

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN ALBERTA

Four Seats Held by Liberals in Provincial Legislature are Captured by Opposition in Bye-Elections

SEVERE REVERSE FOR GOVERNMENT

Great Majority for Conservative in Calgary—Preparations at Halifax for Banquet to New Ministers

That Alberta—as well as British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion—is shortly to be the scene of a political landslide, signifying a strong Conservative government into power, is indicated by telegrams of yesterday. One of these, from Calgary, summarizes the situation eloquently in succinctly in these words:

"Tweedie sweeps Calgary with over eleven hundred majority. Out of four bye-elections, we have the possible, sweeping all four. Premier Sifton's fate is sealed."

Victory Complete
CALGARY, Nov. 2.—The elections of four Alberta constituencies in which by-elections were held yesterday have administered a crushing defeat to the Sifton government by returning four Conservatives, the government forces expected to break even at the very least, and some of the more sanguine Liberals even hoped for a clean sweep.

T. M. Tweedie, Conservative, simply swept Calgary, carrying the city by a majority of over 1,100, though the vote was a very tight one. If Tweedie's majority had been much larger his opponent, T. J. Skinner, would have lost his deposit.

In Gleichen Harold W. Ritzel, the Conservative candidate for the constituency of Gleichen, was elected, a result which cannot alter the result. His opponent, J. P. McArthur, of Irricana, did very badly in many of the rural polls, where he had expected to pull through with big majorities. Ritzel pulled a tremendous vote in Sunnyside, Hillhurst and Riverside.

Lethbridge has returned Dr. T. J. Stewart, Conservative, over S. J. Shephard, Liberal. While detailed figures from Lethbridge are not yet available, Stewart's majority is placed at 182. Detailed figures for Pincher Creek are being, but the election of John Kemmings, Conservative, over John Ross, Liberal, is conceded.

The election of four Conservatives yesterday reduces the majority of the Sifton government to a mere pittance. The Conservatives now have seven members, and with twelve Liberal independents, who are still after Sifton's seat, will present a solid front in the House. The government has but 22 followers, not counting the speaker, so that Sifton's majority in the House will be reduced to two.

Halifax Banquet
HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 1.—Hon. R. L. Borden and several of his colleagues arrived in the city this evening. With the Prime Minister were Ministers Dochow, Hazen, Monk, Nantel, Pelletier, Dochow and Foster. They were met at the railway station by a committee of about one hundred, who cheered the party as they alighted from the train.

The trip from Montreal was without striking incident. At River du Loup a big crowd was at the station when the train pulled in, and they called for Hon. Mr. Borden, who made a short speech in French. Hon. Mr. Foster also spoke briefly in French. More extended remarks in that language were made by Hon. Messrs. Nantel and Pelletier.

The banquet tomorrow will be by odds the biggest thing of its kind ever seen in Nova Scotia. Eight hundred tickets have been sold. There will be three toasts at the banquet—"The King," "Borden," and "The Members of Borden's Cabinet."

At 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Mr. Borden will be the guest of the Canadian club at luncheon. He will go for an excursion around the harbor and he will inspect the railway terminals. At 2 o'clock he will present fifty certificates to the members of St. John's Ambulance corps and at night will attend the banquet.

Youthful Burglars Sentenced
BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 1.—Fred Nolte, the 16-year-old son of George Nolte, millionaire banker and timberman, must go to work in a gravel pit on Lummi Island and report at regular intervals to the court or serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to fifteen years in the Munroe reformatory. This was the order made today by Judge John Kellogg when he suspended sentence on the youth who confessed to the burglary of a Bellingham store.

Henry Phair, the well known South African big game hunter, is visiting the Kamloops district, for the purpose of investing in dry belt lands. He is a guest of Senator Bostock.

LOS ANGELES VOTE

Socialist Candidate For Mayor Has Large Minority, But Is Far Short of Majority

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—Official complete returns from yesterday's primary show that the efforts of the socialists to capture the majority at that election, thus obviating the necessity of going to the polls again on December 6 with the city contest, failed. According to the complete returns, Mayor Alexander and Job Harriman will contest at the regular election for the office of mayor. These returns show the primary vote to have been as follows:

Harriman, 29,157; Alexander, 16,780; Muehle, 8,168; Gregory, 327; Becker, 59; Harriman's plurality, 2,367. His vote fell short 5,188 of a majority over all which was necessary for election. All of the socialist candidates for the city council, and all except two of their candidates for the board of education, will have their names on the regular ticket. The socialist candidates for city auditor and city assessor will have to contest with the opposition at the regular polls, while it seems certain from returns now in that the candidate of the good government organization for city attorney, John W. Shenk, will be the only one to show a majority.

Successor Chairman Butler
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—William Schimpf was today appointed chairman of the American Automobile association to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Samuel M. Butler, who was killed in an accident during the Glidden tour.

Expectation that Hostilities Will Be Suspended and Negotiations with Rebels Will Be Resumed

PEKING, Nov. 1.—The war office has received a report that the imperialists have captured Hankow and massacred many of the population.

YUAN SHI KAI APPOINTED PREMIER

PEKING, Nov. 1.—The appointment of Yuan Shi Kai today as premier of China will be followed by a cessation of hostilities on the part of the imperialists and the opening of negotiations with General Li Yuan Heng, leader of the revolutionists at Hankow. An imperial edict providing for important administrative changes also accepts the resignation of the ministers, but until Yuan Shi Kai returns to Peking, Prince Ching will continue to perform the duties of premier and the present cabinet will remain in office.

MR. W. H. CULLIN KING'S PRINTER

Former Chief Clerk in Government Printing House, Succeeds Late Col. Wolfenden—Popular Appointment

Mr. W. H. Cullin, for upwards of twelve years a member of the Colonial and Commercial Press, and during the greater part of that period superintendent of the composing room of this newspaper, was by order-in-council appointed to the responsible office of

FIRE DESTROYS PART OF MANILA

Chinese District of City is Swept by Flames, Causing Property Loss of Over Million Dollars

SOLDIERS CALLED TO ASSIST FIREMEN

FATAL MISTAKE

NEW JERSEY KILLER

MARRIED TO PRINCE

JURYMAN INTIMIDATED

MISS KRUTSCHMIDT TO WED

HANKOW TAKEN BY IMPERIALISTS

Report to War Office at Peking of City's Capture and Massacre of the Population by Troops

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PLEA OF INSANITY

Frederick Babbage, Who Stole Letters in Victoria, Argues in Court on Charge of Theft

ITALY DENIES EVIL REPORTS

Premier Giolitti Indignantly Asserts That Stories of Massacre of Women and Children are False

ARAB TREACHERY IS REFERRED TO

Men Who had Surrendered and Been Well Treated Accused of Attacking Italians and Killing Wounded

GIRLS BURNED IN POWDER MILL

Flash Caused by Workman's Carelessness in Chehalis Plant Costs Eight Lives—Trapped by Flames

IS SUSPECTED OF MANY CRIMES

Chicago Woman Under Police Surveillance Because of Peculiar Circumstances Attendant on Several Deaths

ONLY COINCIDENCES IS HER VERSION

Chicago Police Pursued Today their Investigation into the Death of Nearly a Half Score of Relatives and Acquaintances of Mrs. Vermilya

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May City Officials Planning Demonstrations Which May Lead to Minor Civil War

RAILWAY WRECK IN AUSTRALIA

Mail Train Loaded with Passengers Running Between Sydney and Melbourne Crashes into Freight Cars

THIRTY PEOPLE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Escape from Death is Considered Remarkable—Crash of Collision, Heard for Many Miles Around Scene

CAUGHT BY AVALANCHE

Admiral's Adventure of Miners in San Bernardino Mountains Results of Lightning Shock

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AIR LINE ROUTE TO HUDSON'S BAY

Premier Roblin and Sir William Mackenzie Arrange for Construction of Railway from Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Sir Wm. Mackenzie, premier of the province, met today in connection with the proposed air line route to the Hudson bay from Winnipeg, as outlined by the premier a few days ago.

The matter was fully discussed and Premier Roblin, after the conference, said that the railway was prepared to start active operations just as soon as the boundaries of the province were extended and the government gave the word to go ahead.

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enthusiasm is the building of the Pacific Highway through British Columbia, via Hazelton, and on to the Yukon.

The extension of the Canadian highway, with the object of eventually making it a good road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will also command much of the attention of the meetings.

Other matters to be discussed include the placing of signs and guide posts along all travelled roads, the standardizing of legislation regarding the speed of automobiles, and the "rule of the road," and the planning of a campaign in favor of better roads.

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PROTESTS AGAINST BOARD'S RULING

City Will Appeal to Railway Commission to Modify Uncertain Limits Fixed for Express Traffic Within Victoria

Claiming that the recent order of the board of railway commissioners establishing the boundaries of the district within which express collection and delivery shall be made free of charge, is not clear in that it is not continuous, and is really unintelligible, City Solicitor McDermid has urged upon the city council the necessity of again appealing to the board for a more definite ruling.

Recently the board sat at Vancouver, and among matters brought before it was the application of the Express Traffic Association of Canada on behalf of the express companies for the establishment of collection and delivery limits within Victoria. The board, in doing business, here asked that the city be divided into zones the service for which should be charged on an increasing scale the further from the centre of the city such collection or delivery had to be made.

The city, represented by City Solicitor McDermid, argued that the collection and delivery of express packages should be free within the city limits.

The board of railway commissioners, after hearing the arguments, and sending to Victoria a representative who arrived on a Sunday, and after spending a few hours in examining the city, returned to Vancouver without conferring with the city's representatives, issued the following order, a copy of which has recently been received by the city:

Whereas, the order of the board, No. 12,357, dated the 30th day of March, 1911, prescribes the municipal boundaries as the cartage limits for the collection and delivery of express traffic at all points where express companies subject to the jurisdiction of the parliament are now or hereafter, have collection and delivery services, with leave reserved to the said companies to apply to the board for the establishment of modified collection and delivery zones in cities, towns or villages (if any) where for any special reason it might be unreasonable to require collection and delivery services to be made throughout the entire area thereof;

Upon hearing the application in the presence of counsel for the city of Victoria, and the representatives of the companies, and what was alleged, and upon recommendations of the chief traffic officer of the board;

It is ordered that the limits of the express companies shall include the collection and delivery of express freight by the said companies, or their agents, in all streets, avenues, etc., passable for vehicles, in that portion of the said city of Victoria within an imaginary, continuous line following the undermentioned thoroughfares and on the further side of said thoroughfares, namely: Dallas road from Ross Bay to Fairfield road, and thence to Foul Bay road, thence to Crescent road, Beach road and Ross street, Rockland avenue from Fairfield road to the thoroughfare between lots 6 and 7 and 4 and 5, Richmond avenue, Cowan avenue, Foul Bay road, King's road, Cedar Hill road, Hillside avenue, Blackwood street, Topaz avenue, Saanich road, Toimie avenue, Burnside road, the first street north of the latter (not named on plan) and thence to Selkirk water.

There has recently been issued through the provincial secretary's department for the report of the provincial architect for the six months ending December 31, last. This report not only details the steps taken in the re-organization of the important public department over which Mr. E. O. Scholefield, as provincial architect, presides, and summarizes the operations of the department, but is in itself a most fascinating epitome of the early life of British Columbia, in its explanatory references to the various documents, books and papers of early days which have been secured for preservation among the literary treasures of the province.

The report too indicates that a determined effort is being made to collect from all available resources such old manuscripts, letters, diaries, maps, journals and memoranda as may throw light upon the earlier history of British Columbia, in order that such documents may be collated, arranged and preserved for future reference. This work will be systematically carried on from year to year, and it is hoped that it will result in the bringing together at this provincial capital of much interesting and valuable historical material.

The task of the architect is one of very considerable magnitude, and as it is with Mr. Scholefield unquestionably a labor of love, it is hoped that he will obtain the ready and cordial cooperation of all who may be able to lend aid. The records of the early history of British Columbia are vitally interesting and exceptionally valuable, more especially the records from personal observations of those pioneers who laid the foundations for this great western province, in that they provide useful factors in illustrating the progress and advancement of the country as well as in fostering among British Columbians of today a sense of loyalty and of gratitude to those who strove against untold hardships in order to lay a sure and safe foundation upon which future generations might build with confidence.

LEADS LIBERALLY. BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 1.—The Liberals of South Leeds have arranged to hold a convention at Delta Saturday to decide whether Hon. W. E. White, finance minister, will be allowed to sit for South Leeds without opposition.

FOR THE COMING BALL

To every woman who aspires to be perfectly gowned Campbells extend an earnest invitation for an inspection and comparison of their imported European creations, the latest arrivals of which now await your criticisms.

UNUSUALLY PRETTY FANS—Among the many little accessories that go to make your appearance at the Ball or Theatre, as it should be, is the "chic" little fan. In this line Campbells' show a few ideas that are quite different, as a visit from you will undoubtedly prove.

THE NEWEST OF EVENING GLOVES

Fowne's Best Quality Glace Kid in black and white, 12-button, per pair \$2.50; 16-button, per pair \$3.25; 20-button, per pair \$3.75; Trefousse, Dorothy Glace Kid, 12-button, per pair \$2.50; 16-button, in white and champagne, pair \$3.25; Perrin's 12-button Suede Gloves in champagne and pale greys, per pair \$2.50; Fowne's 16-button suede gloves in black and white, per pair \$2.75.

Silk Gloves. Fowne's Silk Gloves, 24in. length, in extra heavy qualities in black, white, cream, sky, pink, lemon, Nile, helio and red. Per pair \$1.75 and \$1.25. Short Gloves in white and evening shades including helio, pearl, cream and white, in both Maggioni and Trefousse makes, per pair \$1.50.

Hair Ornaments, Theatre Caps, Etc. Juliette Theatre Caps, in gold or silver with colored bands at \$3.75, \$2.75 and \$2.25; Fancy Pearl and Gold Caps, at \$6.75; All Pearl Theatre Caps, in many superb shades, at \$7.75; Fancy Beaded Silver Net Theatre Caps, in pearl, sky, coral, Nile and rose, with tassel ends \$1.75; Hair Bands, in pearl set with brilliants, very large assortment, priced up from \$7.50.

Lovely Feather Boas. Marabouts, in black, white, grey, sky, pink, mauve, brown and natural shades, full length and having from five strands. Priced up from \$3.75; The New Short Ostrich Feather Boas, willow feathers, finished with long velvet ribbon ends and tassels, in shades of blue, grey, black and white, up from \$7.50.

Glorious Display of Boas and Wraps in ostrich feather and crepe de chene, with feather trimmings—the very newest ideas for street and evening wear. Muffs to match every shade and every gown. Priced up from \$15.00; Spangled Scarfs, in helio, sky, green, pink, white, navy and royal blue. From \$3.25 down to as low as \$1.00.

THE FASHION CENTRE Campbells THE FASHION CENTRE

BIG SUM WANTED TO EXPAND NAVY. Japanese Diet Will Have Naval Programme Before it According to Advice Brought by Cyclops.

HISTORICAL RECORDS. Provincial Archivist Busy Looking up Data of Early History of B. C. Department Reorganized.

LONG TRIP IN NORTH INTERIOR. Mr. E. Trendor, Assistant Provincial Timber Inspector Returns from 7,000 Mile Journey.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT. Life Slowdown Given Two Years for Stealing Gold Watch Valued at \$50.

WELL REPRESENTED. B.C. Government Will Have Several Officials at New Westminster Goods Roads Convention.

GOING TO ROME. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Monsignor Patonico, who will shortly be elevated to the cardinalate, in anticipation of giving up his post here as apostolic delegate issued today a valedictory to the bishops and archbishops of the United States.

WELL REPRESENTED. B.C. Government Will Have Several Officials at New Westminster Goods Roads Convention.

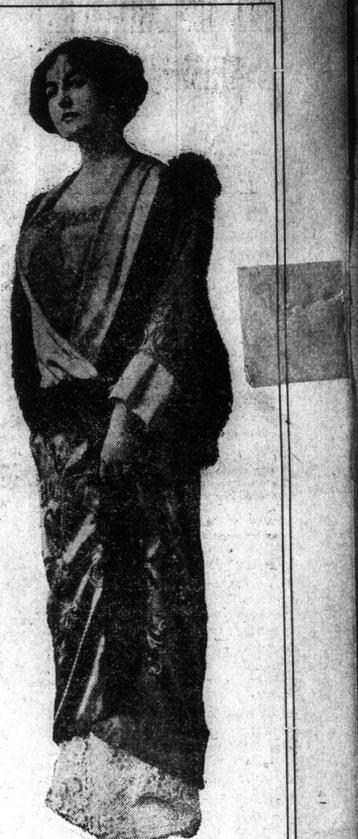
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THE NEWEST OF EVENING GLOVES

The Colonist.

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PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

Attention has been directed recently in these columns to the imperative necessity for immediate extensive improvements to the harbor facilities of Victoria. The citizens expect this matter to be brought under the notice of the Dominion government at the earliest possible day, and to be pressed by our representative with all the vigor that he can command. The project is not a new one. It has been examined into by men, whose opinions in respect thereto are valuable; it has been presented to the Department of Public Works with much particularity and with strong proof that the work is not only of local but of national importance. Both candidates at the late election pledged themselves unwaveringly in support of it. The former Minister of Public Works is on record as in favor of immediate action. Therefore, the people of Victoria have a right to expect that it will not be regarded as something to be investigated as a matter of policy, but as a necessary improvement that will be made as quickly as it can be carried out, having regard to economical construction.

But this is not the only great undertaking to securing which the people of Victoria should address themselves and in regard to which they have the right to expect the Dominion will lend a favorable ear. What we have now in mind is the construction of the long looked-for connection with the Mainland by way of Bute Inlet. This project ought to be revived and pressed upon the attention of the government with all the vigor Victorians can command.

We submit, however, that something more is necessary than has yet been done before the Dominion government is approached with a request for assistance in this great project, and that something ought to be done by the people of Victoria themselves. The proposal ought to be taken out of the realm of suggestion and be put into practical form. It ought to be laid before the ministry, not as a project which the government is asked to induce people to take hold of, but as one backed by men of influence and standing, who are ready to go forward as soon as the necessary public aid can be secured. What we mean may be thus expressed: There is at present on the statute book provision for a subsidy of \$6,400 a mile for this railway. We do not think it is enough, but the demand for adequate assistance ought to be made by an association of Victorians, who mean business. There is no reason in the world why we should wait for some one to help us realize what, in connection with the improved harbor, will mean a commercial future for Victoria of supreme greatness. We can do it ourselves.

The difficulties to be overcome in realizing this project have been greatly diminished of late years. Within a very short time two lines of railway will be in operation on the Island within a short distance of Seymour Narrows, and there is therefore only the gap between the coast on the one hand and the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific—one or all—of them to be filled. The distance to be covered by the necessary railway is not great, nor is the route one by which construction will be exceptionally difficult. It can be demonstrated that the line on the Mainland will develop a profitable traffic. As an integral proposition the Mainland section of the proposed line can be supported on good business grounds. That being the case, there will only remain the matter of the bridges to be provided for in order to give us an all-rail line from Victoria to Halifax. This bridge connection is of such great commercial and national importance that its construction cannot fail to commend itself to all persons who take a broad view of the needs of Canada.

A COLONIZATION FARM.

A result of the recent visit of the Duke of Suberland to Victoria seems to have been that he has decided to establish a farm colony in the immediate neighborhood of this city. He is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a thousand acres of land at Royal Oak. The duke has already acquired lands in different parts of the Dominion and the experiment which he is undertaking is to be carried out on a wide scale, presumably to ascertain from results where its efficiency is greatest. In brief he intends advancing capital to the farmers whom he sends here under an arrangement whereby they shall repay the money during a period of ten years. Those selected will be of a particularly eligible type, men who have had farming experience in the Old Land, and are

physically fit in every way. In choosing the vicinity of Victoria for one of his experiments we consider that His Grace has acted wisely. Up to the present we have not had such opportunity of judging of the value of selected immigration. The advent of the new comers will also mean the cultivation of more land whose products will find a ready market with the growth of the city. The Duke we are informed has secured the assistance of some prominent British Columbians in his schemes and as far as it is possible to prophesy they seem to be considering the advisability of buying a tract of land in the Rupert district of the Island and if this is true he seems to have been very favorably impressed with this part of the Dominion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No one has ever yet done justice to the potentialities of British Columbia. We have all acquired the habit of saying it is the richest province of the Dominion, but none of us really knows how rich it is. It is the last great vacant area on the North American Continent, where men of the white race can find opportunity coupled with those climatic advantages that make residence in a country desirable. There are undoubtedly great natural resources lying beyond the sixtieth parallel, which forms the northern boundary of the province, but conceding all we may to "the lure of the North," these sub-Arctic regions are not likely to become the home of a large permanent population, at least not within any period that the present generation or that which will follow it need consider. Perhaps it may assist readers to form an idea of British Columbia if we mention the part of Europe, which corresponds to the northern boundary of this province, as well as that which corresponds to the southern boundary of the province, that is the Forty-ninth parallel. In Europe, the 60th parallel crosses Norway a short distance north of Christiania, the capital, crosses Sweden, a little north of Stockholm, and through St. Petersburg. In the Scandinavia kingdoms fully five millions of people live north of this parallel, and in Russia more than six millions. Therefore the Sixtieth parallel is very far from indicating the northern limit of permanent habitation in Europe. The southern boundary of British Columbia corresponds with a line drawn across France a little north of Paris, south of all Prussia and the greater part of the German Empire. The latitude of Victoria is somewhat south of Paris. In that part of Continental Europe which corresponds in point of latitude to British Columbia and is of similar area, there is living today a population of over seventy millions. This may serve to give some vague idea of the part which this province may one day play in the world and of the vastness of the potentialities that await utilization.

All British Columbia is not alike fitted for occupation. The summits of its mountain ranges, except so far as they may be found to contain minerals of commercial value, must ever remain of interest only to seekers after nature in her sublimer aspects; but even in this respect they are likely in the years to come to prove an asset of no inconsiderable value. Switzerland's mountains are worth more to her than her fertile valleys. The area that must be assigned to these summits is very much less than was thought until recent years. Dr. G. M. Dawson was the first man of eminence to suggest that the area suitable for agriculture in British Columbia would be found to be very much greater than was generally supposed, but he had too insufficient data to enable him to form an accurate estimate of its extent. Neither are such data available today, nor can they be made readily available. The demand is sometimes made that the government shall survey all the ungranted lands of the province and have available for all inquirers definite and accurate information concerning each quarter-section. Useful as such information would doubtless be, to furnish it is quite beyond the scope of practical administration. If as new surveys are made, reports are sent in giving a general description of the country, it is all that any one can expect. The adaptability of any piece of land to immediate settlement depends in very many instances upon matters which no land surveyor would have time or, possibly, knowledge to investigate. There are areas on Vancouver Island, for example, that any land surveyor, with the knowledge of the productiveness of the soil then available, would, ten years ago, have set down as non-arable, but are now producing good crops. The same thing is true of other parts of the province. Only time can demonstrate what British Columbia may become agriculturally, and the demonstration will not be by theorists, but by men who have themselves proved what can be done.

The determining factors in the adaptability of the soil of British Columbia to agriculture in some one or more of its aspects are elevation and moisture.

The elevation is qualified by latitude, and this in its turn by proximity to the sea and the influence of ocean currents. Hence it is obvious that no general rule can be laid down. Dr. Dawson stated generally that all land below the 3,000-foot contour was fit for farming; but he cited instances where crops were grown successfully year after year at an elevation of more than a thousand feet higher. The law of plant life, that perfect production is to be expected near the most northerly limit of successful production, applies to altitude as well as to latitude. Hence some of the best fruit grown in the province is produced at an elevation above the sea-level that once would have been thought to have been prohibitive. The importance of this fact in determining the area of cultivable land in British Columbia cannot be over-estimated. It means that extensive tracts that have not hitherto been taken into consideration will at an early day be utilized by an industrious and prosperous population.

The question of moisture is one that depends in part directly upon precipitation, and in part upon the proper conservation and utilization of water. The importance of irrigation is not appreciated as much as it ought to be in this province. A very large part of Southeastern Vancouver Island could be rendered very much more productive than it now is by a judicious system of conservation and distribution of the water that falls during our so-called rainy season. In the semi-arid belt much has been done through irrigation, but very much more remains to be done, and one of the questions that must engage the attention of the provincial government at an early day is the determination of the area that can be profitably irrigated and the devising of plans for the conservation of the water flowing from the melting snows. Such are some of the matters which suggest themselves in connection with a general review of the possibilities of British Columbia. There are others that will be mentioned from time to time in the immediate future, for we think it desirable at this juncture to do what we can to demonstrate the potentialities and most pressing needs of the province.

The Toronto Globe is still endeavoring to explain the defeat of reciprocity. But why labor with such a proposition. It is quite immaterial at present why Julius Caesar was assassinated or what particular illness Queen Anne died of. "Let the dead rest."

A contemporary scores "the idle rich." Why should not a rich man be idle if he wishes? Why is it not better for a man, who has plenty of money, to spend as much of it as possible in giving employment to other people? An "idle" rich man generally implies employment to many who are not rich.

It has been suggested that His Majesty might go to India via the Cape because of the dangers to navigation in the Mediterranean on account of the extinguishment of certain coast lights by the Italian and Turkish governments. Britannia needs no foreign lighthouses to guide her king through the waters mentioned.

The selection of Mr. W. H. Cullin for the post of King's Printer is the logical one and will commend itself to all British Columbians. He is a master of his art and in addition is widely popular. During the many years he was connected with the colony he was painstaking, energetic and capable and these qualities he carried with him to the Government Buildings where he soon became au fait with all the technicalities of his new duties. The position of King's Printer is an honored one and will we believe be admirably filled by Mr. Cullin.

The movement, if it can be called such, which has been started in this province to replace Asiatics by white fishermen calls attention to a fact that is not generally known. The reason of the success which has attended the Japanese herring fishermen at Nanaimo is that they have sent members of their industry back to Yarmouth and other English fishery centres where they have not only learned the business but become acquainted with the latest cold storage processes and other secrets of the trade. Returning to British Columbia they have utilized their knowledge with what success is well known. In any effort which might be made to replace the Asiatics engaged in our fisheries we must not lose sight of this fact. The new race of fishermen should have the most up to date knowledge and in the first instance we would suggest that they should be drawn from Labrador, Newfoundland and the British Isles.

Over six hundred boxes of Okanagan apples have already been shipped from Vernon to London for the Christmas trade.

T. W. Hoover, one of the most representative citizens of Penticton, is dead.

The clergy of certain sections of the Okanagan are strongly opposing the operation of Sunday trains on the S. & O. railway. Merritt is to have a \$7,000 drill hall as the home of "D" Squadron.



DISCRIMINATE FURNITURE CHOOSING

Unless you are an "expert," your judgment in the discriminate selection of durable Furniture usually rests with the dealer, and it is here at this store that "REPUTATION" tells. To see only the best of good taste in artistic and serviceable furniture—that is our ambition, and we always do it at a price more reasonable than you will find elsewhere. The prestige of your home will be greatly enhanced if you adopt our ideas, and our service saves you not only time and money, but all the inconveniences associated with starting a home of your own. Your visit of inspection courteously invited.

You Can Have Any Style of Dining Room If You Choose Here

On our Third Floor the selection of Dining-room Furniture and Suites is a wonder. For an example of our showing we herewith list below three suites, one in Fumed Oak, Early English Oak and Golden Oak. The pieces included in these suites are the latest in design and the quality of the highest. Everybody who has a home wants a nice dining-room. You want a nice one, don't you? Then come choose from this, the largest, latest and greatest display in the West. Prices to suit all.

Fumed Oak Dining Suite

Fumed Oak Buffet—Top 22 x 56, British beveled mirror 10 x 45, 2 drawers at top, one lined in plush for cutlery, etc., 2 doors to large cupboard, and large linen drawer below. Price\$60.00

Fumed Oak China Cabinet—Exceptionally handsome. Has large glass door in centre and 2 doors at either side, 3 shelves, plate rail at top. Size 62in. It is a beauty. Price\$65.00

Fumed Oak Diner Wagon—Large drawer and shelf below. Magnificent piece of oak, beautiful grain. Price\$25.00

Fumed Oak Pedestal—Size 36 x 12. New and attractive design. Price\$4.50

Fumed Oak Arm Diner—Seat upholstered in Spanish leather. Price\$15.00

Fumed Oak Diner—Upholstered Spanish leather seat. Each\$10.00

Fumed Oak Extension Dining Table—8ft. x 48in. of handsome design. Perfect in every way. Round top, pedestal style. Price\$45.00

Early English Oak Dining Suite

Early English Oak Buffet—Top 20 x 48, mirror 12 x 40, drawer and 2 doors to cupboard, with glass doors on either side to cupboards. Large linen drawer at foot. Price\$52.00

Early English Oak China Cabinet—Size 15 x 32, has four large shelves and large glass door to cabinet and glass sides. A handsome article, and special value at the price. \$25.00

Early English Oak Extension Dining Table—8ft. x 48in. pedestal style, beautiful grain in this handsome oak table. No better value to be found anywhere at the price. \$52.00

Early English Oak Diner Wagon—18 x 36, large drawer and shelf below. The latest style to match this beautiful set. \$18.00

Early English Oak Arm Chair—Upholstered seat in leather. Beautiful and comfortable. Price\$7.50

Early English Oak Diners—Seat upholstered in leather. Price\$6.50

These Six Pieces for \$144.00

Golden Oak Dining Suite

Golden Oak Buffet—Top 20 x 44, British beveled mirror 12 x 40, double drawer at top, large linen drawer and 2 doors to large cupboard. Price\$40.00

Golden Oak Extension Table—8ft. x 44in. pedestal style. It is handsome in every way. You will want this one when you see it, and the price is right at\$35.00

Golden Oak Diner Wagon—Size 17 x 34, large drawer and shelf below. You will notice in this piece the beautiful finish and handsome design which matches the set. \$20.00

Golden Oak China Cabinet—Top 14 x 30, British beveled mirror 26 x 6, has 4 large shelves and glass doors to cabinet, glass sides. Price\$27.50

Golden Oak Cellarette—Two doors to sectional wine cabinet, containing 6 tumblers and 6 wine glasses, water jug and tobacco jar. One drawer and large door to cupboard at foot. Price\$32.50

Golden Oak Arm Diner—Upholstered in leather. Price\$9.00

Golden Oak Diners—Upholstered in leather. Price\$7.00

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"Solid Comfort" Chairs

IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

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 Luxury Chairs from\$35.00 Upholstered Arm Rockers from\$9.50

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY



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TH

The Royal North ed Police have Honor—no Victor Distinguished Co no decoration of distinguished cond field. Nor do the Membership of stu the R.N.W.M.P. is a tinction that is a pluck, a bulletin of a certificate of cha mits of no further over, the lack of st is characteristic of never courtj pub never boast of wh done. To them, it day's work."

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Fighting the F It was "all in th to Corporal D. B he found himself a fever fiend at th House Post on th of Lake Winnipeg, scarlet fever had a virulent form in th dians and "Half d by the score, ravaged the distric policeman tende was doctor, nurse turn as he passed f en bedside to ana the end, when dra his victim for dea who dug the grave ed the last rites of Untriting in effort, unaccustomed and did the Corporal e for these simple, acts of devotion."

Of such herois stories might be t west Mounted Poli a man, not only o endurance, of cou actor, but of initi source. To the of the plains nothi There is no end t just as there seem to the bravery tha name a bye-word i in all places.

To anyone w Mounted Police a the official reports commissioned offi stables on duty ha ing side. They a for what is said, u nsaid. Their ba is almost indecent tion of the exposu if they lared ref model of their reti whose author wa the time at North boundary line. . .

Just a "Dis On the 17th fr Hogg, was called quiet a suburban room full of cow Monaghan, or 'Cov carrying a gun ar me, against Sectio of the Criminal Co gled. Finally I cuffed behind and His head being i had to engage the doctor, who dress . . . To the do said that if I had gun there'd be a Canadian history. have the honor to

Sd. "C. HOG What sort of this was can be from a statement report by Corpor perior officer. "I rest of Monaghar following govern was damaged; screen smashed u field jacket belong Hogg spoiled by with blood, wall b blood." In fact, seems to have oc "We struggled" a Tracking

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THE TAMING OF THE WEST BY N. W. M. P.

The Royal North-West Mounted Police have no Roll of Honor—no Victoria Cross, no Distinguished Conduct Medal, no decoration of their own for distinguished conduct "in the field." Nor do they need one. Membership of such a force as the R.N.W.M.P. is in itself a distinction that is a passport to pluck, a bulletin of bravery, and a certificate of character that admits of no further honor. Moreover, the lack of such distinctions is characteristic of them. They never court publicity. They never boast of what they have done. To them, it is "all in the day's work."

But there are many deeds to their credit which cannot be buried in the oblivion of blue books, and which might well be gathered into a "livre d'or" to rank with the best works on the world's Roll of Honor.

Some of these have been collated in a form as praiseworthy as it is profoundly interesting in A. L. Haydon's "Riders of the Plains," in which may be read some of the anecdotes by which this story of "Canada's Own" seeks justification.

Fighting the Fever Fiend
It was "all in the day's work" to Corporal D. B. Smith, when he found himself face to face with a fever fiend at the Norway House Post on the north corner of Lake Winnipeg. Diphtheria and scarlet fever had broken out in virulent form in the district. Indians and "Half Breeds" were dying by the score. Day by day, ravaged the district, the solitary policeman tended the sick, and was doctor, nurse and lawyer in turn as he passed from one stricken bedside to another. And at the end, when dread disease claims its victim for death, it was he who dug the grave and performed the last rites over the corpse. Untiring in effort, fearless in his unaccustomed and new work, did the Corporal earn promotion for these simple, but splendid, acts of devotion.

Of such heroism, a hundred stories might be told. The Northwest Mounted Policeman must be a man, not only of fortitude and endurance, of courage and character, but of initiative and resource. To the true patrolman of the plains nothing comes amiss. There is no end to his energies, just as there seems no beginning to the bravery that has made his name a bye-word for all times and in all places.

To anyone who knows the Mounted Police at all intimately, the official reports sent in by non-commissioned officers and constables on duty have their amusing side. They are amusing not for what is said, but what is left unsaid. Their bareness of detail is almost indecent in the suggestion of the exposures they might, if they dared reveal. Here is a model of their reticence in report, whose author was stationed at the time at North Portal, near the boundary line:

Just a "Disturbance"

"On the 17th inst., I, Corporal Hogg, was called to the hotel to quiet a disturbance. I found the room full of cowboys, and one Monaghan, or 'Cowboy Jack,' was carrying a gun and pointed it at me, against Sections 105 and 109 of the Criminal Code. We struggled. Finally I got him handcuffed behind and put him inside. His head being in bad shape, I had to engage the services of a doctor, who dressed his wound. To the doctor Monaghan said that if I hadn't grabbed his gun there'd be another death in Canadian history. All of which I have the honor to report.

Sd. "C. HOGG, Corporal."

What sort of a "disturbance" this was can best be surmised from a statement added to this report by Corporal Hogg's superior officer. "During the arrest of Monaghan," it says, "the following government property was damaged: Door broken, screen smashed up, chair broken, field jacket belonging to Corporal Hogg spoiled by being covered with blood, wall bespattered with blood." In fact, quite a little seems to have occurred between "We struggled" and "Finally!"

Tracking a Story

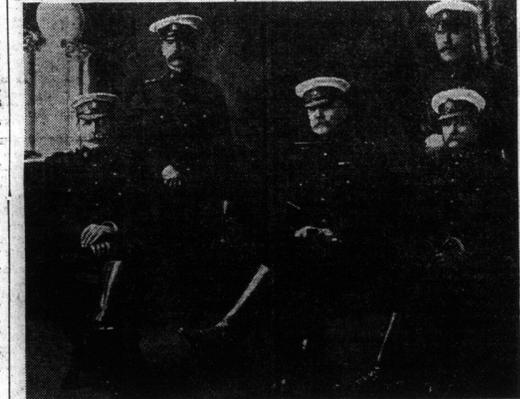
With a member of the R. N. W. M. P. the fear of gush is the beginning of wisdom. To "nose" out and extract a story of his experiences from one of the force

requires keener detective work and greater diplomacy than was ever used in tracking or treating with a redskin. If you don't believe me, try for yourself on Major J. H. McIlree, I.S.O., the distinguished Assistant Commissioner of the R. N. W. M. P., of whose exploits I succeeded in securing for the Colonist Sunday



Colonel S. M. Steele, C. B., M. V. O. Former Supt. R. N. W. M. P.

Magazine three or four weeks ago. Assistant Commissioner McIlree, who has come recently to live in Victoria, is now retired, but his retirement has only added to his other, and inherent, retirement. You may cajole or "trick" this distinguished officer into an



Headquarters Staff, R. N. W. M. P., Regina, 1910. (Standing) Inspector, J. E. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon; Inspector R. S. Knight, Adjutant. (Sitting) Major J. H. McIlree Asst. Com. Missioner; Lt.-Col. A. Bowen-Perry, C. M. G., Commissioner; G. Pearson-Bell, M. D., Surgeon.

anecdote redounding to the credit of a comrade, but his own claims to honor he keeps subtly hid in a forest of reserve, which even the sunbeams of fancy can scarce penetrate.

500 Miles With a Madman

So is it with such silent heroes as Sergeant Field and Constable Pedley, whose long, lonely jour-



Police Dog Team, Dalton Trail Post, 1898. Dr. S. M. Fraser, on Right

neys over snow and ice with raving madmen seem phantoms of some frenzied imagination rather than true stories of simple duty, nobly done. It is a tragic feature of life in the unsettled parts of the great Northwest that some would-be homesteaders are driven insane by the strain of hard-

ship and the awful loneliness of their lives. Or it may be an Indian or a stranger from "down East" whose mind gives way on some ice-bound desert of despair. In such cases as these, the Mounted Police once again are called in to take charge; and owing to the small strength of the detachments, such a hazardous journey is generally a "one man job." The story of Constable Pedley's 500-mile journey over ice and snow, river and ravine, with a mad missionary is beyond description in a few words. Sergeant Field was the hero of several long-distance journeys, of which one of the hardest was made with an Indian lunatic from Fort McKay on the Athabasca river to Fort Saskatchewan, another five hundred-mile trip, taking seventeen days to accomplish. Most of the way across country there was no trail. The strain on the dog team was increased by the constant violence of the redskin maniac, who often had to be strapped to the sled as he fought and bit like a mad dog. Another feat of some-what similar nature was performed by Sergeant Field in 1904, when he was sent to arrest an Indian desperado, who was wanted on a charge of deserting his adopted children, whom he left in the bush to be devoured by wolves. After six months' pursuit, the arrest was effected and the witnesses secured. The next stage in the proceedings was to escort all concerned to Edmonton, a thousand miles away. For 667 miles Sergeant Field and his

as Sergeant Field or such a force, for that, even the loneliest and most inaccessible quarter of this vast Dominion, the law enforced by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is a living thing that no man, red or white, dare set at naught?

Quelling a Riot
An instance of the dauntless courage and reckless daring which has ever been characteristics of all Canada's Mounted Police force may be told, which occurred during the serious railway construction strike in the spring of '85. The scene was at Golden, the little mining town in the Rockies. The British Columbian detachment in the Rockies was then under the command of the redoubtable Inspector Sam Steele, who, with Assistant Commissioner McIlree, joined the force at its inception, and who is now a colonel in the Canadian forces. On the significant date of the 1st of April, 1885, some 1200 railway workmen struck, and openly threatened acts of violence against both the property and the staff of the railway. At Golden the tough element among the strikers, reinforced by a number of notorious bad characters who had drifted to the spot in quest of plunder, started the "fun." Constable Kerr, one of Inspector Steele's two men, had occasion to arrest a contractor, a desperado of note, and one known to be in active collusion with the strikers. The constable was attacked by a large crowd of strikers and toughs, from whom he barely escaped with his life. Enters now upon the scene Sergeant Fury. As his name suggests, Sergeant Fury was "a determined, bulldog little man," to whom fear was the one thing always deserving of death. Off went little Fury like a Nemesis of the Northwest, to avenge outraged order. He found his man in a saloon, surrounded by as rowdy and ugly-looking a gang of "gaggers" as one could wish not to meet. Without any ado, the Sergeant seized his man and hauled him out, only to lose his prisoner in a rush of the strikers, who politely intimated that another attempt at arrest would mean a vacancy in the police ranks. Nothing daunted, and armed with authority (and a revolver), Sergeant Fury said his instructions were to seize the offender, and to shoot anyone who interfered. These instructions he carried out promptly and to the letter. Having seized his man for the third time, and put one ring-leader of the rioters out of action with a bullet in his shoulder, Fury with two comrades started off to the barracks with the contractor nicely "contracted," and the mob of shouting strikers at their heels. Outnumbering, the three police by nearly fifty to one, they were determined to get their ally out of the clutches of the law. As the constables dragged their prisoner over a narrow wooden bridge spanning a mountain stream, there was a cry of "Now, boys!" Knives and revolvers flashed out quickly, and just as the fierce little Fury turned to cover his men an unexpected reinforcement appeared. Full speed down the road from the barracks came Inspector Steele, a revolver in one hand, a sword in the other.

"Now," he exclaimed, facing the infuriated mob, "the first man who sets foot on this bridge will be buried beneath it."

The crowd hung back from the grim figure of the man confronting them. Sam Steele was "stiff stuff" and a man of his word. It meant certain death to him who dared to make the first move. Such was the regard in which the power and personality of the Police was held that, though plenty of "guns" were out, not one was loosed; not a man of them having the nerve to fire a single shot! The contractor and the ring-leaders, who were in turn arrested, under the eye of Sam Steele's muzzle, were fined a hundred dollars each next day, and the strike collapsed. It really wasn't a good enough game with Sam Steele, Fury & Co. about. Nor was there any more trouble at Golden for a long time.

The Avenging "Fury"
Of the ferocious Sergeant Fury many a good story is told. One that may be called to mind has

for its scene the same town of Golden. When the railway construction camps were scattered through the mountains, the Police were kept busy enforcing the whiskey-selling regulations. Many a "blind pig" got "stuck," until the squeals of the illicit spirit swine made Golden almost a prohibition town, much to the

disgust of the miners and railway workers alike.

One day a daring spirit among them, known as "Bulldog Carney," ordered and received an entire carload of whiskey. A host of cronies were invited to sluice themselves with "samples." When things were getting merry, the avenging Fury and two con-

extreme violence are far less frequent than they were, of course, in those pioneer days, such things will still happen "even in the best regulated families." Nor is there any proof needed that whenever occasion should arise the present members of the force will honorably uphold the finest traditions of their predecessors. With

humorist" paraded the streets, taking pot-shots at the hotel verandas, and all that were thereon—so to speak. Whenever an Inquisitive or apprehensive citizen put his head out of the windows, he was told to withdraw it quickly if he didn't want it perforated. One prominent member of the community had to suffer the indignity of holding up his hat in the middle of the street, while the Idaho "terror" riddled it with bullets. On being threatened with the police, he replied, "That ain't no Johnny Canuck kin arrest me. An' I'll bet 25 dollars to a trouser button no (adjective) Northwest Mounted Policeman is goin' to hold up my show!"

This was a challenge that had to be taken up, and the local J. P. phoned to Halbrite (the nearest police post). Very soon in galloped Constable Lett. Unearthing the retreat of the "wild and woolly one" from Idaho, he advanced to make the arrest. Instantly the man's hand flew to his hip-pocket, but the constable was too quick with him. There was a sharp but sanguinous struggle on the floor, and Lett got off his man with the ruffian's loaded revolver in his grip. Then the policeman said curtly, "Hands up!"—and "hands up" it was! The bracelets were slipped upon his wrists, and the broken-in-bully was marched off to jail. Constable Yett got promotion, and the prisoner got penal servitude.

Such stories might be told almost "ad infinitum"; and even then one would not have told of the highest heroism exhibited by those whose work lies even within the Arctic zone. But that is, indeed, another story!

NOTHING LIKE IT
They were discussing the things which help a man to obtain success in the world, when one young man said: "There's nothing like force of character. Now, there's Jones. He's sure to make his way in the world. He's a will of his own, you know."

"But Brown has something better in his favor," argued his friend. "What's that?"

The recruit was being put through an examination in geography, wherein he proved himself astonishingly ignorant. At last, after a failure on his part of unusual flagrancy, the examiner scowled at him and thundered, "Idiot, you want to defend your country and you don't know where it is."

A London cabby who had left the ranks and taken up cab driving, sued a woman for not paying him the legal fare, and his constant remark in court was: "She ain't a lady."

"Do you know a lady when you see one?" asked the judge.

"I do, yer honor. Last week a lady gave me a sov'rn instead of a shilling, and I called back 'Beg pardon, madam, I've got a sov'rn instead of a shilling.' And she shouts back, 'Well, you old fool, keep the change and get drunk on it!' That's wot I calls a lady!"

Photographer—Say! Pardon me! But that's the third time you've covered your face with a handkerchief just as I was ready.

Subject—I know, but I can't help it. I've been indicted a good deal lately, and I got the habit trying to dodge newspaper photographers.—Puck.

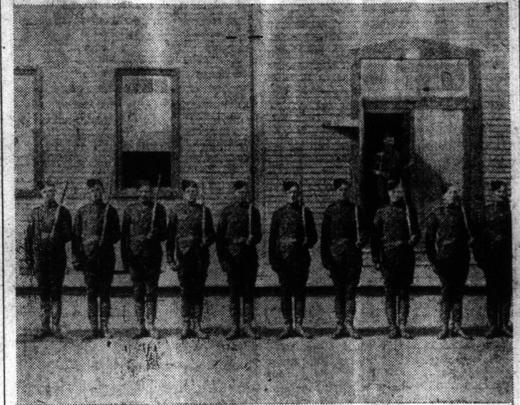
The artist was painting—sunset, red with blue streaks and green dots.

The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, Nature has opened her sky pictures page by page. Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained sulphurous insects floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering light?—Excuse me, but I can't help thinking I have met you before.

She—All right, don't worry about it.

for its scene the same town of Golden. When the railway construction camps were scattered through the mountains, the Police were kept busy enforcing the whiskey-selling regulations. Many a "blind pig" got "stuck," until the squeals of the illicit spirit swine made Golden almost a prohibition town, much to the



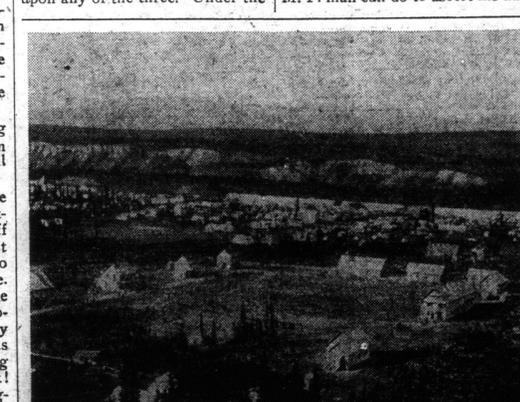
Squad of Scouts, Regina Barracks

the corps today, "Maintiens le Droit" is no empty phrase and the "Canada's Own" "maintain the right" today as fearlessly and honorably as in the old days of "bad men" and worse whiskey.

Let me tell one story illustrative of this, and I have done. It is not so long ago since we had a striking illustration of what one M. P. man can do to assert his au-

thority. The anecdote has quite a flavor of the past. At Weyburn, a small town near the frontier, the more or less peaceful and law-abiding citizens were one day disturbed by a visit from an Idaho "bad man"—one of the never-to-be-taken-alive-and-die-in-my-boots" class. This "Hell-fire

cover of the guns and knives, the fearless Fury than afd there tapped those kegs and spilled the whiskey as per orders. Simple? Yes; but a bit nerve-trying; when one remembers the "sing-me-to-sleep" shooters the British Columbia mining towns then harbored.



R. N. W. M. P. Post at White Horse, Yukon.

moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, sharply; "not since I gave up drink."

In Rural England

While the poor of Great Britain are working at starvation wages and the Government is devising every conceivable measure to tax the rich and relieve the needy, great tracts of land that might be yielding fruitful harvests are lying idle and bare, given over to weeds, rabbits and pheasants. We do not learn this from some hostile critic in Germany or France, but from the English Review (London), where Mr. P. E. Green tells of a sad trip he took through a rural region that might be supporting a large population, but is not. "Deserted Village" describes pretty accurately the picture he saw. Gray's age of the plowman homeward wending his weary way is now obsolete. The wheat fields that feed England are furrowed in Canada, United States, and Argentina. Mr. Green, traversing what was once a rich agricultural district in Hampshire, met "a man in velvet, with a gun over his shoulder." He calls this man, who was dressed like a poacher, "the typical rustic" of the region. "In him lies no hope of the future. While he remains, the land-bandman departs."

He describes one of the villages, Coombe, a "shallow valley" in the South Downs of England, generally peopled and having a church in the centre. The Coombe this writer visited had lost all its inhabitants, shepherds, plowmen, carters, etc., by migration to the towns. "At Coombe, lying stagnant in the cup of the hills, we come upon grim tragedy, unrelieved." "The field I crossed to reach the village was full of withered, unharvested grasses and well seed-bearing wild carrots and thistles, shoulder high. Rabbits scurried away at almost every step, while pheasants and partridges filled the air with a whirl of wings. The first cottage I lighted on was literally falling down. The thatch had long disappeared, leaving the rafters and beams bare as bones to the skies; the garden a waste of luxuriant weeds, where brambles were trying to cover this rueful desolation. As I entered the village I passed a row of four cottages under one thatch. Only one was occupied, the other three, with their doors and windows battered, had been given over to the rats to play havoc in and for the wind to whistle through. From the occupied cottage issued a slatternly young woman with a sporting dog, probably a gamekeeper's, at her heels. They tell me that many of the cottages in the village and most of the land are owned by a city magnate, and that when a family leaves a cottage, to look employment or the higher wages and the freedom of the towns, no attempt is made either to repair or to relet the cottage. For an influx of human life may disturb the pheasants. Where pheasants are wanted, the peasant is not. Very much the same thing seems to be dominant at Coombe. Coombe is now one vast rabbit-warren."

Standing on one of these heights in England's southern hills where Lord Macaulay describes the beacons as blazing to warn the country of the approach of Philip's Armada to celebrate England's triumphs, he solemnly observes: "But today, though it would not be difficult to find the rubbish to burn, from the acres and acres given over to sport, it would be difficult to get the men from the hillside or valley to build the beacon. A gibbet today stands as a landmark, arresting, sinister, pointing on the right and on the left, to an empty countryside."

He finds all "the beautiful wooded estate of Norman Court" given up to game. The peasantry have vanished. "Starvation, it is true, may not be so apparent on the countryside as it was of yore. It has merely shifted its quarters. As the people leave the countryside, starvation, attaching itself as a camp-follower to the rural exodus, finds its lair in the foul dens of the cities." Walking through the fertile district, he remarks: "The absence of human beings in this valley grows upon you, until you begin to wonder if you really are in England. This is the broad road from Hungerford to Andover, and it was crossed and recrossed in the broad daylight by innumerable rabbits. Grass grew freely in the middle of the road. Apparently no time to grow between the going of one and the coming of the next. No motors were seen; no hedges flanked it, nor hedges either; but on either side was a broad strip of green grass, and then beyond, tier upon tier of oaks and beeches up the hillside. It might have been a valley in some distant uninhabited country. I lay down on the grass by the side of the ribbon of road to rest my head on the rucksack and to drink in the beauty of the valley. Save for the flapping of the wings of the pigeons, the plaintive cry of the plover, and the poignant call of the pheasant, not a sound was to be heard."

When I rose, greensward and roadway were speckled with the white tufts of the bob-tails of countless rabbits, and as I walked toward companies of them kept retreating, the sections of an army at the sound of the bugle."

Mr. Green, who is a Conservative, blames Cobden and his disciple, Lloyd George, the desolation of England. He vituperates free trade and demands small holdings. "Hodge and his unhappy and landless fellow-countrymen. This writer, in order to emphasize his plea for the distribution of land in small holdings for industrious peasantry, gives some examples of the prosperity of men who have obtained possession of small patches of land and tells that "most of them are skilled woodmen, often spending the entire winter months in the woods." To continue his account:

"Each buys a few acres of underwood, and of this makes as many hurdles, wattles, sheep-crisbs and bundles of faggots as his skill can contrive. It is the holdings, though, which give them work throughout the summer, work independent of a farmer-landlord, and which secures for them a roof over their heads. Even on this rather poor and very exposed land, where little intensive culture is practised, I found one small holder making his entire living from his eight acres."

"As a whole, the result has been a triumphant success, not as measured by cash returns, but in the more intimate sense of achieving a greater measure of freedom. Here wool, sheared from the sheep of the downs, is spun by the cottage women and woven into beautiful cloth at a large hand-loom; and we might imagine that even the shepherd who minds the flocks on the downs will some day be clothed in the wool shorn from the sheep he tends."

He thinks that England's peril from Socialism and Anarchism lies in the existence of all this poor and landless people, and he utters this warning to Mr. Lloyd-George and his school:

"The budget may be the key to unlock the land, but the people have yet to be restored to the land. . . . (If they are not) then the next move will be the massing together of the countrymen who have sought work in the cities and not found it; with their landless fellow-laborers from the open fields, and this time the color of the banner held on high by those who hunger for the earth may be blood-red."

Sylviculture in practice, according to Schlich, means the method whereby a forest may be produced and guided to maturity, so as to realize in the most advantageous manner the object which the owner has in view. In order to set about this task in a businesslike way, it will be necessary in the first place to define the ends in view, and in the second, to discover and establish the means of attaining them. The primary objects to be gained are:

- (1) To induce a dense and approximately even-aged growth of a definite and desirable species, as soon as possible after the land to be dealt with has been cleared of its present crop, and to keep the cost of this at a minimum.
- (2) To assist the young growth indirectly to produce annually the maximum number of cubic feet of wood.
- (3) To protect the growth from accident by insect pest and fire; and to bring it successfully to maturity—or as near maturity as the duration of the visible supply of timber will allow.

The means of attaining these objects will be the establishment of a tentative system of sylviculture as nearly as possible adapted to local conditions. It is evident that inasmuch as local conditions differ from those existing in other countries, it will be needful to evolve a system suited to those conditions; nor can we by any means afford to ignore the experience of those countries which have made an exhaustive study of technical forestry, as far as soil, climate, and species are analogous.

The system to be adopted (until in process of time one adapted to all local needs shall have been evolved) must conform to the existing state of the forest, and the necessary features of the methods of logging operations prevailing at the present time. It must insure certain and rapid regeneration. It must insure economical management. It will differ from any of the four principal methods in use among foresters, but will approach most closely to that known as the Compartment or Uniform System. This is the equivalent of the "Schlagweiser Betrieb" of German foresters and of the "Methode par coupes successives" used with great advantage in the state forests of France. In this system shelter-woods are maintained continuously for the protection of the young growth, and more particularly of the soil. The difficulties in the way of maintaining such shelter-woods are almost too apparent, but their desirability, and almost their necessity, upon poor and semi-arid soils must not be overlooked, or particular areas may become entirely sterile. But in most cases it will resemble the ordinary clear-cutting in high forest. As applied to our existing timber, it might be technically termed a system of "Modified clear-cutting in high forest with subsequent regeneration by means of seed-trees."

The advantages of such a system are twofold: (1) Economy in management, because re-stocking is confined at any one time to a limited portion of the whole area, and is accomplished comparatively quickly. (2) Because the production of a pure, dense and even-aged forest is made possible, and therefore timber of better quality and greater in annual yield. Briefly, as outlined in a former article, the system will demand a thorough supervision

If he desires to extend you hospitality, the nearest public house is his city of refuge. Members do not bother each other. It is contrary to the laws of an inflexible etiquette for one member of the Athenaeum to speak to another unless upon formal introduction.

Thereby hangs a tale. One member of the Athenaeum was one day walking downstairs. He trod upon the toe and the corn of another member. He apologized profusely. The sufferer showed upon his face signs of acute physical agony. But at the same time he showed signs of lively moral delight. Wincing as he was, he said to him who had trodden on his corn: "Sir, may I thank you?" "Thank me? What for?" said the offender. "It is true you have trodden on my foot," said the sufferer, "but at the same time you are the first man in twenty years who has spoken to me in this club."—New York Telegraph.

To get a good run for your money save your money.—Atchison Globe.

"Is his fiancée fond of him?" asked Maude. "I should say so," replied Maymie. "She thinks as much of him as she does of her engagement ring."

"You think that woman has an exceptionally kindly and generous disposition?" "Unquestionably," replied Miss Cayenne. "She can read an entire column of society news clear through without once smiling and saying 'Humph!'"

The master was asking questions—masters are apt to ask questions, and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows: "Now, boys, how many months have 28 days?" "All of them, sir," replied a boy in front.

The Welsh People

The student of Welsh life and character who encounters almost any village in North Wales, will be able to acquire a full knowledge of his subject without traveling a mile farther. For Welsh life has a certain quality of uniformity which is not found in the other constituent peoples of the Empire," writes Frank Elias in T. P.'s Magazine, London.

"Practically there is no upper middle class in Wales. A few rich middle-class Welsh families there are, but these, even if they keep up a Welsh home, usually draw their wealth and spend it beyond the Welsh border. If, however, the visitor wishes to know who controls public opinion, who sits on the District and County Councils, or even who represents the division in the House of Commons, he had much better regard the names painted over the shop-fronts than try to discover the identity of the occupants of the lavish red brick villa which looks down into the village from its place on the hillside. The owner of the villa, as likely as not, will be found to be an Englishman—a retired Manchester cotton-spinner or a ship-owner from Liverpool. If the inquirer wishes to discuss higher education or the involved subject of Crown Lands, he is advised to approach the drapery counter of the diminutive 'London House'. From the lips of the youthful draper he will hear, as well as anywhere, the authentic accents of young Wales. And the opinions which these men express are not the easy deliverances of uninstructed intelligence. Their views are deliberate and, of ten enough, are inspired by direct contact with the minds of their parliamentary leaders. Not

long ago I talked with such a man, whose ideas were based upon the substance of the many conversations he has enjoyed with one of the most famous of cabinet ministers.

"It is probably true that no conscious instinct for the democratic is responsible for this inter-relationship between employer and employed. But the staple of their conversation is a silver thread which leads us at once to the desired explanation. These men and women of the lower middle and employed classes are brought thus closely together at the bidding of no social economy, however national or exalted its source. The cause of their oneness, of that uniformity which makes one home like another and this village like the next, is symbolized in an unshapely, barn-like little building in the main street.

"The centre of the Welshman's life is the chapel. On its hopes are set, and in its light every facet of his character illuminates itself. He spends his leisure in its service, and even his relaxations are taken within its walls. The characteristic entertainment of the Welshman in the annual Chapel 'Tea Party and Grand Concert.' The 'gradneur' of the concert is taken for granted. The table spread before the purchaser of the tea-party ticket is not, perhaps, one to charm an eclectic taste. Bread and butter and bun loaf are the chief dishes. But there is abundance, there is an effervescent spirit of friendliness, and—thought dear to the passionate musician in every Welshman—there is the prospect of the concert.

"But the significance of the Chapel to the heart of the Welsh villager rests upon surer foundations than the social; Wales is a deeply religious nation, and the history of Wales is a religious history. Through the character of the Welshman there runs a strong strain of poetry and mysticism; he feels, with a special urgency, the appeal of the unseen. From his childhood he has breathed in the religious fervor of his fathers. The magnificent services of the Welsh Sunday school to the national life have never been properly acknowledged. Nearly all the achievements of the principality have had their foundation in this school.

"No form is more characteristically Welsh than that of the minister. He is plainly a son of the people. Indeed, every man who has moved the mind of Wales during the past two hundred years was born poor. Moreover, with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George, nearly every Welshman who wields an influence over his people has remained poor. Any obscure Englishman of modest prosperity going daily to the city and living in a £60 house, could have bought up most of the great Welshmen of the past. They had always to keep their wants humble. From inspiring their people they had to face an empty larder. But poor, these men were not despised. Theirs were the names their country celebrated. And so it is today.

"They have small means to buy books—these men—yet nearly every one of them has his library—a library which includes much of the best of English literature. That this is so becomes obvious when, as they often do in their journeys, they preach in the Saxon tongue.

"But not only are these men readers; they are writers and they are poets. Indeed, the greater number of the national bards are ministers of religion.

"The Welsh minister is not, however, wholly a self-trained man. He has his denominational college and his National University. But, more than this, many Welsh preachers are Oxford men. No Nonconformist ministry, probably, has a larger number of its younger men holding Oxford degrees. Jesus College is the recognized home of Welsh culture, and it was among a notable set of Oxford men of the late eighties that the Young Wales Movement, of which Tom Ellis was a leader, had its rise.

"Lastly, the Welsh ministry is a ministry of great preachers. It inherits great traditions. It remembers Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, John Elias, Williams of Wern, Christmas Evans. It knows that the first business of the preacher is to preach. And so it expresses itself, not only in the pulpit in the voice of the 'hwyl,' but at the vast preaching meetings which are still held, as they were held in Rowland's day, with every circumstance of fervor and over periods of many hours.

"The influence which Mr. Lloyd George wields in Wales is not, perhaps, fully understood. It is true that he attracts the admiration and enthusiasm which are the due of the national leader. So, however, did Gladstone in England and Parnell in Ireland. Between the popular attitude towards these twain and that towards Mr. Lloyd George there is this difference, that Gladstone and Parnell loved though they were by the common people, were regarded not only with affection, but with a certain element of awe. They were felt to stand upon another plane than that of their followers. There is very little of this feeling among the men who follow Lloyd George.

Sylvicultural Problems of Coast Timber Belt

By L. S. Higgs, South Pender

Although in British Columbia the time for the technical and theoretical forester has not yet come, and all that it is possible to do towards the preservation and conservation of our forests can be done for some years at any rate by the practical home-bred woodsman, it may not be inopportune to discuss some of the sylvicultural problems which will arise sooner or later, and which will demand solution.

The origin of the forests to be submitted to this system has been due in the main to uninterrupted natural causes, except in areas where all or part of the crop has been more or less damaged by fire. The same agent has been responsible for the relatively moderate or small stand to be found on the great bulk of the timbered area, by having decimated the forest at several periods previously to its having become mature, destroying at each conflagration a certain number of trees to the acre, and injuring others, till it is probably no exaggeration to say that upon the alienated timber lands alone more than half the possible total yield has been wasted. The areas of Douglas fir which show no signs of such damage are disastrously few and limited, and it is only by a careful computation of the crop now standing upon them, and by noting the quality of soil, that the possible results of energetic conservation may be gauged. Spruce and cedar, growing as a rule in moister situations, have not suffered to the same extent as fir, especially in river-valleys subject to periodical overflows.

Each species requires a different treatment in order to assure a successful natural reproduction, and therefore the need of a pure forest of even-aged trees is indicated. But when, as in the majority of localities on the coast, the present stands consists of a single tree mixed high forest of two or more species, the area must be so managed that the predominant species will be reproduced, it being probable that the factors of the locality, namely soil and climate, are more suitable to its natural regeneration; unless, in the opinion of the forester, one of the less densely distributed but more desirable species, would succeed equally well. If there should be a doubt in the matter, seed-trees of both species may be preserved, always having regard to their individual demands on light, moisture, and fertility, and to their rate of growth.

Numerous examples present themselves, but the main problem within the range of Douglas fir will always be to increase its production in order to supplant the less desirable hemlock. Each of the different combinations of species and ages will also require separate suitable treatment; for instance, two-storied high forest either pure or mixed; as, Douglas fir of two ages; fir with lower-storey hemlock; spruce and cedar with hemlock; spruce, fir and cedar with hemlock, and so on. The discretion of the forester will dictate the policy to be observed; the age at which it will either pay to burn off the hemlock after the area has been logged in order to make room for fir; or if conditions appear to be unsatisfactory for such a consummation, to save it to form the future forest. An uninvited mixture of either spruce, cedar or hemlock with a fairly full stand of fir of the same age will do no harm, since all three are shade-bearing rather than light-demanding species, and also of slower growth than the light-demanding fir.

The treatment of all possible combinations will depend upon the opinion of the Forest Overseer in charge of the logging operations, and also upon the attitude of the lessees of timbered areas to the idea of forest conservation.

The solution of another important problem will be to ascertain the yield-capacity, or the quality, of a given forest area, in order that some idea may be gained of its probable approximate yield at any period in the future,

when the legitimate period of rotation shall again demand that it be felled. The quality of every area should be registered in the Forest Atlas. By this means alone will the Government be able to compute with any degree of probability the amount of forest capital which will remain in reserve when the present supply shall have been depleted.

There is only one pertinent method whereby the yield-capacity of a locality may be assessed, and that is according to a mature crop of timber already produced upon the land, or according to one standing on similar land in the vicinity. This has been made doubly difficult in nearly every case, owing, as before pointed out to successive fires having partially destroyed the crop, whereas the estimate of quality should be made without taking into account any damage by fire during the growing period. A conservative computation of volume growth under perfect conditions should be made, and in, let us say, twenty years experience, an average percentage may be struck of the actual annual damage by fire, which may be deducted from the volume growth of the entire forest area. For instance, if a given even-aged area of ten acres is found to have produced 300M board feet in 20 years growth, the annual yield capacity, or the quality, of that area may be defined as 300 board feet per acre. But if the timber is fire-scattered; if upon the ground there is evidence of one or more fires, the judgment of the forester must be used to gauge what percentage should be added to the above estimate to determine the actual yield-capacity of the area under perfect conditions.

Many other and important problems will have to be solved, notably those relating to fire, its prevention and cure; problems which we shall have to work out for ourselves by long, patient and strenuous investigation and experiment.

All Pace and No Progress

The following story reminds one of Alice's mad race with the Red Queen in the country where "it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place." They were tramping in Switzerland, and when, after a long, dusty afternoon's walk, a bed and a bath and a dinner seemed three very desirable things they spoke to a farmer:

"Interlaken? How far is it?" "Two miles," he replied.

The tourists marched hopefully on, but after half an hour had passed, and no town was in sight, they demanded of another peasant:

"How far are we from Interlaken?" "Just two miles!" he shouted back. "Keep right on."

Again the weary trappers stilled on. Another half hour elapsed, and still Interlaken was hidden from their view.

"Are we anywhere near Interlaken?" they implored, when they met the third farmer.

"But two short miles," he replied, as had the others.

The tourists turned to each other in despair; then the fortunate sense of humor intervened.

"Well," said one, "thank heaven we're holding our own anyhow!"

No Ground Left

Two ministers were once engaged in discussing the merits of the temperance question, when the advocate of total abstinence pressed the subject home so closely upon his brother minister that he was obliged to say, "Really, you have so taken one after another of my arguments from me that if you go on much longer I shan't have an inch of ground left to stand on."

"Then you had better take to the water," was the quick reply.

