgian bay was composed of 357 mil navigation and 274 of cana ing of time over the S route was considerable, it mated that a vessel could round trip from Fort Willia treal, discharge, reload and twelve days, the actual t

or about the entered into a contract with said bill, entered into a contract with the Canadian Nippon company, of Vancouver, to procure five hundred Japanese coolies for exploitation in his coel mines; and

"Whereas the passage of the afore-said bill would have had the effect of delaying or preventing the coming into this province of the laborers aforepassage of the afore-have had the effect of the Immigration act of last year. Mr. Ross Continues Debate

into this province of the laborers afore-said; and "Whereas the lieutenant-governor has not acted in this matter in ac-cordance with constitutional practice, in refusing his assent to the enactment of said bill without the advice of his responsible ministers, and has further laid himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him to refuse his assent to said bill; and

eral.

The above resolution may be re-garded as preliminary to a message to his excellency, but exception has been taken to it on two grounds: First, that the resolution is out of order and should not be put to the house, inas-much as it alleges that his honor "has laid himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced. him to refuse his assent to the bill entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia, 1907;" and rule 15 was cited as an authority. The rule "No member shall speak disrespect-"No member shall speak disrespect." The above resolution may be re-The above resolution may be re-garded as preliminary to a message to his excellency, but exception has been taken to it on two grounds: First, that the resolution is out of order and should not be put to the house, inas-much as it alleges that his honor "has laid himself open to "grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him

reads as follows: "No member shall speak disrespect-fully of her majesty nor of any of the person administering the government of Canada, nor of the Bovernor or of canada, nor of the Bovernor or of canada, nor of the Bovernor or of this house, nor shall he use of this house, nor shall he speak be-slde the question in debate. No mem-house passed during the current ses-ing that such vote be rescinded." has through which deprives parliament of vel treaty which deprives parliament of vel treaty which deprives parliament of vel "No member shall speak disrespect-fully of her majesty nor of any 'of the royal family, nor of the government of of Canada, nor of the lieutenant-gov-ernor of province, nor shall he use offensive words against any member of this house, nor shall he use side the question in debate. No mem-ber shall reflect upon any vote of the house passed during the currient ses-sion, except for the purpose of mov-ing that such vote be rescinded." During the debate on this mpint it was strongly urged by the introducer of the resolution that rule 15 did not,

Canada and Japan was ratified through the passage of legislation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. And although Mr. Macdonald's Attitude

this minute in council was at that moment in the archives at Ottawa, no reference whatever was made to it, not in the archives at ottawa, no the conservative members of the house were still in doubt as to what

reference whatever was many and the suggestion contained in it was not even, so far as they were aware, considered by the present ad-ministration at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) **Certain Colonies Exempted** The hon. the attorney-general had the other day given to the house a the house th

 Intervent
 Intervent here that non- particular of the particular of the bases of this Natal act could and the person of this particular of the bases of this Natal act could and the person of this particular of the bases of this Natal act could and the person of this particular of the bases of this Natal act could and the person of the particular of the person of the bases of the base of the person of the particular of the person o

things." This was his statement October 2 last. What the opinions of the hon sentleman might be now, he did not know. As for the hon, member for Delta (Mr. Oliver) with the other siven to the consideration of projects to the workingmen of this province. If the referred to the time which had bill. It might much better have been to the consideration of projects to the workingmen of the province. If the referred to the time which had bill. It might much better have been siven to the consideration of projects to the workingmen of the province. If the referred to the time which had bill. It might much better have been siven to the consideration of projects to the workingmen of the province. If the adherstanding under the referred to the government and nounced the understanding under the ranks of the opposition. The hon leader of the opposition should be more cateful in the statements which he makes ex cathedra. The statement is which he makes ex cathedra.

dinary party politics, and he main-tained that the sooner it was treated without any consideration whatever for party interests the better it would British Columbia. In the atonney-general and the government. If the Japanese and Chinese were not excluded there was a third class which had not yet been dealt with. These were the Hindus. The Hindu was a stranger in this country up was a stranger in this country up until a couple of years ago. He has gradually grown to be a menace to the ment to Mr. Lemieux. On the other hand there was the statement of Mr until

Favors White Man's Country Borden that if returned to power h On one point he took firm ground, and it was this, that our first duty was to our own race. And consewas prepared to deal with the question in accordance with the wishes of the

people and particularly the working people of British Columbia. quently if the influx of Oriental peo

His hon. friend from the islands (Mr. McPhillips) stated in his speech ples was going to swamp our race the unrestricted and even a limited immigration of these races into this prov-ince should not be permitted. It was the other day that this bill, or at least the bill of which this is a copy with the exception of two letters, was not clearly the duty of every Canadian to take this stand, notwithstanding any worth the paper upon which it was written. * commercial advantages which the pur-suit of an opposite might seem to guarantee to Canada as a whole. He Mr. McPhillips: Will my hon. Mr. McPhilips: will my hold. friend doubt the authority of Mill-Mr. Macdonald: My hon. friend, who is a member of the bar, at least. if he is not a lawyer, made that statenade this statement frankly and boldly and it was moreover the position that he had always taken on this sub-

that he had always taken on this sub-ject. But if we could keep this a white man's country, and yet at the same ime obtain the commercial advan-tages which might accrue to this country under the operation of these treaties it was then in his opinion our pledge my part to it at all. I was duty to pursue that policy, not in the interests of the commercial classes classes also then said that I would vote for the passage of this bill, as declaratory in its nature in the way of representing upon this subject the United voice of and of capitalists alone, but also of orking classes.

Says All Are Responsible

Every member of the house of com-nons at Ottawa must take his fair language, that this bill was not worth mons at Ottawa must take his fair share of the responsibility which at-tached to the ratification of the treaty with Japan. It was perfectly true, that the Japanese had in great numthe paper it is written on. Mr. McPhillips—"I did, but I was then merely giving expression to my own personal opinion. B. N. A. Act Provisions

Mr. Macdonald quoted section 95 of the B. N. A. act: "In each prov-

that the Japanese had in great num-bers entered this province during the past summer; and it had never been dreamed that the government of Ja-pan would disregard the obligations to which it had agreed in respect to Japanese immigration, in the way they had evaded them—as was shown by last summer's influx—even though these obligations had been reduced to writing. And if this trouble should of the B. N. A. act: "In each prov-ince the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the prov-ince, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time, to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces: and Thinks Ottawa Sincere John Jardine, (Esquimalt), replied to which it had agreed in respect to Japanese immigration, in the way they had evaded them—as was shown by hat the building was for the accom-modation of the sick immigrants and their inspection would be present. He believed that the Ottawa government was sincere in its efforts to protect the workingmen of this province. He referred to the time which had been taken up in the discussion of the

adapted at the second and friend the second of the second as a second

LIBERALS WILL SUPPOR

(Continued from Page Si

Mr. Macdonald .- In so far concerned, I answer Yes. e no question about it. Hon. Mr. Bowser.-Then ominion government revious legislation? Mr. Macdonald .- That is n which is pertinent to t that I am now discussing. Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Yes, it i

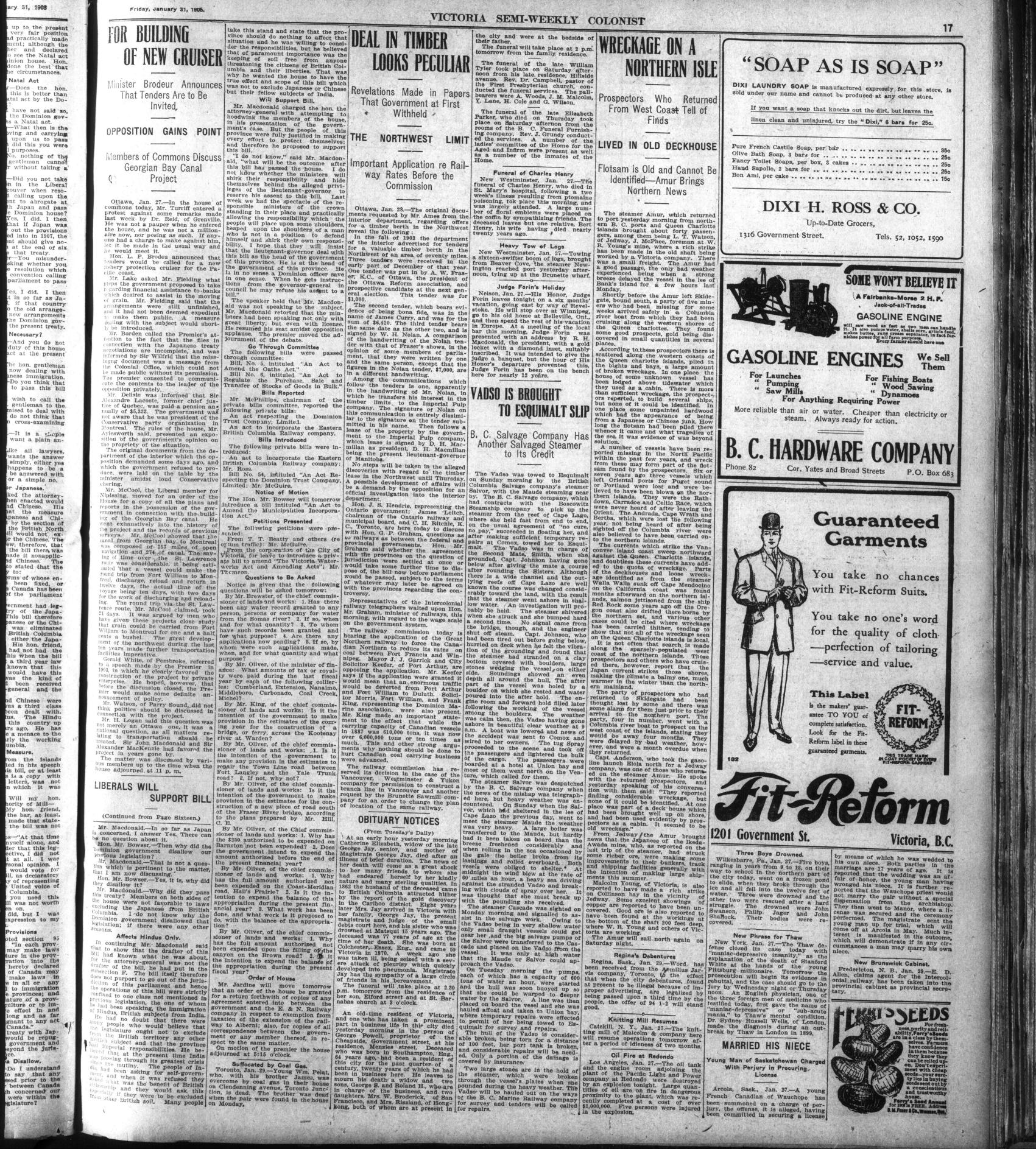
they disallow it? Mr. Macdonald.—Why did this treaty? Members on bot the house were not favorabl excluding the Japanese from Columbia. I do not know Dominion government disalle egislation; if there were

Affects Hindus Only

In continuing Mr. Macdon that to show that the draft bill had brown what bill had known what he w for the attorney-general was drafter of the bill, he had r subsection F. The bill itself does not purport to go out of diction of this parliament the operations of this bill w confined to one class not m previous legislation, the one he had been speaking, the im of Hindus, British subjects f He had no doubt that t he had no doubt that he nany people who would be the legislature ought not t from the British territory from the British territory British subject and that the had imperial responsibilities lieved that at the present i here through its great hered that at the present it was passing through its grea since the mutiny. The peo dia had been asking for se ment, and when it was ref asked what was the benefit citizenship and they would especially if they were to be from other British soil. Ma

into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a prov-ince, relative to agriculture or to im-migration, shall have effect in and for the province of the province of the prov-

ontal office in England to the govern-ment at Ottawa, was the suggestion which was communicated in the de-spatch received from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when he advised the federal administration to proceed



ary. 31, 1908

up to the present

on house. Ho

one the best that circumstances. Natal Act

-Does the hon

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have not said so,

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-Did you not take in the Liberal uver when reso-calling upon the

to abrogate at

Japan and pass Dominion house?

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ed into in 1907, the

at the end of six that treaty. -You misunder. sking whether you resolution which onvention calling

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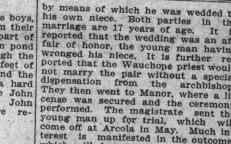
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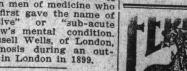
purposes

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VICTORIA COLONIST

OUR WEEK-END BARGAIN NEWS **Odd Lots of Merchandise at Extra Special Prices**

Boys' Sweaters With Collars Regular \$1.50. Friday, \$1.00

On Friday we are offering an exceptionally good bargain in Boys' Sweaters. These are made of brown worsted, with green turned down collars, in sizes from 22 to 26, just the thing for the little fellow this sort of weather, and then too, at a substantial saving. The regular price of these were \$1.50. Special for Friday \$1.00

Boys' Fancy Sweaters Reg. \$1.50. Special, Friday, 90c

These Sweaters are made of extra good quality knitted wool, with brass buttons and trimmings in sizes of 2 to 6 years. Any boy would only be too pleased to see himself inside of a wearable like these, and for Friday you are afforded a splendid opportunity of gratifying his wish. Regular values were \$1.50. Special for Friday 90¢

Men's Gloves at Bargain Prices eg. Values \$2.00. Friday, \$1.25 This lot comprises a number of pairs of

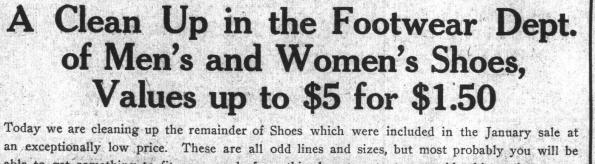
Men's Fine Wool Lined Dogskin Gloves, Dent's make, extra good quality, and just the thing for the wea-

ther which is now at hand. Owing to the mild winter which we have had it is possible for us to make this reduction, as we want to clear them out quickly. The regular price of these gloves were, per pair, \$2.00, but for Friday they are marked at \$1.25

Silk Crepe at Special Prices Friday Regular Values \$1.00 for 50c

Tomorrow we are offering a special bargain in splendid quality Silk Crepe. This is all 44 inches wide, and no doubt will move quickly at this price. Regular \$1.00 values. Friday for 50¢

Values 75c and \$1.00 for 50c



able to get something to fit your needs from this department at a considerable saving.

Women's Shoes, Regular Values up to \$5.00. Friday \$1.50

Women's Patent Kid Lace Boots, extra good quality. regular \$5.00. Friday and Saturday \$1.50 Women's Kid Lace Boots, regular \$3.50 per pair. Friday and Saturday, per pair \$1.50

Men's Shoes, Regular Values \$4.00 per pair, Friday and Saturday \$1.50

Men's Box Calf Whole Fox Shoes, extra heavy sole, a splendid shoe for wet weather and of exceptionally good quality. Reg. price, per pair \$4.00. Special for Friday and Saturday, per pair \$1.50

Special Prices in Men's **Overcoats** for Friday Regular \$18.00 Values for \$9.75

We still have on hand about twenty of these fine Overcoats, and, in order to clear them out quick, as we do not wish them to go back in our stock, we have cut the price nearly in half. They are all of the very latest styles, and include the very best workmanship. They are, of course, all ready to wear, but prove by their fabrics, tailor and finish that they are strictly high class. Choose any of these smart, attractive looking models, and you will have an Overcoat that can't be dup..... for double the price. Regular values were \$18. \$9 Overcoat that can't be duplicated by any custom tailor Special for Friday

Motor Scarfs in Choice Array Clothes Don't Make the Man to be Sure, but **Every Little Helps** It is part of the ethics of good business today to dress well and by "well" we mean not merely wearing clothes that are presentable but well designed, stylish looking garments that create an impression of prosperity. Nothing short of aggressive ability of the most pronounced type has so marked an influence on a man's career as the clothes he wears-and you will find that even aggressive ability is more readily recognized if well dressed, and if you want a high class suft, one that you will not regret even paying the regular price for, we say buy a Fit-Rite.



There still remains on our Counters and Tables about 50 dozen of Men's Fine Linen Collars. These are sold regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a dozen. They are all made of extra good quality linen and are in sizes only of 14, 142, 15, 162, 17, 172, 18, 181/2. Regular values \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special on Friday, by

Get the Boy a Good Reefer Regular Values \$1.75 to \$2.50 for \$1.25

A specially fine lot of Reefers are being placed on sale Friday. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Nothing looks more dressy on the little fellow than one of these fine wearables, and Friday offers you a splendid opportunity of purchasing one at an exceptionally good saving. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special for

A Splendid Showing of Women's Skirts

The Mantle Department is at present displaying a splendid assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts. These are made of all the most desired materials and are very moderately priced, while the styles are the very latest of the season. Below we are quoting four of the descriptions in order to give you some idea of what they are like.

LADIES' SKIRT, in French Venetian Cloth, double panel front, finished with cluster of deep pleats, two bias folds around bot-

BILL IN CIRCU njunction and Ot Asked Under Act Provis Washington, Feb. 1. Hiram Booth, acting u ion of the attorney-g day in the circuit cour States for the district at Salt Lake City, a equity, in which th is made complainant, : Pacific Railway compa Short. Line Railroad Oregon Railroad and N any, the San Pedro, T alt Lake Railroad consistent to the second s company, the Southern pany, the Northern P company, Great Nort company, Farmers' Los pany. Edward H. H Schiff, Otto H. Kahi man, Henry H. Roger Frick and Wm. A. Cla The bill sets out in o greements, contracts y which the several de ed, at various times sin are alleged to have seen elves and others the m eir branches and ste and to have ever since in restraint of trade among the states, and tions, in violation .of gress approved July "ant act to protect merce against unlawful The bill alleges co

VOL L., NO. 120

ACTION AGA

U. S. Government

Dissolve Big

Combin

HARRIMA

spiracy among the defen rogation of the common the people of the United prays that the individu named, and their associa ers, and every person co rrying out the unia or conspiracy hereinb and that a writ of inju-tory or otherwise, as ma out of this court. said defendants and desist in said unla they be prohibited from taking part in, or perfor tract, combination or e se or effect of wh said trade and con several states and

Miss Murray

Winnipeg Feb. 1 .-- Mi ay, the school teacher us absence from t oned considerable alarm of relations and friends ocated at Portage la Pr with foreign nations, or monopolize or polize trade and co

his includes a number of fine Motor Scarfs, in pink, mauve and red, also a few in plain effects, which we have reduced specially for Friday's selling. The regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special Friday **50¢**

Winter Weights in Hosiery at **January Sale Prices**

The Hosiery Department still offers some splendid savings in Hose suitable for winter wear, and you cannot do better than come here, as you will find good quality reduced at specially enticing prices.

Boys' Worsted Hose for 12¹/₂c **Regular Value 25c**

We still have about twenty dozen pairs of this line left of sizes up to 8, and made of extra good quality worsted, and will stand plenty of hard usage, just the kind for the boy to romp around with at this time of the year. Regular values were 25c. Spe-
cial Friday 121/2¢
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 35c values for 25¢
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 50c. values for 35¢

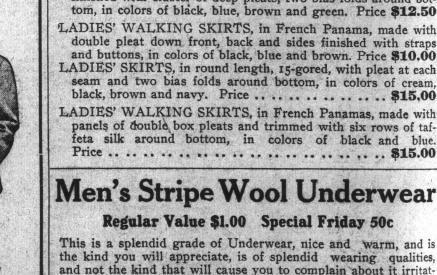
Men's Heavy Golf Hose at Half **Price for Friday**

These are splendid values, made of extra fine heather mixture with fancy turnover tops, and are marked for Friday's selling just at half price. No man needing any of these can go without a pair at this price. Regular \$1.00. Friday 50¢

Men's High Grade Fit-Rite Suits, Reg. Value \$18, your Last Chance this week at \$11.75

This week draws to a close the unusual offerings which we have been making in Men's Clothing. These suits are all made of the best English and Scotch materials and possess more style and character of cut, more intrinsic merit of fabrics and more sterling quality of tailoring than any other ready-to-wear clothing sold at like prices. They are in single and double breasted effects, regular values were \$18.00, \$11.75 until the week ends, at.....

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.



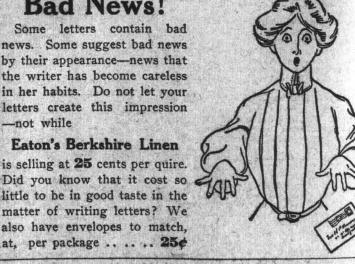
Men's Stripe Wool Underwear Regular Value \$1.00 Special Friday 50c This is a splendid grade of Underwear, nice and warm, and is the kind you will appreciate, is of splendid wearing qualities,

and not the kind that will cause you to complain about it irritating the skin. The regular value was \$1.00 per garment. Fri-day

Bad News!

Some letters contain bad news. Some suggest bad news by their appearance-news that the writer has become careless in her habits. Do not let your letters create this impression -not while

Eaton's Berkshire Linen is selling at 25 cents per quire. Did you know that it cost so TAP little to be in good taste in the matter of writing letters? We also have envelopes to match,



Children's and Boys' Woolen Gloves

"And the complainant, States of America, prays er and further relief as i the case may require, a may deem proper in the p the end, therefore, that States of America may of lief /to which it is justly the premises, may it pleas to grant writs of subpons the said defendants, them, and each of them herein and answer (but oath) the allegations cont foregoing petition, and a perform such order or de court may make in the pu that pending the final hea case, a temporary restrai and temporary writ of inju-issue enjoining the defer

Issue enjoining the defer their associates, and each of their stockholders, director agents and servants as prayed." The prayer to the cour the Union Pacific Railwa the Oregon Short Line Ra pany and the Oregon Ra Navigation company is s repeated in all its importu-lars as to the defendant amed in the case.

Shiloh Sect.

Portland, Me., Feb. 1 .- T yacht Kingdom, formerly tine Rebecca Crowell, belo Holy Ghost and U.S. Socie arrived here today from Danish West Indies. Rev andford, leader of the se n board, nor was Charles he second in command of sailed from here with the about sixty followers on meet Sandford, who cam Holy Land on his yacht Co were on board today 46 per

Insurance Company

Kingston, Jamaica, F Kingston, Jamaica, F English insurance compan heavily in the earthquake January, 1907, have had a dict against them handed test cases for the payme sustained at the time of quake were recently decid to the companies. The against the finding of the and took the matter to t court. Today the Suprem held the decisions of the dismissed both appeals, dismissed both appeals, the application of the co a new trial. This decision on the ground that the was entitled to find that was of earthquake origin.

If the wind is right a human being a quarter of

Ladies' White Woolen Gloves