

PLANNING WORK FOR NEXT YEAR

Canadian-Pacific Programme for West to Be Drawn Up Shortly

OFFICIALS TO WINNIPEG

Many Millions to Be Expended on Improvements and Extensions

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—Officials of the C.P.R. in various parts of the west are now busy considering the possibilities of important undertakings which will be assumed for the operations of next year.

In connection with the discussion of the sum of money which will be asked for in January, when Mr. Whyte makes his annual report to Montreal for this purpose, a number of the western officials of the company will visit the city during the next few days, and with Mr. Bury will go over estimates of the work which in their opinion ought to be done next year.

General Superintendent F. F. Busted, Capt. Troup, of the Pacific Coast P. Steamships, and C. E. Cartwright, Pacific coast engineer for the C.P.R., left Vancouver today for this city, and will on Monday take up the question of the work to be done in British Columbia during 1909.

A week later General Superintendent Price, of Calgary, will be in the city, with other officials from the west, and the amount of money to be expended on that division and the work to be done will also be discussed.

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While the total sum to be expended in the west in 1909 by the C.P.R. in improvements, extensions, and extensions, will be less next year than it was during the present year, it will still amount to many millions of dollars.

The total amount to be expended in this way during the present year in the west is said to have been about forty millions.

J. S. Dennis, assistant to Mr. Whyte in Calgary, who has been engaged in connection with the great irrigation project of the C.P.R. in Alberta, is in the city today, having arrived here from the south.

Mr. Dennis will leave for the west today, but before doing so, he will be in conference with Mr. Whyte with reference to the important work which is being done in the west under his supervision.

Curiosities of Ant Life. "On the morning of August 11," says a writer in St. Petersburg, "I gathered up black ants and a number of their small, brown, egg-shaped cocoons from an ant hill in my yard, and placed them in a shallow tin box, and that later I introduced among them.

"Strange how ants recognize both friends and enemies through the sense of smell rather than by the sense of sight. No sooner do two ants meet than they cross noses, so to speak, in order to ascertain who is who. If the insects find that they are not congenial, they will fight, and if they are congenial, they will be friendly.

"This was the case when the ant with the red thorax was engaged with the black ants. How vicious both species were, how they snapped at and bit each other. One black ant succeeded in grabbing an antenna of the red one, and the red one, in retaliation, held as the big red ant dragged her from place to place.

"Another black ant, seeing her opportunity and caught the hind leg of the enemy who was thus greatly handicapped in her movements. Still, she succeeded in killing both black and red ants, though she could not see herself from their death grip until I came to her assistance.

"The queen, had remained inactive during the conflict and had taken no part in cleaning up the nest, when all was again in order a worker ant approached her and after a short conversation, she conveyed to her the news of her wings. Apparently this was to give the royal sister to understand that she must now discontinue her duties of laying the eggs, and assume the responsibilities of egg laying, the work for which she had been most carefully reared.

"The young queen was not inclined to give up her gauzy appendages, however, so presently the worker resumed her efforts to loosen them, but with no show of animosity. Finally, she caught the queen by her antennae and led her gently about the nest and then held her in a corner for at least twenty minutes.

SHAH IS IN FAVOR OF A CONSTITUTION

Says People of Persia Must Be Brought Gradually to Self-Rule

Tehran, Dec. 3.—His Majesty the Shah of Persia granted an audience this afternoon to the local representatives of the Associated Press and expressed a keen desire to dissipate some of the false impressions regarding his attitude on constitutionalism.

His Majesty asserted his belief in a constitution as an essentially necessary for the advancement of Persia and the wellbeing and prosperity of the Persian people. He said that he regarded a great source of progress parliamentary government has been to the other nations, but the deplorable results of the present situation in Persia, and the gradual development of the system in this country, the Shah proved to be a retrograde step.

"It is necessary that the people be brought gradually to appreciate the value of these institutions, and this is my aim. It is quite true that there are two lines in the country, one for and one against a constitution, but it is precisely for this reason that I fear a hasty decision might lead to disturbances which I am anxious to avoid. The work of the last majlis caused sufficient trouble and bloodshed.

"The council of state which I have summoned will deal with all these questions. It is true that the members of this council are not deputies, but from this small beginning I hope that the council will gradually develop into an important assembly. I hope to train my people properly to appreciate a larger constitutional regime.

Referring to the existing situation at Tabriz, his majesty said: "It is a mistake to suppose that the population of this city wants a constitution, or that it would be a source of trouble. Similar disturbances were prevalent a year ago in Tabriz, while parliament was sitting. The people of Tabriz are naturally a law-abiding people, and they do, a large number of Caucasians."

Sir Frederick Borden criticized humorously an article in the London Times yesterday by a gentleman who had spent a month in the Dominion. (Laughter.) He declared there was no fear that Canada would step aside from her present path of development. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He said: "We claim the right to dictate and control our own trade policy. We concede to statesmen of the world the right to make a bargain for themselves. The United States has done this with regard to her tariff against Canada for an object he would not define further had he not been interrupted by a speaker from the other country, an Canada knew if the United States lowered the barriers it would be only for her own convenience. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

"Another black ant, seeing her opportunity and caught the hind leg of the enemy who was thus greatly handicapped in her movements. Still, she succeeded in killing both black and red ants, though she could not see herself from their death grip until I came to her assistance.

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"The young queen was not inclined to give up her gauzy appendages, however, so presently the worker resumed her efforts to loosen them, but with no show of animosity. Finally, she caught the queen by her antennae and led her gently about the nest and then held her in a corner for at least twenty minutes.

"During this time the other ants came and touched her curiously with their antennae, and one by one they came to offer her food from their mouth. It was a clear case of coaxing. They wanted this queen mother to deposit eggs and found a new queen for their nest. The next day I saw that she had yielded to the entreaties of her sisters. She was wingless and depositing very minute eggs.

"The black ants have what appear to be good natured, wrestling matches among themselves. They are constantly on the move doing something, carrying the unwieldy cocoons from one place to another, regarding food for a companion or making elaborate toilets."

Live and Learn. The college president was entertaining a freshman to dinner, when the conversation turned upon football. To the student's surprise, the president displayed a thorough familiarity with

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MYSTERY OF LOANS IS STILL UNSOLVED

Standard Officials and Proposed Borrower Are All in Ignorance

New York, Dec. 3.—Efforts on the part of federal counsel to obtain information regarding the loans of some aggregating \$2,000,000 to P. S. Trainor by the Southern Pipe Line company, a Standard subsidiary, came to nothing today in the cross-examination of John D. Archibold in the government suit to dissolve the so-called oil trust.

Mr. Archibold, who is connected with the Standard pipe line company, government inquirer, has sought to learn the purposes of these large loans. Mr. Archibold said that he knew of no reason for the loans, which he said might have represented the adjustments between refining companies which Mr. Trainor supplies with oil.

The cross-examination of Mr. Archibold was practically concluded today, when an adjournment of the case was taken until next Monday.

H. M. Tifford, president of the Standard Oil company of California, and A. Moffitt, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, will likely follow Mr. Archibold on the stand, after whom Wm. Rockefeller will be called.

Each of Mr. Archibold's cross-examination today had to do with rebates paid by the railroads in the early days. Mr. Archibold took the position that rebates at that time were a matter of bargaining in which each shipper strove to obtain the best terms.

Some amusement was created when Mr. Archibold declared that when one obtained a rate from a railroad man he was not always sure but that on his way home the railroadman would give some other shipper a lower rate. The government counsel interrogated the witness regarding testimony given in a Pennsylvania oil suit, in which Mr. Archibold testified that when one obtained a rate from a railroad man he was not always sure but that on his way home the railroadman would give some other shipper a lower rate.

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HOUSE OF LORDS

Report of Select Committee on Subject Offers Radical Suggestions

London, Dec. 3.—The report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to suggest a plan for the reform of the upper house, issued today. The committee finds it undesirable that the possession of a peerage should of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and it recommends that qualification should be the main test of admission to the reformed house.

It then sets forth that all hereditary peers should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose of electing two hundred of their number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, not for life but for a single parliament; that the spiritual lords of parliament be reduced to ten, to be elected by the bishops; the two archbishops sitting during the tenure of their sees, and the other eight for the duration of parliament; that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have official representation in the House of Lords; that a number of hereditary peers, estimated at 130, possessing certain qualifications, should sit without the necessity of election, these to include men who have held the post of cabinet minister, viceroys, governor-general of Canada and the other chief officials of the larger colonies, and naval and military officers of high rank, and that twenty years' service in the House of Commons should entitle one to a seat among the peers.

This plan will give the reformed House of Lords about 350 members, namely three peers of the royal blood, 200 peers to be elected by the qualified hereditary peers, 10 spiritual lords and 5 Judges.

The report adds that the commission of Parkes in power, before the House of Commons should be able to count on a substantial following in the House of Lords, but as opinions were divided on this subject, the object are so diverse, it is unable to make any recommendations.

More Landsealers. Calgary, Dec. 4.—Messrs. Crapo and Robinson, of the Canadian Pacific, are in the city today with a party of landsealers.

Compensation and Unemployment. Many of the evil results arising from the British Workmen's Compensation Act have already been pointed out. To-day the report of the act, showing much of the present almost unprecedented prevalence of unemployment in Great Britain.

Large numbers of middle aged and elderly men have been discharged by employers on the assumption that they are more liable to accidents than younger men. The report shows that employers of labor have published figures showing that this is not the case. But as it may, the fact remains that the great mass of efficient workmen are being thrown out of work.

An evil effect of another kind was shown in the case of the Bow Court the other day when the demoralizing influence of the act on a young man was demonstrated with great clearness. The young man had lost three fingers in an accident and claimed a pension for life of 10 shillings and one penny a week from his employers. The young man, however, had refused the ground that they had offered him work which he was able to do but which he had refused. The following figures were given by the employers' counsel and the plaintiff:

"Are you willing to do any work at all?" inquired counsel.

"No," the young man replied stoutly.

"Do you say you are not willing or not able?" the Judge asked.

"I said not willing," was the unblinking reply.

"Would you rather live your present life at 10s. id. a week than take a job as caretaker or anything of that kind?" counsel asked.

"Yes," said the man with decision.

"You are looking forward to 10s. id. a week for the rest of your life?"

"That is not much is it?"

"Won't you get tired of doing nothing?"

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REFORM OF LORDS

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PROVISION MAIN TEST

Peers to Be Repealed by Two Hundred Elected

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It is proposed that the House of Lords should be formed into an elective body for the purpose of electing a certain number of members as the Lords of Parliament for a single term of years, and that the number of members should be reduced to ten, to be elected by the other eight of the House of Lords; that Canada, Zealand and South Africa should be represented in the House of Lords by a certain number of members, estimated at 130, certain qualifications, about the necessity of including men who are not cabinet ministers, and a number of Canada general of any of the naval and military rank, and that twenty in the House of Commons one to a seat among the members.

Mr. Phipps came down from this morning's sitting in the House of Commons, and will probably remain in the city for several days.

Suspected of Poisoning Marked Tree, Ark, Dec. 4.—Following the mysterious death of his two daughters by poisoning, William McBroome, a mill worker, was arrested here today charged with murder, pending the coroner's inquest.

Cruiser Yankee Floated. Newport, R.I., Dec. 4.—The U.S. cruiser "Yankee," which has been grounded in Buzzards' bay for the past two weeks, has been floated successfully, and has started for New Bedford in tow, according to a wireless message here tonight from her commander.

President on Woman Suffrage. New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of parliament for Blackburn, and a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Great Britain, who arrived here today from Washington to address the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight, was deeply interested in the letter from President Roosevelt, made public today by Rev. Lyman Abbott, about a meeting of the anti-suffragists held today. In this letter the president declared that he favored woman suffrage, but was not enthusiastic on the subject, as he did not consider it a matter of great importance.

Arkansas Dyke Gives Way. Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 4.—The government dyke against which the force of the water was thrown by the bursting of the opposite shore of the Arkansas river last night, gave way and the steep bank at this point is fast crumbling. Dynamiting has been resorted to in an effort to relieve the present endangered section of the city.

Aeronautic Prediction. New York, Dec. 4.—Jay Gould, amateur court tennis champion, was elected a member of the Columbia University Aero club after he had qualified for membership by reading a thesis entitled "Aerial Navigation." In it Mr. Gould promised that the next year would see aerial craft of all kinds and purposes for business. Jay Gould is a son of George Gould.

Toronto Printers' Wages. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.—An agreement on the scale of wages to be paid members of the Typographical Union in Toronto, Ont., was reached yesterday afternoon, after a conference of two days in this city between representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union. The dispute was said to be over purely local differences. The nature of the settlement effected was not made public.

Who and What Was Morgan? Morgan, afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, by special appointment of Charles II, was, says a writer in the British Empire Review, born of a respectable family of Llancarfnan in Glamorgan-shire, and as a boy of fourteen had been kidnapped at Bristol, shipped off to Barbadoes and there "sold as a servant on the plantations." His master, having some connection with the buccannery, he was induced to join the body of marauders on his time being out, in whose ranks he quickly rose into notice as a fearless and resolute master of the sword.

Morgan had been under the leadership of others, in his various attacks on the Spanish colonies, he was not quite the bloodthirsty pirate which he is made to appear in Spanish history. A more critical study of his career shows that no well-founded charge of indiscriminate robbery, but whatever was meant by piracy, was ever established against him. He attacked only recognized enemies, all his acts being legalized by regular commissions conferred on him by the government and council of Jamaica. Cruel and terrible he was in war, but not more so than that of Inquisition of priests, who, provoked, turned on the innocent, who could not conform to their ideas of religion. Morgan, at the age of twenty-nine, was rescued from the buccannery by his uncle, Colonel Mordaunt, who had also been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

THE SALMON PACK OF RIVERS INLET

A. H. C. Phipps Tells of Conditions in the North

(From Sunday's Daily)

Mr. A. H. C. Phipps, the provincial fishery overseer for the Rivers Inlet district, arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the Dominion. A good deal of business, he states, has been done during the past season in that section by the Japanese in salting salmon for their home market, and the returns for three stations are as follows: At Skookumchuck, ten Japanese packed 588 cases of 400 pounds each; at Bella Coola, seven men packed 123 cases of 500 pounds each, as well as 12 cases of 200 pounds, a half-shelled shellfish which meets with considerable favor in the Japanese market, containing 45 tons of one pound each, and at Namu, four men packed 35 cases of salmon of 500 pounds each. An additional quantity of salmon was salted by white men at two stations in Shushart Bay, but the figures are not as yet accessible.

Twelve canneries which are located at Kimsquit, with two canneries, and Smith's Inlet, and which are controlled by white men, but manned by Indians and Japanese, put up good packs of fresh salmon during the season, being in round figures as follows: At Kimsquit, with two canneries, about 17,000 cases; at Bella Coola, about 15,000 cases; at Namu, about 7,000 cases, and at Smith's Inlet about 15,000 cases, making in all some 54,000 cases. While the seven canneries on Rivers Inlet were less successful securing little better than half a pack of about 75,000 cases.

He further states that the Bella Coola Valley, and especially the upper portion of this fine valley, is developing steadily, while during the season American timber cruisers were very busy in the neighborhood of Rivers Inlet.

The climate in that section of the country is at the present time very much the same as the present climate of this city and vicinity, and although practically no snow has so far fallen, yet it may now come at any time in considerable quantity when it will probably remain until spring really opens in March.

Mr. Phipps came down from this morning's sitting in the House of Commons, and will probably remain in the city for several days.

Marked Tree, Ark, Dec. 4.—Following the mysterious death of his two daughters by poisoning, William McBroome, a mill worker, was arrested here today charged with murder, pending the coroner's inquest.

Cruiser Yankee Floated. Newport, R.I., Dec. 4.—The U.S. cruiser "Yankee," which has been grounded in Buzzards' bay for the past two weeks, has been floated successfully, and has started for New Bedford in tow, according to a wireless message here tonight from her commander.

President on Woman Suffrage. New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of parliament for Blackburn, and a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Great Britain, who arrived here today from Washington to address the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight, was deeply interested in the letter from President Roosevelt, made public today by Rev. Lyman Abbott, about a meeting of the anti-suffragists held today. In this letter the president declared that he favored woman suffrage, but was not enthusiastic on the subject, as he did not consider it a matter of great importance.

Arkansas Dyke Gives Way. Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 4.—The government dyke against which the force of the water was thrown by the bursting of the opposite shore of the Arkansas river last night, gave way and the steep bank at this point is fast crumbling. Dynamiting has been resorted to in an effort to relieve the present endangered section of the city.

Aeronautic Prediction. New York, Dec. 4.—Jay Gould, amateur court tennis champion, was elected a member of the Columbia University Aero club after he had qualified for membership by reading a thesis entitled "Aerial Navigation." In it Mr. Gould promised that the next year would see aerial craft of all kinds and purposes for business. Jay Gould is a son of George Gould.

Toronto Printers' Wages. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.—An agreement on the scale of wages to be paid members of the Typographical Union in Toronto, Ont., was reached yesterday afternoon, after a conference of two days in this city between representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union. The dispute was said to be over purely local differences. The nature of the settlement effected was not made public.

Who and What Was Morgan? Morgan, afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, by special appointment of Charles II, was, says a writer in the British Empire Review, born of a respectable family of Llancarfnan in Glamorgan-shire, and as a boy of fourteen had been kidnapped at Bristol, shipped off to Barbadoes and there "sold as a servant on the plantations." His master, having some connection with the buccannery, he was induced to join the body of marauders on his time being out, in whose ranks he quickly rose into notice as a fearless and resolute master of the sword.

Morgan had been under the leadership of others, in his various attacks on the Spanish colonies, he was not quite the bloodthirsty pirate which he is made to appear in Spanish history. A more critical study of his career shows that no well-founded charge of indiscriminate robbery, but whatever was meant by piracy, was ever established against him. He attacked only recognized enemies, all his acts being legalized by regular commissions conferred on him by the government and council of Jamaica. Cruel and terrible he was in war, but not more so than that of Inquisition of priests, who, provoked, turned on the innocent, who could not conform to their ideas of religion. Morgan, at the age of twenty-nine, was rescued from the buccannery by his uncle, Colonel Mordaunt, who had also been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

B.C.A.A.U. FORMALLY ORGANIZED YESTERDAY

Representative Meeting Held in Vancouver—Affiliation With C. A. A. U.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—The British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union was formally organized yesterday afternoon, when officers were elected and a constitution adopted. The union decided to affiliate with the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, despite the objections of Vancouver men who held out for independence in this connection for a while. The first annual track meet of the union will be held in Vancouver next August or July, date to be settled by the executive and to be announced thirty days ahead of the meet. Only athletes registered sixty days before the meet will be entitled to compete. The new officers elected were: President, Chief Chamberlin, Vancouver; vice-presidents, D. J. O'Sullivan, Victoria, and C. Graham, Nanaimo; T. Mahoney, New Westminster; secretary-treasurer, E. Gowth, Vancouver. Representatives were present from Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, A. J. Brace and Mr. O'Sullivan being the delegates from the Capital.

Shrouded in Mystery. The amount of mystery which surrounds the present Aldermanic members of the council around themselves when asked as to their intentions with regard to the coming fight is something surprising, but so far there has been nothing to indicate that with the exception of Aldermen Cameron and Pauline, who have declared themselves definitely out of the fight, and will not seek re-election, those already members of the council will not seek to retain their position of the governing body of the city.

With respect to other citizens who have civic ambitions several definite announcements have been made but none of the candidates have as yet come forward with any pronouncement of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the campaign among the lines be pronounced proportions, but in the meantime there is a lot of quiet work being done by candidates and the merry greeting and glad news of new doctors being member of the council of 1908 is manifest.

Ward One. In ward one but one new applicant for Aldermanic honors has so far announced himself, and that is Norman in the field. Alderman Norman is practically certain to seek re-election and Alderman Macdonald has been asked by his friends that he must do so, but he has not as yet declared himself. F. J. Bittanourt has been asked by his friends that he must do so, but he has not as yet declared himself.

Ward Two. In ward two there has been a determined effort to get out other candidates than the present representatives of the ward. Friends of John Dean have asked him to run, but he has refused to do so. The business reasons will not permit him devoting the time to civic matters should he be elected. Alderman Hall and Alderman Macdonald have announced their intention of dropping out of the contest and not seeking re-election. Alderman Henderson will be the only member of the present council in the field this year in ward five. A strong effort has been made to have Alderman Cameron reconsider his decision, but he states that he finds it impossible to give that strict attention to the city's affairs and to his own business that each requires, and while he would like to do so, he has announced himself as a candidate in this ward, while William Oliphant, who decided to run, has withdrawn.

Ward Three. In ward three Aldermen Fullerton and Gleason will again seek re-election. A. M. Bannerman has also been asked to again contest the ward, but he has refused to do so. The business reasons preventing him from offering himself as a candidate.

Ward Four. In ward four, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Five. Alderman Cameron having announced his intention of dropping out of the contest and not seeking re-election, Alderman Henderson will be the only member of the present council in the field this year in ward five. A strong effort has been made to have Alderman Cameron reconsider his decision, but he states that he finds it impossible to give that strict attention to the city's affairs and to his own business that each requires, and while he would like to do so, he has announced himself as a candidate in this ward, while William Oliphant, who decided to run, has withdrawn.

Ward Six. In ward six, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Seven. In ward seven, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Eight. In ward eight, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Nine. In ward nine, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Ten. In ward ten, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Eleven. In ward eleven, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Twelve. In ward twelve, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Thirteen. In ward thirteen, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Fourteen. In ward fourteen, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Fifteen. In ward fifteen, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Sixteen. In ward sixteen, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Seventeen. In ward seventeen, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

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Ward Twenty. In ward twenty, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Twenty-One. In ward twenty-one, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Twenty-Two. In ward twenty-two, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

Ward Twenty-Three. In ward twenty-three, who usually returns his Aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far. Alderman McKowen and W. C. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

ROUMANIAN STABBED IN BARROOM FRACS

Martin Hopocin Jabbed Knife into Back of Fellow Countryman

(From Sunday's Daily)

As the result of a row among a number of Roumanians in a room at the rear of the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, Eli Helo now lies at the Royal Jubilee hospital with a deep gash across the small of his back, while Martin Hopocin, a fellow countryman, is confined in the cells charged with assaulting his victim. The assault occurred yesterday afternoon a few minutes before 5 o'clock, but it was not until nearly 10 o'clock that Hopocin was captured by Police Sergeant Walker in the Princess of Wales saloon, corner of Government street and Heyward street. When arrested Hopocin was under the influence of liquor and had been fraternizing with a number of steamboat men to whom he had shown a friendly interest in their share in the attempted murder of Helo.

The two principals in the fray together with three other Roumanians were taken to the barroom of the Colonial hotel. Yesterday afternoon they were drinking rather freely and during the course of the evening Helo's friends were called for the details of which have not been learned by the police as none but Hopocin can speak intelligible English and he refused to make any statement.

As a result of the trouble all the party left Hopocin and adjourned to the barroom of the Colonial hotel, and Helo, among the rest, was standing at the bar when Hopocin came out from the rear and passed along behind Helo's back. He got a few steps past them he turned and walking back until he came directly behind Helo he suddenly thrust forth his hand in which a knife had been concealed, jabbing Helo in the back. Without a word Hopocin walked to the rear of the bar and disappeared. He appeared outside almost before Helo's cry of pain had brought the others to a realization of what had happened.

The injured man was promptly carried to the rear of the bar and while Dr. Robertson was summoned Helo's friends attempted to remove his clothing. The police were also notified, and after Helo had been attended to by the ambulance hospital in the patrol wagon the hunt after Hopocin commenced. No one had apparently seen him after he passed the bar door and suggestions were made to search for him, and his description fairly well known, it was not until 10 o'clock that he was arrested in the Princess of Wales saloon.

Sergeant Walker spotted his man in the saloon among a group of brawny longshoremen and steamboat firemen to whom Hopocin had been talking. The description of the man was given to the police was not a very definite one, but Sergeant Walker's doubts were soon put at rest by other occupants of the bar, who pointed out Hopocin as the man who had claimed to have done the stabbing. Hopocin was taken into custody and made no attempt to resist.

"What are you going to do, post a letter?" queried one of the firemen for the police officer seen in the signal for the patrol wagon, while others of the crowd, evidently keenly interested, warned the sergeant to look out for the knife.

Helo is not seriously injured and will be around again in a few days. Both men have been employed on the wharves and have caused a damage hitherto appeared to be quite friendly.

HALF MILLION LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE

Grand Trunk Docks and Dominion Line Steamship Destroyed

Portland, Me., Dec. 4.—After the firemen had brought under control the fire which entirely destroyed two of the eight docks of the Grand Trunk railroad in Portland today, the contents of the docks were being communicated to the Dominion line steamer Cornishman, alongside, broke out with renewed vigor, and before they were subdued they caused a damage estimated at about \$200,000 to the ship and her cargo.

Officials of the Grand Trunk stated that the loss on the docks, with the contents of the burned sheds, would reach perhaps \$300,000, making the total loss caused by the fire approximately half a million dollars. The vessel and cargo are fully insured, and the dock losses are covered by blanket insurance by the Grand Trunk company.

The fire broke out in the freight shed of No. 1 dock early this morning, gained headway and half an hour after had spread to No. 2 dock, and fanned by a strong easterly breeze threatened to sweep across the city. The fire was quickly controlled by the fire department, and the fire was quickly controlled by the fire department, and the fire was quickly controlled by the fire department.

At 1:45 a.m. the fire was burning fiercely and the entire fire fighting force of the city seemed powerless to prevent a much greater destruction of property. The fire was quickly controlled by the fire department, and the fire was quickly controlled by the fire department, and the fire was quickly controlled by the fire department.

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Advertisement for Campbell's Christmas Gifts, featuring various items like handkerchiefs, gloves, and stockings, with the text 'Campbell's For Christmas Gifts' and 'Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd'.

Why roof your building with an inferior material when you can purchase from us

Advertisement for WULCANITE ROOFING, featuring the text 'WULCANITE ROOFING' and 'The best the market ever produced at an equal cost.'

Advertisement for B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., featuring the text 'B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.' and 'Phone 82. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P.O. Box 638'

Advertisement for Come and See Our Fine Xmas Stock, featuring the text 'Come and See Our Fine Xmas Stock' and 'Unrivalled for useful and beautiful articles, just what every one would appreciate.'

Advertisement for THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY, featuring the text 'THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY' and 'Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Tel. 512'

Advertisement for ELLWOOD, featuring the text 'ELLWOOD' and 'FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN WARE FURNISHING'

Advertisement for THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD., featuring the text 'THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.' and 'Victoria, B. C., Agents 544-546 Yates St.'

Advertisement for Estate of Green, Worlock & Company, featuring the text 'Estate of Green, Worlock & Company' and 'Dividend No. 4, amounting to 10 per cent. will be paid by the Trustees at No. 1212 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on and after Tuesday, the eighth day of December, 1908, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day on which have proved their claims to be entitled to rank on the above estate. Kindly remember that interest certificates have to be produced. B. S. HEISTERMAN, Trustee.'

Advertisement for THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD., featuring the text 'THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.' and 'Victoria, B. C., Agents 544-546 Yates St.'

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The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE CORRECT VIEW

Sir Frederick Borden, speaking in London, said: "Canada's heart is with the Mother Country, and Canada knows that if the United States lowered the customs barriers it would be only for her own convenience." This is a point upon which the Colonist has laid a good deal of stress, and it is satisfactory to find that the view is entertained by one of the Dominion ministers. Doubtless he only voices the sentiments of his colleagues. This aspect of the case is not received as great attention as it deserves. Our neighbors on the southern side of the boundary line are beginning to realize that there are some Canadian products, which find their way to them, and they are now discussing the alteration of the customs schedule so as to admit them into the country in competition with domestic products. Lumber is one of these, and there seems to be a fair prospect of the duty on this commodity being removed. Nothing will be asked of Canada in return for such a step, and if anything were asked it would not be granted, because the people of Canada understand perfectly well that the duty is taken off lumber it will not be to benefit them but to promote the interests of the people of the United States. Indeed the demand for Canadian lumber in that country is likely to be so great that an export duty on logs ought to shortly become a permanent feature of Canadian trade policy, so that our neighbors will be compelled to buy finished products from us instead of the raw material. What is true of lumber is true of other things. The United States chose to build up a commercial fence between the two countries, and Canada can wait without impatience for the time when it is taken down, and need never trouble herself about offering any inducements to bring about such action. The day of reciprocity delegations to Washington has passed, and the advantages of the present situation are all on our side, and we are very glad that Sir Frederick Borden has shown such an appreciation of that very interesting fact.

NOT A SOVEREIGN

Herr Mueller, speaking in the Reichstag, reminded the members that the Kaiser is not sovereign of Germany. This is a statement of unusual interest, for if ever ruler assumed the role of sovereign, Kaiser Wilhelm has done so with a degree of confidence, which has successfully imposed upon the world. The German Empire consists of twenty-five sovereign states, namely, four kingdoms, six grand-duchies, five duchies, seven principalities and three free cities. Alsace-Lorraine is included in it, but it is administered by the central authority. Germany is therefore a confederation, and the supreme direction of its military and political affairs, as a confederation, is vested in the King of Prussia, who therefore assumes the title of Deutscher Kaiser. The executive is by law hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. The Kaiser is the empire officer. He represents the empire internationally, can declare a defensive war and make treaties; but for an offensive war he must receive the consent of the federal council or Bundesrat, which is a body representing the several states. The Kaiser appoints all German ambassadors, but each state may appoint its own ambassador. The councils are appointed by the Kaiser, but are passed without receiving an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and Reichstag, and the sanction of the Kaiser. The suffrage is universal, every male person over twenty-one being entitled to a vote. Therefore when Herr Mueller said that the Kaiser is not the German sovereign, he was quite within the limits of the constitution. The difference between the German system and our own is principally in the fact that in Germany the military is responsible to the representatives of the people, but only to the Kaiser. Their policy may be criticized to any degree; their plans may be thwarted by the refusal of either of the imperial councils to pass the necessary laws, but they may continue ministers as long as the Kaiser wishes, and there is no check upon him in the discharge of those functions, which are vested in him. With us every public act of the King or his representatives must be stated and justified to parliament by the responsible ministers. There is nothing in the German system corresponding to the British principle that "the King can do no wrong."

WHARF AT PRINCE RUPERT.

The provincial government has decided to build a wharf at Prince Rupert. This is a somewhat unusual step, of late years at least, and the reasons for it are of interest. The wharf is to be built upon property owned by the province and will be immediately in a state of readiness for the public forever and will prevent any corporation or individuals or any combination of them from creating a monopoly of wharfage in the new city. The matter as it is presented itself to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works involved the purpose to which this valuable piece of water frontage should be devoted. If it were rented or sold, there would be nothing to prevent the property from passing into the ownership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which would thereby control the whole water front, a state of things not to be desired on general principles, and without reflecting in the slightest degree upon the policy which the company might be disposed to adopt. If Prince Rupert is to become an important seaport, which the railway people confidently expect, the need of commodious wharfage accommodation under public management will not be disputed, and moreover the existence of such a wharf will prevent any undue charges being made for the use of the company's wharves. It is not intended that the government wharf shall be free. A reasonable charge will be made for its use, but it will not be managed with the expectation of making a great profit. We think every one will agree with the Chief Commissioner that in laying the foundations of a new city care ought to be

taken, as far as possible, to prevent anything like the absolute control of the approach from the water being in the hands of private concerns. Even during the early days of Prince Rupert the need of a public wharf, that is one under the control of the government, is likely to be greatly felt, and for reasons that hardly call for explanation. Under the circumstances we think that the course recommended by the Chief Commissioner and adopted by his colleagues will commend itself to the public.

THE BRITISH FLEET

C. Marcell, M. P. for Bonaventure and prospective Speaker of the House of Commons, says that the British fleet of no less than 200 ships, and he adds that the fleet would still have to be maintained if Canada were wiped off the map, this country every man has a right to his views on public questions and to express them, but we think that the press of Canada ought to go on record, as far as possible, in regard to what Mr. Marcell has said. Perhaps at any given day Canada may derive no benefit from the supremacy of Britain upon the high seas, but neither Mr. Marcell nor any one else is able to see so far into the future as to be able to say that the Dominion will never receive a great direct and measurable benefit from the Royal Navy. We do not care to discuss a question of this kind in heroics. It would be an easy matter to fill columns with sentimental reasons why any one else is of benefit to us, and why we ought to do a reasonable share in its maintenance. But Canadians are not in the habit of doing that. We are not in the habit of contributing in any way towards keeping the naval prowess of the Empire at its present relative position of pre-eminence they will want to know the reason.

We have heard very much of late years about Canada as a nation, and we are safe in saying that the nation finds its expression at least as strongly among Mr. Marcell's compatriots as among the English-speaking element of our population. We claim the right to exercise national responsibilities. We wish to negotiate our own treaties. We are beginning to think that we ought to be consulted in the form it is now being by Canada, carries with it certain obligations, and one of the obligations which many have recognized in all areas of the world is that of being prepared to defend themselves. We shirk our duty; we are only an imitation nation, as long as we refuse to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves as far as we are able against possible enemies. What guarantee have Canadians that they will forever be at peace with all the world? It is nearly a hundred years since a foreign force attempted the invasion of Canada—we do not count the Peninsular wars—and all hope that another century, at least, may elapse before we hear the sound of war upon our borders. But what right have we to believe that this will be so? Can Mr. Marcell give us a pledge of eternal peace? If he cannot, and of course he cannot, who is going to defend us against a foe? This is a practical question, it is not merely a query about something which may never occur. No one knows who may attack us, but we all do know who would harm the maintenance of which we do not contribute a single dollar. It would be the navy of Britain towards the Mother Country that she will defend herself in case of war, or offer to do her share towards the imperial defence. What a splendid idea! We shall not undertake to say what shape our assistance shall take is something upon which we do not care just now to express an opinion. The point we wish to emphasize is that Canada is helpless against an attack from the sea without the protection of the British navy, and no one who undertakes to say that such an attack will never be made. Therefore, seeing that Britain must defend us, if we are to be defended, surely it is only right that we should discover what is our adequate share in maintaining that arm of defence which alone would be of value to us. We do not favor a contribution towards the cost of maintaining the British navy, but we do claim that we have a duty to perform in the direction of protecting our coasts and assisting the imperial force in time of need.

There is an alternative that has been proposed, namely that we should rely upon the United States for defence. Some people tell us that the Monroe Doctrine is all the protection we need. Such a position is unworthy of any self-respecting Canadian, and we do not hesitate to say that, if the United States is ever called upon to protect us against an enemy, that country would have a perfect right to claim that she should be permitted to dictate our policy in relation to foreign countries, and the difference between that and annexation is too narrow to be discernible. It is a pretty poor piece of business for Canada to count upon the United States for defence for wholly upon their duty of guarding the defence against a foe, but it would be infinitely worse to count upon the United States. If our neighbors are to be charged with the duty of guarding the whole of North America, they will insist upon our paying our share of the bill.

Some may ask from what quarter we expect attack. We do not pretend to know. We only know that our country is becoming richer all the time and is yearly offering greater inducements to a possible enemy. At present there is peace on the Pacific Ocean. Can any one tell how long that peace will continue? Can any one give a guarantee that Japan or China will never have occasion to assail our coast? In the event of a European war are our borders safe from naval attack? But we may be told that in such an eventuality would dispatch ships to our assistance. But surely a rich people, like those who dwell in Canada, are not so lost to an appreciation of national manhood as to cast the burden of their defence upon the heavily taxed people of the United Kingdom. We do not at all care to see the United States, which Canada has done and is doing nothing towards imperial defence. But what we do wish to say is that a practical man must realize that we may need the protection of a fleet, that we are not able to maintain a fleet of our own sufficiently strong for secure defence, and that it is only common justice that, as we must look to Britain for the greater part of our defence, we should do what we can to be ready to go to her aid in time of war.

HECATE STRAIT.

At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade held on Thursday the territorial status of Hecate Strait was mentioned and a decision was reached to look into the matter. We print this morning an extract from the report of the Dominion British Columbia Fisheries Commission, in which this question is dealt with. There is

not very much to be added to what is therein set out. Hecate Strait is the water lying between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the coastwise archipelago. It extends from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Vancouver Island on the north. At its northern end it is twenty-four miles wide, and ninety-five at its southern end. It is united with the open ocean by an expanse of water about one hundred miles wide, lying between Vancouver Island on the south and the Queen Charlotte group on the north. The Canadian contention would be that a line drawn from a point three miles from the shore of the islands of that group to a point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles off shore to the centre of the Straits of Juan de Fuca would be the limit of the territorial waters of Canada. The opposing contention would be that the territorial waters of Canada lie within three miles of the Queen Charlotte group on the one side, and the archipelago on the other, which would leave an irregular body of water in the strait, eighty miles wide at the north and eighty-nine miles wide at the south open to the sea.

Did it ever strike you that if Victoria and her immediate suburbs keep on growing at the present rate, we will have about eighty thousand people here by the year 1918? But that is the actual fact, and if anything out of the common should occur, any one of the half dozen theories calculated to give the city a new impetus, should come about, that number will be reached very much sooner. Our city is now like a youth who has outgrown his clothes. It is also to be remembered that when cities start in growing they increase at a proportionate rate, not an absolute one. For example, if a city of 30,000 people gains 3,000 a year, a city of 40,000 sent out in this western country and under normal conditions, likely to gain 4,000. But any day something is likely to make it grow. The facilities for suburban communication that are required, and inside of ten years there will be a great increase in the population of the Saanich and Esquimalt peninsulas. To avoid mistake, we may add that Victoria is a part of the Saanich peninsula.

Figuratively speaking, the people in the Old Country are just now gazing in wide-eyed astonishment at Canada, marvelling at the wonderful way in which it survived the recent serious financial and industrial depression and at the evidences which it gives of being just about ready to make a new living of unexampled prosperity. Thus the London Canadian Gazette, in a recent issue says: "The bounds of Canadian commerce are ever widening. The other day we recorded an order of 8,000 tons of Canadian steel rails for India, an order secured in competition with the rail makers of the world. Now an Ottawa message to the Times tells us of the closing of a contract by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company with the Australian government for 16,000 tons of steel rails for the railways of the Commonwealth. Not long ago Canada supplied Australia rail-roads with their managing director. The new order is a fitting sequel. It is also a plain notice to the world of the reality of Canadian industrialism."

A PICNIC OF PREMIERS.

We find the following paragraph in the Montreal Herald: "The other Prime Ministers certainly ought to accept Mr. McBride's invitation and go to the picnic in Columbia. It will take a little time, but if they do it right they will spend the pleasant couple of weeks of their vacation in the most beautiful territory of an empire with the population of a couple of small cities."

While there is one weak point in the paragraph, namely, the assumption that Mr. McBride is to be invited to a picnic, there is a valuable suggestion, that is what our friends in the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, and now in the Victoria Colonist, was that the Premier of this city as was stated through inadvertence in the Colonist, said that an invitation had been extended to the Premier of the province for the purpose of the claims of British Columbia. Such an invitation would be too much like the summoning of an inter-provincial conference to discuss the decision between British Columbia and the Dominion, which the provincial government, has always contended is not a provincial matter, but a national one. But an invitation on general principles, an invitation extended in order that the premiers of the other provinces might see for themselves that British Columbia is like and come to know something of her people would be quite another matter, and if Mr. McBride could see his way clear to ask the legislature to sanction the necessary expenditure, we are sure that great good would result. Possibly the benefits would follow if a similar invitation were extended to the Liberal editors in the East, so that they might see for themselves that the Conservative editors and the members of the provincial ministry are not enemies of the dreadful people which an exuberant political fancy has painted them; but as this is hardly feasible, we shall confine our observations to the details of a picnic of premiers. This really would be a very nice sort of a thing for all concerned.

For reasons that are easily understandable, Lord Roberts' recent speech on the possibility of the invasion of England was regarded with much approval in France. Even those hardened in the art of "calling a spade a spade" when the psychological moment has arrived, stand aghast at the absolute freedom with which the "German Peril" has been discussed on both sides of the channel. We make the following extract from a letter from the special Paris correspondent of the Montreal Star: "We suppose," say the Parisians, "that in a war with Germany the English could defend the British Isles and doubtless could even destroy a German fleet sent against them, but in the meantime Germany would have seized Paris and would hold us as a hostage. How could England release or give us assistance until the British army has been strengthened? The only remedy is that England that it was at Waterloo and not at Trafalgar that Napoleon fell."

One of the best short editorial paragraphs which has come under our notice for many a long day is the following from the Ottawa Journal: "The proposal to advertise Canada by means of moving pictures is based, of course, on the fact that Canada will not stand still long enough to have any other kind of pictures taken."

Canada has at last attained full nationhood. English sovereigns minted at Ottawa will be in general circulation before Christmas. They will be coined from gold taken from the Larder Lake district, New Ontario.

and urges her to remember that her army was much better disciplined a century ago than it is today. The opinion is pretty generally expressed that England must have compulsory military service. There is no other way. To continue to hold the Empire together, England must have allies. This means mutual military aid, and therefore, an up-to-date army.

Whether for your own table or for gift giving purposes, you'll surely need some of the dainty things shown in our Linen Dept. We can show you some really beautiful work in Mexican Drawn work. A host of useful and decorative articles and a big price range. Linens for your table in great variety, too.

Whether for your own table or for gift giving purposes, you'll surely need some of the dainty things shown in our Linen Dept. We can show you some really beautiful work in Mexican Drawn work. A host of useful and decorative articles and a big price range. Linens for your table in great variety, too.

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Here Is a Useful Gift a Carpet Sweeper



A Bissell Carpet Sweeper makes a most acceptable gift to send the homekeeper. It is a labor saver, first, last, and always—a very useful and sensible gift to send.

\$3.25, \$3.75, \$5

Centrepieces, Mexican Drawn Work, Dainty Table Linen



Whether for your own table or for gift giving purposes, you'll surely need some of the dainty things shown in our Linen Dept. We can show you some really beautiful work in Mexican Drawn work. A host of useful and decorative articles and a big price range. Linens for your table in great variety, too.

Send a Music Cabinet



Doesn't a music cabinet appeal to you as a suitable gift to send your musically inclined friend? We have them from \$8.50

A Specially Fine Selection of Christmas Gift Things

An almost bewildering array of pretty gifts—practical presents, all—are here for you. Gift suggestions by the hundred greet you all through this establishment. We are READY—that's it! Grandly prepared with the greatest of offerings in this store's history. The choice was never so wide, so complete. But early shoppers will soon take the choicest bits, so SHOP EARLY. Come today. For that friend of yours or for your own family circle, where can you find such an appropriate combination of beauty and utility as in one of our tasty furniture selections? What is more appropriate for the woman who loves her home than something to beautify it?

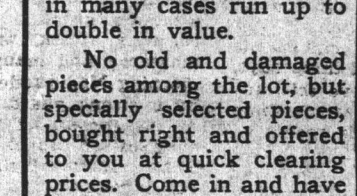


Some Elegant Gift Things at Small Cost

Don't allow a restricted expenditure deter you from coming here in search of that present. The things that are priced in single figures are greatly in evidence, and rival the more costly bits in bids for preference. You'll find something to fit your purse that will size up in every way to your most hopeful expectations, even if you desire to spend but a dollar or two. It doesn't cost any thing to look, remember.

The "Four Bit" Table

A Tale of Splendid Values Here is a chance to stretch the china buying powers of a "four-bit" piece to about double its usual buying powers. We have filled a table with a collection of odd things in china and glass which in many cases run up to double in value. No old and damaged pieces among the lot, but specially selected pieces, bought right and offered to you at quick clearing prices. Come in and have a look over the assortment.



50c

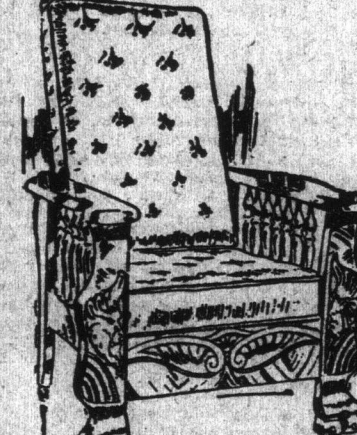
Choose Gifts Now. Now is by far the most satisfactory time to choose the Xmas gift. Choice is better, shopping easier and doing it now disposes of a worry. Choose now and we'll deliver later.



Card Prizes in China that Combine Beauty and Utility

The thousands of pieces of china—"odd bits" we call them, to distinguish between china sold in sets and sold by single item—which form a conspicuous part of our stock, require no mental gymnastics to be considered appropriate prizes for the ladies at euchre or whist. They combine a beauty which is dearly loved by every woman with a usefulness that is her joy to exploit on every occasion. Your list of prizes should be exclusively china bits if you would excite spirited competition in the contest. Try it.

"Solid Comfort" Chairs



One can't have too many comfortable easy chairs in the home, and that is the main reason why a Morris chair makes one of the most acceptable gifts you could send your friend this Christmas. You can "bank" on such a gift being grandly appreciated—and for many moons, too. Just at present we are showing a most complete range of these splendid chairs. In the variety of designs we far surpass all previous attempts and the price range is equally satisfying, as witness:

\$9.00 to \$45

Delightfully Warm Down Quilts



A Gift Suggestion Worth Considering—\$5.50 to \$35 You don't know what "good" bedding is if you have never slept under a McIntosh Down Quilt. It is an easy matter to keep warm during the great heavy blankets and quilts. But that isn't getting the right sort of rest. With Mc Lintock Down Quilts you keep comfy and warm, yet there is an absolute absence of oppressive weight, just "warmth without weight."

We are showing some really handsome creations in these famous quilts. Never before have we offered such delightfully dainty coverings. Here is a Christmas gift suggestion that cannot be beaten and doesn't a price range such as this include your Xmas appropriation?

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST—ESTAB. 1862
HOMES HOTELS CLUBS BOATS
CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES
Weiler Bros
SHOWROOMS: GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.

Said the miracle, an age of mire with the o man with ot the open rot." ejacu "What do ocle of the said: "It's next Stida position is as likely something if any who the conver day. First, the miracle is, remember you do not who was h his wife a people amo chapsion is a telephone, would app by the law even the m they were cease to r composition p not know always do it does so matter. I means wh east, that complain whoose op to form were pro illustration case we a Divine M every ex dwell a w And so w query to is there a that it is nothing t the world is a Creator the stand lists pres by our fu we can universe, cal prec either by there is a of mirac fact if and if he explain be psych In pursu in mind may be physical every ex develop means h telephone rend the yet we l will lear healed t thoughts infinite same p in which in our p of our t that so sands w they hav reasonin to show day as the ear And been rig and that we which v we are u who someth we of white r herepa our sot mit the scioms Hun more, have b the ru names the ob who h formed The n Slave.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXTENDED

Shipmaster Says Advantages Here Are Superior to Many Great Ports

SOUTHAMPTON TO IMPROVE

Big Harbor Scheme to Make Hampshire Port Among World's Best

(From Sunday's Daily)

"If many of the ports of the world that I know had an area of water similar to those of the inner and outer harbors of Victoria the members of the harbor trusts would dance for joy," said a shipmaster who has seen the greater number of the world's ports, yesterday.

Modern shipping requires facilities for docking and handling cargo in excess of the old-time requirements and the majority of the world's ports are making preparations in readiness for the future development. It is high time that the necessities of Victoria in this connection should be considered.

The trend of modern steamers is to large tonnage. A return bill by Hon. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade before the British Parliament in connection with the Port of London bill, shows that the greater percentage of the world's steamers are of over 3,000 tons.

FOGBOUND AT VANCOUVER

Steamer Queen Held All Day Yesterday in English Bay Owing to Thick Weather

The steamer Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which was bound at English Bay unable to make her way through the Narrows into the

harbor at Vancouver. A message received by wireless from the Queen last night stated that the steamer had been at anchor in English bay since early yesterday morning and at 10 p.m. was still at anchor in thick fog with no indication of the fog clearing at that time.

WILL GIVE LOCAL SERVICE TO PERU

New Steamship Line Being Organized Will Extend to Ports of Costa Rica and Further South

It is probable that the new steamship line to be established between Victoria and Puget Sound ports via San Francisco to Mexican ports in January with the steamers Erna and Elsa will be extended to Peruvian ports, and Victoria merchants will be given a direct service to the ports of Central and Southern America as far south as Corinto. Capt. Jensen, manager of the line was recently in the City of Mexico where he had an interview with President Diaz and it was arranged that Mexico should give a subsidy of \$80,000 to the line.

Traffic arrangements have been made by the new line with the Tehuantepec National railroad across the Isthmus of Panama and the Mexican central railway which has its terminus at Manzanillo. The arrangement with the Mexican central railway company provides that the steamer will run direct from San Francisco to Manzanillo on the southern voyage, omitting the ports of call on the Gulf of California. The trip from the Golden Gate to Manzanillo is expected to be made in five and a half days.

Special attention will be given to the carriage of fruit from Mexico and Central America to California ports, Fugate Sound and British Columbia. The steamers Erna and Elsa, with which the service will be inaugurated are 360x42x27 feet, of about 2,200 tons displacement, and are especially built for tropical service, and have accommodation for 64 first-class and 24 second-class passengers.

COASTING STEAMERS FOR GRAND TRUNK

Announcement Made That Two Passenger Steamers Will Start Next Summer

It is officially announced from Montreal that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will inaugurate a coasting service between Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert early during the coming year. It was announced in these columns some time ago that plans were being prepared for two passenger steamers to be built at the Victoria shipyard, and the construction of two steel ocean-going steamers will be placed shortly with a British shipbuilding firm, the contract calling for their early completion.

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The steamer Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which was bound at English Bay unable to make her way through the Narrows into the

wan and Alberta to Prince Rupert the grades are easy; there is very little snow winter, and the steamer has a canal open in six years I look to see Prince Rupert one of the very best grain ports of the world. I have more than 20 years experience on the coast in my lifetime we shall haul to the Pacific as much grain as we shall haul to the Atlantic.

INFLUX CONTINUES

Calgary Real Estate Man Says Many Are Investing in Alberta

"The American influx rapidly and steadily coming into our great northern western country, and securing the very cream of it," remarked Mr. F. C. Lantz, real estate man of Calgary, Alberta, last evening.

"It was only the other day that I brought up a millionaire from Birmingham, Alabama, and sold him 10,567 acres of splendid wheat land which did not require irrigation, and is situated about 40 miles east of Calgary, Alberta. These 10,567 acres, the new owner proposes to put into wheat and it must prove to be a very profitable investment.

BARMAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING OFFICER

Constable Ireland in Mix-Up With Harry Lalaupe—Case Remanded

Harry Lalaupe, bartender at the Blismarck, was charged before Magistrate Jay yesterday with having assaulted Constable Ireland while in the execution of his duty.

CHARMER ARRIVES AT ESQUIMALT WAYS

Came Under Own Steam Yesterday Afternoon Conveyed By Salvor and William Jolliffe

The steamer Charmer reached Esquimalt yesterday with the wind muffled by the coal soot in tow of the big Bermuda, patched with planking and carrying 11:30 o'clock, the salvor and tug William Jolliffe and the B. S. Salvage company.

MARTIN BURRELL HERE

Member-Elect For Yale-Cariboo on a Visit to Victoria

Mr. Martin Burrell, the newly-elected member for Yale-Cariboo, and Mrs. Burrell arrived here from Vancouver in the Princess Victoria at Esquimalt, B.C., on Monday morning.

TWO NEW LINERS FOR ORIENTAL TRADE

Andrew Weir & Co. Will Build More Vessels for Trans-Pacific Service

Two new steamers are to be built for the trans-Pacific trade from Puget Sound and Victoria. Since the London shipping firm of Andrew Weir & Co. represented on the coast by Frank Waterhouse & Co. entered the trans-Pacific trade they have been operating the steamers Suveric and Kumeric on the route to North China.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE

Huge Catalogue Issued By Messrs. Weiler Brothers

Evidence is multiplying that Victoria is rapidly taking a foremost place among the chief cities of the Dominion. It already enjoys a wide reputation because of the solidarity of its business houses, and by the latest stroke of enterprise on the part of one of its leading firms it is likely to be

Advertisement for D.H. ROSS & CO. featuring 'THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST.' and 'XMAS FRUITS, XMAS NOVELTIES, XMAS WINES, LIQUORS'. Includes a list of products and prices such as 'Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c', 'Fancy Seeded Raisins, per lb. 10c', 'Christmas Fruit Cake, delic., 35c', etc.

D.H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers, Wine and Liquor Merchants

1317 Government St. 1316 Broad St.

TELEPHONES 52, 1052 and 1590

NEW SODA WATER FACTORY

The name of the Victoria West Soda Water Company has been changed, and will hereafter be known as Kirk & Co. Ltd., manufacturers of all kinds of aerated waters manufactured solely from Esquimalt water.

GANYMEDE A MERCURY

The bartender of the Wilson hotel proved himself a sprinter last night. Just before closing time some young men were passing along Yates street when it dawned upon one of them that it would be real humorous to smash the glass front of an electric sign.

PASS ON GOVERNMENT STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Council and Owners Come to Mutually Satisfactory Arrangement

The proposed improvements to be made to Government street between Toronto and Niagara streets will come up for consideration before the city council tomorrow night.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Members of Board Decide to Come to Coast to Deal With Matters in Dispute

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The board of railway commissioners will make a mid-winter trip to the Pacific coast to deal with matters in dispute between western points. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Chairman Adams in connection with the hearing of the application of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation company for authority to take additional lands for the diversion of their road in the municipality of Delta, in New Westminster district.

WALK ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STREET

between Simcoe street and Niagara street will be removed and reconstructed so as to conform with the sidewalks already laid between Toronto street and Simcoe street and boulevards will be laid on both sides of Government street between Toronto and Niagara streets with curbs and gutters.

ALDERMAN HENDERSON WILL ALSO INTRODUCE A BY-LAW

authorizing the city to assume a further portion of the liability of the property owners liable under the Government street repaving local improvement by-law. Since the estimate by about \$2,000 and this work has been completed and the exact cost determined it has been found that the expenditure exceeded the estimate by about \$2,000 and this amount, it is intended, shall be assumed by the city.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE STREETS COMMITTEE

that the recent report made by Arthur L. Adams, the city's water expert, relative to the meter tenders, will also be submitted, and the reports of the purchasing agent and the water commissioner on the tenders for lead pipe and brass fixtures for the water works system which tenders were opened at the last meeting of the council, will also be considered.

OTHER THAN ROUTINE MATTERS THERE IS LITTLE BUSINESS ON THE SLATE FOR CONSIDERATION.

WHY THE DERIVATIVE MANHATTAN

manhattan, the city's water expert, relative to the meter tenders, will also be submitted, and the reports of the purchasing agent and the water commissioner on the tenders for lead pipe and brass fixtures for the water works system which tenders were opened at the last meeting of the council, will also be considered.

HE WHO LOSES MONEY LOSES MUCH; HE WHO LOSES A FRIEND LOSES MOST; HE WHO LOSES HIS SPIRIT LOSES HOST.

Clarendon.

NOTE The Great company, O has broken main... The M... the possi... which will... the possibi... factore in... whatev... the world... Times, in... says that... the mills... since the... small po... Kimber... number... have since... 090, which... down the... shipment... to \$1,122... the recei... 65,000 c... pensive... of requir... cars to... is ship... part of... Michigan... also rec... a \$1,122... the mill... the cost... compar... can be... and it is... this paper... be seen... markets... a trade... for pulp... umbra c... The multi... at last... cities re... most co... British... to the... golden... prairie... about 1... of the... to the... E. conside... in borl... app... of the... of the... saved a... grain f... Pacific... to Gre... where... is the... from A... Vancou... the que... constru... in time... grain f... Prince... point... mers a... loading... umbra... termin... pers th... increas... quant... sumpt... Orient... other... cover... along... provin... Why the... The deri... manhan... the city's... water ex... relative... to the me... tenders... will also... be submit... and the r... of the p... chusing... agent an... the wat... commis... on the t... ders for... lead pip... and br... ss fixtu... res for... the wat... works s... stem wh... tenders... were ope... at the... last mee... of the... council... will also... be consid... Other t... than rou... tine mat... ters the... re is lit... tle busi... ness on... the slate... for con... siderati...

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, on its Lake Superior branch, has broken all records in sheet-making, the letters stretching along a line of stations for a distance of no less than 177 miles.

ABOUT PEOPLE

An interesting parallel in the peerage of Scotland to the Barony of Fairfax, the claim to which has just been decided in the Newburgh Earldom, also holders of which have for more than a century been Italian nobles.

BRITISH OPINION

Those who followed the licensing bill through committee know that—in the words of Mr. Salter—it consists of thin layers which have been pressed and thick layers of which no detailed examination has been made.

White Net Dresses for Evening Wear

Note our lovely window display, then come in and inspect these charming new arrivals—the most delightful evening costumes ever offered in Victoria at these modest prices:

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

OUR XMAS HAMPERS \$5 and \$10 Each Just the Thing for an Xmas Present

CO. Broad St. hants

COMMISSION Board Decides to Come to Dispute

The Montreal Witness, in a recent issue, had the following respecting the possibilities of the pulp industry, which will appeal with a special interest to the people of British Columbia:

That the Pacific coast has great possibilities in the line of pulp manufacture is borne out by references to what is being done in other parts of the world. The Kankanne, Wisconsin, Times, in discussing the pulp industry, says that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of pulpwood has been distributed among the mills from the railway yards there since the first of January is 112,000, which costs on an average laid down here \$11 per cord.

When the Almanac Originated. The origin of the word "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words alman and nac, to count—and thus apply applies to the manner in which the almanacs in ancient days were employed by the Alexandrian Greeks.

There seems to be a busy time among the fakers of celebrated masters just now in Paris, and actions are frequent by amateur connoisseurs to recover sums which they have been inveigled to part with.

There is a touch of irony, says the Pall Mall Gazette, in the prohibitive duty which the Government has placed on tin-plate guns imported into Nigeria, a move which has caused the Birmingham gunmakers to declare once again that their trade is being ruined.

Though Mexico holds her next presidential election in 1910, the movement is already on foot to induce President Diaz to extend his service for another six years, though he has said that thirty years in office are enough for him.

From Plain Smith to a Peerage. Lord Carrington, a popular member of the present British Ministry, owes his title to an accident which happened to his ancestor, in 1769 Robert Smith, the banker and founder of the family, had a house which fronted on the Green Park, which part of the course was the property of the Greens.

The Standard says—The Prime Minister, in giving the third reading of the licensing bill dealt with the criticisms of the Opposition by his customary method of avoiding the point at issue by inquiring why his critics had or had not done that to which they objected when they were in a majority.

London, Nov. 30.—A real life romance of a baby and a girl, which has been taken from the workhouse to an adoption, was brought to light at a meeting of the Marylebone Board of Guardians last month.

Chicago Tackles Divorce. Matrimony and divorce are to be the subjects of discussion by the Chicago city council on Monday night.

Miss Dowsley—She was bragging about how successful her dinner party had been in a letter that it would up with great "claw" any day? Miss Mugley—Why, I guess that was the dessert. Didn't you never eat a chocolate éclair?

ROMANCE IN ADOPTION OF POOR ORPHANS

Wealthy But Childless Couple Adopt Charges at Marylebone

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REPAIR JOBS LOST TO LOCAL YARDS

Little Government Vessels Occupied Drydock and Work Went to Puget Sound Shipyards

The shipbuilding firms of Victoria have been handicapped this autumn by the drydock being occupied by government vessels.

UNIQUE PROPELLER IS FOUND SUCCESSFUL

Kosmos Liner Made Fast Time With the Nekke Screw Invented by Duke of Oldenburg

The German steamer Mersa, Captain Jurgenson, of the Kosmos line, now loading for the west coast and Hawaii, is equipped with a unique propeller.

CHICAGO TACKLES DIVORCE

Action Taken for Legislation to Prevent Growth of Present Evil

Matrimony and divorce are to be the subjects of discussion by the Chicago city council on Monday night.

OVERCOATS

never in our business experience have we been able to offer our trade such superior Overcoats as we are now showing.

SPECIAL XMAS SALE OF FANCY VESTS

ONE QUARTER OFF REGULAR PRICES

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street. Victoria, B.C.

Running horse, 1 minute, 35 1/2 seconds. Pacing horse, 1 minute, 55 seconds.

Magazine. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family, has a whole salaried neighborhood of \$100,000,000, while 12 or 15 descendants of the Commodore or his ancestors are themselves worth \$200,000,000.

A Witty Bishop

Bishop Burgess of the Long Island diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, is one of the few graduates of the University of Oxford among American clergymen, and so entitled to wear the Oxford hood.

ER CLUE
ING KNOWLES

the Missing Man
No Definite
Results

(Saturday Daily)

no further ahead in
Alexander Knowles,
sketching for the
here on November 3,
was going to Vancou-
last seen in that
the Hotel Metropoli-
return to Victoria,
facts the police have
tain appear to sub-
down in the Victoria
back to Victoria,
the boat through ac-
own life by leaping
of the gulf.

his prolonged absence
known to the police by
Alexander Knowles,
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made by the Van-
dicted the fact that
he had been in Van-
stayed at the Hotel
he went to Vancou-
always handed the
the envelope con-
contained valuable
sh, should anything
be to be forwarded
written upon the en-
Alexander Knowles re-
a clerk before he
return to Victoria.

feared that he would
ent or that something
him, coupled by his
a friend, Mr. Bligh,
Victoria for Vancou-
did not return Bligh
of his papers, and
by the police to in-
was known to
om hallucinations, had
himself. He had
his arrival here early
related to friends that
had been shadowing
occasion he declared
at the bank were dog-
from the fact that
was found lying in
om of the Princess
in boat he would have
return to the city,
police believe that the
boat alright but that
the gulf he came to
port was subsequently
steward of the boat
his here and has been
at Victoria for some
his city. What is not
is where the hand
knowles had with him
disappeared to.

left Vancouver, but it
board the boat.
appearance of Knowles
him to the police,
company, of Winnipeg,
Knowles had placed
in 1904, and to whom
reactions for the
he, he, was written
er is expected in a
may throw some light
man's business re-
is not expected that
mystery of his disap-
was furnished.
s, the brother of the
still in the city, and is
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of the facts of the
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the association for the past year was
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Gentlemen: Hear the year is almost
at an end and our tenure of office
about to close. I take the opportunity
of placing before you, in as brief a
form as possible, a summary of the work
carried on by us this season.

You will recall that it was late in
the spring (April 24, 1908), before we
knew what sum the city council would
allocate to the tourist association for
the reception and entertainment of the
Arctic Brotherhood amount to \$127.25,
and will, if assumed by this associa-
tion, lower the balance at December
31st, 1908, to \$24.38.

Hon. treasurer.

Council Should Assist

A. W. McCurdy stated that at the
end of the year the association would
be practically exhausted and its efforts
would have to cease unless the present
council, which has contributed
to the success of the work being
carried on until the new council could
decide what should be done. The
question was, "Shall we continue the
work of the association, or shall we
quit?" Mr. McCurdy considered that
the work of the association should be
judged by the results. He had seen
in his own mind, and he thought
the city assessor's office which would
indicate the rapid growth in the city,
a growth which, he maintained, could
be maintained only by the assessor's
successful publicity campaign in-
stituted and carried on by the Tourist
association.

Reference to the records would
show that in 1904, a year after the
Tourist association was instituted, the
city's total assessment for land and
improvements was \$1,310,980. In
1905, it was \$1,318,744; in 1906, \$1,870,135;
in 1907, \$2,194,580; and in 1908, \$2,849,135.
From 1904 to 1908 the average yearly
increase in the city's total assessment
was 22.5 per cent. From 1906 until 1908
the average yearly increase has been
33.2, 35.5, or an increase of sixteen per
cent.

To a large extent, Mr. McCurdy de-
clared, this favorable showing may be
attributed to the successful publicity given
to Victoria and Vancouver island, and
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agent, not only for the city of Victoria,
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What is Necessary

The experiences of this and previous
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is imperative that efficient service
must be procured to direct the general

REQUIRE MORE
ADVERTISING FROM CITY

Tourist Association Officials
Urge Claims of Body Upon
the City Council

REPORT ON WORK DONE

Necessity Arising From Alas-
ka-Yukon Exposition Re-
ferred to by Body

(From Saturday's Daily)

That the work of the Tourist associa-
tion, which has done so much in the
past to advertise Victoria and the
surrounding districts, should not now
be allowed to lapse is the earnest wish
of the members of the city council,
but rather that the city council should
aid, in a financial way, the associa-
tion until the next council comes into
office, when the necessary measures can
be taken to continue and increase the
efficiency of the association, with the
proposition last night being put up at the meeting of the city
council. Representatives of the Tourist
association and members of the board of
trade committee recently appointed to
investigate the island's resources, awaited
upon the council to discuss the financial
situation of the association.

In the course of the remarks made
by the deputation was pointed out
that the work of the tourist associa-
tion is almost at an end for this year
and the appropriation made by the
city has been expended. It is desired
that the work shall not cease, and
it was urged that with the coming
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition it
should rather be increased. More funds
will be required to continue the work
until the next council can take steps
to render the financial aid. Those
present were: Mr. Nelson, secretary,
were A. W. McCurdy, John Nelson,
Col. Prior, Alexander Peden, H. W. Gil-
liams, C. Fendray, H. Kent and J. Tall.
Appreciates Work.

Mayor Hall, in welcoming the depu-
tation, stated that he was sure the
members of the council fully appre-
ciated the great work which has been
done in the past by the Tourist associa-
tion and that anything the council
could do to continue the good work
would be done.

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What is Necessary

The experiences of this and previous
years has demonstrated unmistakably
that there must be continuity in our
publicity policy; that our revenues in
the advertising business must be assured
on a permanent basis; and that the work
is imperative that efficient service
must be procured to direct the general

operation and policy of the association.
Moreover it is patent that as the gen-
eral effects of municipal publicity as
an advertising medium is cumulative,
that we should either never have em-
barked on a campaign to attract peo-
ple to Victoria, or after having main-
tained this policy for a term of years
we should decline to drop the same.
To do so is to forfeit our investment.
It is really important who does the
work or under what name it is prose-
cuted, but it is of prime importance
that Victoria's fame be heralded next
year as never before.

The requisites of this seem to be,
(a) an organization of the public, of
the council or of the Board of Trade,
or representative of the public, which
will manage the work and provide
the funds therefor; (b) a capable and
experienced public commissioner for
the city who will give Victoria, in that
capacity the same expert advice and
service as she obtains and pays well
for in her other departmental offices;
(c) the institution, under the pub-
lic commissioner of a press bureau
which shall supply newspapers and
magazines with articles on Victoria;
(d) the incorporation of such a plan as
the feature of municipal policy which
will if carried out make binding on
future councils would not be lightly
disregarded by them and would insure
the continuity of action without
which efficient action is impossible.

JOHN NELSON.

Association's Finances

A financial statement showing the
receipts and expenditures of the asso-
ciation during the year was also sub-
mitted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes 1907 balance, 1907 subscriptions, City grant, Rent, Advertisements, etc.

Receipts

Expenditure

Balance on hand

Income

Expenses

Balance

Income

Expenses

Balance

Income

Expenses

Balance

Income

Expenses

Balance

Income

Expenses

Balance

Income

Expenses

advertising of that portion of the Dom-
inion as a tourist resort as well as a
district holding forth inducements
to the settler. The easterners are
awakening to the great benefits which
the western cities have secured through
judicious publicity. He urged that the
council should help the association
throughout until the tourist season
takes office and can contribute to-
wards the association's work.

Must Let the World Know

Col. Prior, chairman of the commit-
tee recently appointed by the Board
of Trade to investigate a compre-
hensive scheme of making known to
the world at large the resources and
merits of Vancouver island, eulogized
the work of the Tourist association in
the past and declared that no one
who was acquainted with the facts
could doubt the great benefits which
had been derived by this city. As much
as the city needs good water, good
drainage and good electric roads, it
urgently requires good municipal pub-
licity. The city's greatest natural
advantages which can fitly be
made the subject of advertising, he
traveled about a good deal in the
past few years and he cannot but
have heard nothing but the most
favorable opinions as to Vic-
toria's great business man cannot be
who takes an interest and pride in
seeing the city go ahead, he felt that
the council should assist the associa-
tion in its work and that of the
citizens say the council should
take a keen interest in the work
advertising of the city's many advan-
tages. All the leading cities, south and
north, are spending large sums on mu-
nicipal advertising because they find
that it pays.

Outside Testimony

Mr. McCurdy read a letter recently
received by the association's honorary
secretary, John Nelson, from Tom
Richardson, manager of the Portland
Commercial club, in answer to an in-
vitation extended by the local Tourist
association to visit the city. Mr. Rich-
ardson, in his letter, should come to
Victoria and address a business men's
meeting on this subject of municipal
publicity. Mr. Richardson's reply in-
dicated the great value which he sets
upon municipal publicity and of the
importance of the work done by the
local Tourist association. He writes
as follows:

My Dear Mr. Nelson,—I can assure
you that I appreciate your invitation
to come to Victoria, and unless I have
to go to fill an engagement in Win-
nipeg and Chicago will be glad to do
so as to be with you all day and the
evening of the 10th of December. Will
write you definitely within forty-eight
hours.

I believe you have done a better
work at Victoria than you give your-
self credit for. Mr. Cuthbert made
a very good report on the work done
by your city and British Columbia
as a whole, a part of the entire
Pacific coast. Victoria is the seat of
government, and especially since the
building of the new government build-
ing, the biggest cards we have in the
tourist travel of the northwest—this
will be particularly true during the Alas-
ka-Yukon-Pacific exposition rates of
next year.

I was speaking to Mr. C. C. Chapman
at length regarding your letter, and
he was very complimentary regarding
means. There is little else to say
concerning this communication, except
to say that our interests are in common
and I will be serving my city and state
when I serve you.

TOM RICHARDSON,
Manager Portland Commercial Club.

The Psychological Moment

George Carter also urged upon the
council the necessity of giving finan-
cial assistance to the Tourist associa-
tion, which has done so much for the
city the very best of opportunities of
bringing Victoria's great attractions
to the attention of thousands of tour-
ists, not only for the city of Victoria,
but also for the surrounding
districts, has been the Tourist associa-
tion. In fact the growth in the city's
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paign as the increase in the population
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REGATE STRAIT THE
BONE OF CONTENTION

Report of British Columbia
Fisheries' Commission
Upon Question

(From Saturday's Daily)

This strait has always been regar-
ded as British Columbia waters, and
no fishing operations or other
parties not British subjects
were carried on there until
fifty years ago. As soon as
it was realized that the halibut banks
between Queen Charlotte Islands and
the mainland coast were being ma-
raged by foreign vessels, an order
was issued by the minister of marine
and fisheries at the time, warning all
fishing vessels, not flying the British
flag, to refrain from fishing in the
vicinity of the strait. The order
conveying these instructions to the of-
ficer in command of the Dominion
cruiser Quadra is dated April 15, 1898.

The strait (Hecate strait) lying be-
tween two boundary lines defined by
international treaties, an interest
within the limit of the constituency,
which sends a member of parliament
to the House of Commons in Ottawa,
has been recently claimed to be high-
ly important to the Government of
Canada. The strait is a narrow water-
way, and is a part of the boundary
line between British Columbia and
the United States. The strait is a
narrow waterway, and is a part of the
boundary line between British Colum-
bia and the United States. The strait
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Shalloross, Macaulay & Co., of this
city, the local agents of the Tehuante-
pec National railroad, have been ap-
pointed agents for the Tehuantepec
National railroad. Efforts are being
made by this company to attract
westward shipments from the northwest
to the Tehuantepec National railroad.
The company has a fleet of fifty-ton
ships, and is a part of the boundary
line between British Columbia and
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Seeking Business For
TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

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from northern British Columbia ports,
with twenty first class and second
class passengers and 31,000 cases of
salmon south, and left again last night
for the north with an average cargo
recently having picked up a derelict
boat with a dead Japanese on board
at the mouth of the Skeena river.

On Saturday last at 7:30 p. m., when
the steamer was coming out of the
Skeena a small boat was seen drifting
seaward, and when the glasses were

CHARMER'S HULL IS RIPPED OPEN

Result of Collision With Scow at Vancouver Harbor Entrance

THE STEAMER BEACHED

Passengers Brought Over Last Night By the Princess Victoria

(From Friday's Daily)

Vancouver, Dec. 8.—With a grinding crash and jar that threw some people off their feet, set others on the edge of a panic for an instant and generally caused confusion among her passengers, the C. P. R. steamer *Charmar*, Capt. Hunter, outward bound for Victoria, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, collided with a scow loaded with coal which was being towed in through the Narrows by the tug *Bermuda*.

The accident occurred almost at the identical spot where the C. P. R. liner *Princess Victoria* ran down the tug *Chehalis* early in July, 1906, with the resultant loss of eight lives. Fears of a similar catastrophe were raised on the instant in the minds of those of the *Charmar*'s passengers who were not on deck and could only guess at the cause of the jolt which shivered the big steamer. For a moment something akin to consternation was depicted on the faces of many of the passengers, but as soon as word of what had actually happened was given from mouth to mouth, all on board were reassured. It was then somewhat difficult to prevent the people crowding on the forward upper deck to witness the manoeuvring of the steamer as she was headed for shore on the north side of the Narrows.

The *Charmar* collided with one corner of the heavily laden scow, and before the steamer tore herself away, the sharp corner of the scow had ripped a hole twenty feet long in the hull of the boat. This enormous opening was made on the *Charmar*'s starboard side, just about the forward bulkhead, and through it the water immediately poured in a gigantic stream, gradually filling the forehold of the steamer and putting her down by the head so that the upper part of her propeller became visible.

Capt. Hunter took in the situation at a glance, and lost no time in heading the *Charmar* for the sandy flat on the northern side of the Narrows, just east of the most easterly beacon marking the edge of the northern side of the channel.

When the passengers saw that they were perfectly safe, they found time to look around for the *Bermuda* and her scow, but they were by then vanishing in the distance in the direction of Coal Harbor, having been easily apparent to the master of the tug that there was no need for him to waste time standing by the steamer.

According to the statements of passengers, who were put ashore by the steamer *Joan*, which was despatched from the C. P. R. wharf to the stranded steamer as soon as the accident was observed, the *Charmar* was attempting to make her way out through the Narrows and was hugging the southern shore when the *Bermuda*, with her scow lashed on her starboard side, was seen coming in. Apparently there was plenty of room for the two vessels, and there was no thought of danger on the *Charmar* till the scow came within a sudden narrowed distance. It is believed that she was caught by the tide and borne down on the steamer before any steps could be taken to prevent the collision.

Immediately after the accident the tug *Bermuda* dropped the scow, casting her free, and making as though to stand by the *Charmar*. In the meantime, however, the tug put about after the scow, and picking it up on her port side brought it into Coal Harbor.

On board the *Charmar* but one man, Thomas Scott, a watchman, was injured, and he received only a slight cut on one of his hands.

In the dining saloon of the steamer the accident caused a rude interruption to the meal, which many passengers had paid for in advance and were quietly enjoying. The crash caused everybody to sit up, but there was no rush for the companion stairs, and it was not till one of the officers appeared and asked the diners to get up on deck that any move was made.

In the social hall one woman gave way to her excitement and swooned. She was quickly brought around by friends, who administered cold water and smelling salts in generous quantities.

As the tide was high when the *Charmar* was struck, she was left in a good position on the sand, and no difficulty will be experienced in pulling her off when temporary repairs have been made to the gaping hole in her starboard side. Within half an hour of the accident telegrams had been despatched to Victoria and the *Salvor* and *Johnnie* arrived tonight.

The passengers of the *Charmar*, all of whom were brought ashore by the steamer *Joan*, given the greatest praise to Capt. Hunter, his officers and crew. It is declared that every member of the crew acted with the greatest coolness, even in the first anxious minute or two.

The *Charmar*'s passengers will tonight be conveyed to Victoria on the *Princess Victoria* on her way to Seattle.

The *Bermuda* suffered more damage than was at first supposed. The whole of her starboard hull from bow to amidships was torn out, and she has a dent on her port bow.

That the smash occurred through one of the steamers changing her course is the most accepted theory, though no official statements will be given out by either. Both steamers are said to have signalled that they would direct their course to port.

ACCIDENT RECALLS FORMER MISHAPS

Steamer *Charmar* Will Be Repaired at Esquimalt—Salvor Leaves

The steamer *Charmar* will probably be brought to Esquimalt tonight for repairs. The salvage tug *William Joffre* which is equipped with a large duplex pump and also carries a big Gwynne salvage pump left yesterday afternoon and the salvage steamer *Salvor*, also of the B. C. Salvage

FISHERMEN LOST IN WILD STORM

Little Vessels Broken Up on Rugged Rocks of Coast of Newfoundland

SEVENTEEN ARE DROWNED

Gale and Blizzard Sweep the Coasts of Island for Forty-Eight Hours

(From Friday's Daily)

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 3.—Seventeen persons perished in a storm which lashed the Newfoundland coast for 48 hours. In all, ten fishing vessels have gone ashore, most of them breaking into fragments on the rocks. The victims of the gale were members of the crews of three of these craft.

The fishermen were all residents of Newfoundland fishing villages. The storm began on Tuesday evening and developed into a blizzard. A north-easterly gale caught many small schooners and sloops off the coast, and in scudding for harbor before the blast many of the crews lost their bearings in the thick snowstorm.

William Jack, one of the oldest pioneers of Nanaimo and district, and owner of the *Jack*, coal schooner, was on board when the *Charmar* was struck. He was a native of Scotland and has been in Canada since 1870. He was 68 years of age at the time he resided for several years at Wellington. He is survived by a wife and two children.

China's Policy.
Peking, Dec. 3.—An imperial edict issued today means that the throne will continue the policy inaugurated by the Emperor Kuang Hsu, and especially the programme which provides for the granting of a constitution to the empire at the end of nine years.

United States Tariff Inquiry
Washington, Dec. 3.—The House committee on ways and means today decided to continue the tariff hearings until December 19. Chairman Payne was authorized to offer a resolution in the House when congress convenes on the 21st inst. to the committee authority to subpoena witnesses for these supplementary hearings. It has been the desire of the committee to get the testimony of the witnesses as early as possible, and it is believed that they will give any information that they may have which will be of value in framing a new tariff law. It has also been found that the testimony obtained at the hearings during the past few weeks has not been altogether satisfactory.

Poison by Mail
San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Henry Boise, a salesman employed by an electric company, died in his room today under mysterious circumstances. It is believed that he was the victim of poison. It has been ascertained that poison was contained in a letter mailed at San Jose, and received by Boise yesterday. Whether he took the poison with suicidal intent or whether the deadly drug was concealed in apparently harmless food which he ate has not been decided.

Town Feels Safer
Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 3.—More than one hundred yards of the neck of land opposite Pine Bluff, known as Body's point, including a four-room residence, has disappeared, and the river, which is now flowing through the city by a wider channel, is passing with less force on the endangered banks. There has been practically no other change in the situation since the storm of Monday, a rapid fall in the river is expected. The court house annex and Hotel Jefferson, which were yesterday in imminent danger, are intact today. General orders have been issued to officers to permit no dynamiting, but it was impossible for them to do so last night. The identity of last night's dynamiters has not been discovered.

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OPPORTUNITIES IN INNER HARBOR

Water Area Available Compares Favorably With That of Many British Ports

WHAT BRISTOL HAS DONE

(From Friday's Daily)

With an area of water no greater than that contemplated in the scheme advanced for the improvement of the inner harbor, many British ports have established big harbor works. The opportunities of the inner harbor and the possibilities of improvement offer a far more difficult work than that carried out at many places. As stated yesterday the Sorby scheme proposed the temporary damming of the inner harbor, the dredging of 400 acres to a depth of 30 feet at low water, enclosing the waste material behind a retaining wall and reclaiming 104 acres in the indenture of the harbor front, the establishment of quays, dry dock and coal bunkers and the equipment of the quays with warehouses, cranes and other cargo handling facilities such as are required at modern ports.

The work done at Bristol, where the new harbor works were opened in July, the occasion being marked by a Royal visit to Bristol, the area utilized in the harbor works was not greater, if as large, as that of the inner harbor of Victoria. Bristol was one of the greatest ports of the west of England, her trade being largely linked with the Americas, yet competitor after competitor outstripped her in the commercial race. The people of Bristol saw the urgency—as those of Victoria will do when the same circumstances are experienced to force us to the consideration of harbor improvement. They had enterprise, and spent \$2,500,000 in improvement. This secured at the mouth of the Avon a magnificent sheet of water 100 acres in extent, with an entrance lock 875 feet by 100 feet, and a depth over all of 46 feet. The basin, which is entered from the lock is 110 acres, so that the largest liner at present afloat can swing with ease. Two fine transit sheds are provided, each 600 feet long, and two stores in length on the river front will be electric travelling cranes. The wharf where these sheds are placed possesses an underground grain conveying plant communicating with a granary of 60,000 quarters capacity. On the south wharf is a single floor export shed, also 600 feet in length, where electric cranes capable of handling up to ten tons will be located. The entire length of wharfage is 2,700 feet. This is exclusive of the passenger wharfage provided by the entrance piers which extend out into the Severn. At the southeast corner of the new dock is a wide channel communicating with the older Avonmouth dock. For a length of 500 feet this connection has a width of 150 feet, which will permit of steamers being berthed on each side, while there remains ample room for vessels to pass to and from Newsway in the floating harbor, is complete without adequate dry dock accommodation, and at the Royal Edward dock, adjoining the entrance, is a graving dock 85 feet long.

The new dock brings Bristol's total provision for vessels up to 146 acres, against the 150 acres of Newport, which is recommended for the inner harbor of Victoria. In the Sorby scheme 107 acres—the 144 acres of the Butts docks, and the 124 acres which Swanswick will possess when her new dock is completed next year.

Many of the ports largely used by shipping in England have had to contend with great difficulties. As Ruskin has said, "The natural advantages of England have had to be 'educated.' The Tyne was one of these, and the decision has just been reached by the Tyne Improvement Commissioners to proceed further with the 'education' of the great waterway entrusted to their charge. This work illustrates the manner in which ports which have not the natural advantages of Victoria have made them. The Tyne is, like many another, essentially a 'made' river. Its navigable channel is almost wholly an artificial one. Well-founded tradition says that at low tide people at one time could wade across the stream at its mouth. Within living memory the depth of water on the bar was no more than 8 1/2 feet at low water; and above the High Level bridge the depth varied from 2 feet to 7 feet. The water was so low in the sixties, that it was necessary to use a dredging boat on the river, which made her appearance in March, 1832, with her hand-worked apparatus capable of raising daily about 25 tons of gravel and sand which had to be unloaded on the nearest ballast hill, has been superseded long years ago by one of the most powerful dredgers in the world. The deepening of the river has been carried out in ordered sequence, and the work has progressed from stage to stage almost without interruption. The latest improvement, sanctioned on Thursday last, is the deepening of the river channel from the Northumberland dock entrance to Newcastle swing bridge from 20 feet (as at present) to 25 feet at low water ordinary spring tides, and from Newcastle swing bridge to Darlington from 15 feet (as at present) to the same depth—25 feet. The work will take years to complete, and the engineers estimate the cost at \$2,243,480. Nor does Alderman Richardson, who presented the adopted recommendation to his colleagues on the commission, think that the improvements will end there. Most likely not. Vessels are growing year by year larger, and they will become larger still if port facilities keep pace with them.

Milan, Dec. 3.—Professor Pierucci, the celebrated Italian physicist of the University of Pisa, announces that he has invented a new species of paper which is destined to revolutionize the present system of lighting besides numerous other practical uses in electrical development owing to its remarkable conductive powers.

The professor's invention is shortly to be placed on the market in a form which is intended to supersede the mantle hitherto in use in the incandescent system of lighting. It is claimed that the new article will be

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

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

Northern Interior of B. C.

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

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

ECZEMA
3 WEEKS

SUN MON TUE WED THU FR SAT
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25

HANDS COVERED WITH ECZEMA
AMPUTATION FEARED, BUT ZAM-BUK SAVED.

"For three long months I was not able to attend to my own needs; and for three weeks the eczema on my hands was so bad that I was unable to feed myself. I had to be fed as one feeds a baby, because I could not hold knife, fork, spoon or cup." So says Miss Violet McSorley, of 75, Gore Street, South Ste. Marie, in telling how Zam-Buk cured her of eczema. She adds: "Hands, wrists and arms up to the elbows were covered with eczema. The itching and the soreness were night unbearable. As the disease developed, the skin actually peeled off leaving raw sores. The palms, fingers, backs of my hands and wrists were all in this shocking state, and I was forced to sit in agony all the while."

"The raw sores were soon in a foul condition, and my finger nails, all except two, fell off. During the different stages of my trouble, I sought the advice of three different doctors and received treatment, but although getting slight relief at first there was no cure. Amputation was at one time thought necessary but the timely introduction of Zam-Buk prevented this fearful ending."

"Zam-buk was recommended by a friend and we bought a supply. The first few applications gave me a little ease, but it was not until I had continued with it for some time that I felt a decided improvement. After that my cure went on quickly. Zam-Buk did what everything else had failed to do. Now my hands and arms are quite freed from the terrible eczema."

Are you suffering from skin disease? If so, take Miss McSorley's advice and try Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk cures eczema, ulcers, piles, bad leg, ringworm, festering sores, cuts, bruises, burns, stiffness, poisoned wounds, all kinds of pimples, face and lip sores, bed sores, dandruff, itching, and all itching, irritation, and inflammation. Get a box of Zam-Buk and store, 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for same price. Refuse all cheap and worthless substitutes of the "just as good" type.

FREE TRIAL BOX
Send this coupon and a 10-cent stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and you will receive a trial box of Zam-Buk will be mailed to you.

Zam-Buk

JUST RECEIVED
A large shipment of
Xmas Music Carriers
AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES

Discovered At Last
A Light for Country Homes.
ACETYLENE GAS
Cheap - Simple - Automatic

Call or write us and we will show you the machine working—more the trick, or send you particulars.
Dark winter nights made light.

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Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Sheet Metal and Gas Fitting, Port Street, Corner Blanchard, VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 1854.

1231 Government Street
FLETCHER BROS.

less perishable and much more powerful as a light-giver, besides being considerably cheaper.

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NO MORE HEADACHES

Suffered From Constant Headaches—Cured by "Fruit-a-tives" When Doctors Failed.

(From Friday's Daily) The Council of the Board of Trade met yesterday morning, the president, Mr. Simon Lesler, in the chair, and...

"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and yet the headaches persisted. I was rarely free from headaches, and a short time ago I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was improved, and I feel like a new man. I have taken in all three boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives'. I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for curing me and give this testimonial with great pleasure, as I hope thereby some other sufferer of headaches will be induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and will be cured."

(Signed) B. Cornell, Victoria, Ont.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. Write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, if your dealer will not supply you.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I hereby certify that "The Gem Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

LAND ACT Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase or lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the left limit of the old railway line, north of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to a point in a chain from the high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 30 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD., By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908.

LAND ACT Form of Notice

Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O., B.C., occupation Timber Lumbering, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the S.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. 1, and being situated on the left limit of the old railway line, north of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains to a point in a chain from the high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 30 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ALFRED JOHNSON, Dated, Sept. 24th, 1908. Witness to posting notice: J. M. Davidson.

LAND ACT Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Portia, Michigan, occupation Lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase or lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about one-half mile therefrom, from where it joins Apple River, B.C., thence stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less.

FREDERICK L. WARD, By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated, Oct. 17th, 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSES ACT, 1900. NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the San Juan Hotel situated at Port Renfrew.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Port Renfrew, B.C., Nov. 23th, 1908.

BILLS OF PLANS TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Council of the Board of Trade Hears From the Acting Deputy

(From Friday's Daily)

The Council of the Board of Trade met yesterday morning, the president, Mr. Simon Lesler, in the chair, and...

A letter from Mrs. J. G. Cox was read, thanking the Board for their kind expressions of sympathy and of condolence with her in her recent bereavement.

In regard to the representations of the Board to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa with reference to the very limited stay of the Scottish agents in Victoria during the past summer, Mr. W. D. Scott, the superintendent of immigration, wrote stating that in the single exception of the Province of Ontario, British Columbia, in point of the time which this importation of farmers from Scotland, was practically placed upon the same basis with all the other provinces of the Dominion.

The secretary of the Fernie District Fishery Board, wrote warmly thanking the Board for the final remittance of \$1,709.25, being the balance of the \$4,000 which was collected in this city for the relief of the sufferers, in addition to the \$1,000 which was voted by the city council.

"I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for curing me and give this testimonial with great pleasure, as I hope thereby some other sufferer of headaches will be induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and will be cured."

By the Hon. J. G. Macdonald, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in a letter from the Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, read, acknowledging the Board's communication, as well as certain correspondence from Capt. Louis Bowyer, in reference to the protection of the fisheries upon this coast, and explaining that the department had arranged to send two steamers to the assistance of the Kestrel in its work of patrolling the incident waters of British Columbia.

The secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, writing asking for co-operation in the way of securing a suitable grant from the Dominion government in aid of the exhibit which it is proposing to make at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

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W. W. WILLIAMS, Port Renfrew, B.C., Nov. 23th, 1908.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST BUT SLIGHT DECREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Statistics for Month Show a Good Attendance at the City Schools

There was a slight decrease in the attendance at the city public schools during November compared with the preceding month though the number of pupils on the registers remained practically the same, being just one less than in October.

High School—Actual enrollment, 231; boys 128, girls 103; average attendance, 92.1; perfect attendance, 86.07; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Girls Central—Actual enrollment, 457; average attendance, 89.1; perfect attendance, 80.8; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

South Park School—Actual enrollment, 465; average attendance, 90.48; perfect attendance, 88.9; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Victoria West School—Actual enrollment, 265; boys 124, girls 141; average attendance, 92.49; perfect attendance, 88.1; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Kingston School—Actual enrollment, 211; boys 128, girls 83; average attendance, 89.1; perfect attendance, 89.9; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Spring Ridge School—Actual enrollment, 60; average attendance, 89.1; perfect attendance, 89.1; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Hillside School—Actual enrollment, 185; boys 83, girls 102; average attendance, 88.02; perfect attendance, 85; truancy, two; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Rock Bay School—Actual enrollment, 48; boys 26, girls 22; average attendance, 42.15; percentage of attendance, 89.1; perfect attendance, 89.1; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Total for November—Actual enrollment, 2,828; boys 1,523; girls 1,305; average attendance, 86.56; percentage of attendance, 80.78; perfect attendance, 80.78; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Total for October—Actual enrollment, 2,827; boys 1,523; girls 1,304; average attendance, 86.55; perfect attendance, 80.77; truancy, none; corporal punishment, 17; tardiness, 20.

Ready for Pavement. Now that the water and high pressure mains have been laid on Government street, the city engineer, Mr. Herald Street, that portion of the main thoroughfare of the city is in readiness for the block pavement which is intended to lay thereon.

New Wireless Station. The United Wireless Telegraph Company has established its station in this city at the exhibition grounds.

STEAMERS CHANGED ON ACCOUNT OF ACCIDENT. Victoria Will Remain on Vancouver-Victoria Run.

The following arrangements have been completed by the C.P.R. to handle the ferry traffic in view of the accident to the Charmer.

STANDARD BREWERY. TUBS BRED LIVERPOOL. STUMP PULLING. THE DUCREST STUMP PULLER.

WANTED—Good color photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 923, Colonist Office.

LIQUOR LICENSES ACT, 1900. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

J. E. DAX, Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of November, 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSES ACT, 1900. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

J. E. PRICE, Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of November, 1908.

PHIL R. SMITH IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Mayor Hall Takes the Stand in Hearing Before the Magistrate

It is practically a stage performance, as I am represented, as trying to walk on a tight-rope, and to get the church and temperance vote as well as the saloon and the political vote, and to be making the latter vote as well as the former in my political avocations I am supposed to represent the church and the temperance vote.

Mr. Alkman—"Who is this poor old gentleman? (Pointing to the cartoon.) The mayor—that is Mr. Drury, he is carrying a hand organ. The man chasing a dog, is supposed to be Alderman Hall."

Mr. Alkman—"What meaning did you put upon the cartoon when you first saw it?"

The Mayor—"That last year, I had tried to get the tenderloin vote, which is a criminal vote, and had secured it in order to reach the majority; that as mayor I was still allowing these people to run open houses in order to get the tenderloin vote, and thus hoodwinking the church people whose representative I have professed to be. These insinuations are not true, and in no way reflect upon me."

Mr. Moresby then questioned the mayor very closely as to the issues of the last campaign, and then sought to show that ex-mayor Morley had been a notorious enemy of the saloon and tenderloin. The mayor thought he had done his share as a politician, and it was suggested that he was trying to rob Mr. Morley of credit due him.

Angus E. McNeill, secretary of the Pilsbago authority, as real estate agent, was the next witness. He said that the cartoon had seemed to him to mean that Mayor Hall had been elected that year with the help of the tenderloin vote, and that he was conducting himself in such a way in his office as to make it impossible for him to do his duty as mayor.

There were many questions as to the relative power of the mayor and the ex-mayor at the last election, and the mayor reform question, and eventually the magistrate said that he did not see how Mr. Morley could be held liable for the last municipal election which he had taken part in.

At the close of the examination, Mr. Alkman said that constituted the case against the mayor, and that the prosecution at present, and after Mr. Moresby's motion to dismiss had been refused, the accused was committed for trial, Magistrate Jay remarked that the accused was not on trial before him, and all he had to decide was whether or not there was enough evidence to send the matter up to a higher court. He thought that there was.

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ADDITIONAL GRANT TO LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD

Provincial Department Considering Application for Further Financial Aid

As a result of representations made to the provincial department of education the school board has succeeded in securing a grant for one teacher for the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School Board Act the department should grant for them the school board will be recipients of further financial aid from the province.

Under the School Act the government makes a grant for each properly certificated teacher. Recently Superintendent Paul, took this matter up with the department of education, there being several teachers on the public school staff for whom no grant was being made, and while under the provisions of the School Act the department was not strictly bound to make a grant, yet the circumstances, in one or two instances, were such that the department willingly agreed to contribute while the case of teachers of special subjects, such as music, domestic science, drawing, physical education, and the like, were not within the provisions of the act as now worded and grants in such cases were not contemplated when the act was passed, yet the board's request will be considered by the department.

The school board will also apply to the department for a grant to continue the salary of Superintendent Paul on the grounds that while he is giving attention to other duties, he is responsible to the council of instruction for the tenderloin vote. He would think it wrong to do so in view of the principles which he held and had enunciated in the past.

Mr. Moresby then questioned the mayor very closely as to the issues of the last campaign, and then sought to show that ex-mayor Morley had been a notorious enemy of the saloon and tenderloin. The mayor thought he had done his share as a politician, and it was suggested that he was trying to rob Mr. Morley of credit due him.

Angus E. McNeill, secretary of the Pilsbago authority, as real estate agent, was the next witness. He said that the cartoon had seemed to him to mean that Mayor Hall had been elected that year with the help of the tenderloin vote, and that he was conducting himself in such a way in his office as to make it impossible for him to do his duty as mayor.

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TO VISIT THE ANTIPODES

Southern Mining Man Seeks Information Regarding Drudging

Angus E. McNeill, secretary of the Pilsbago authority, as real estate agent, was the next witness. He said that the cartoon had seemed to him to mean that Mayor Hall had been elected that year with the help of the tenderloin vote, and that he was conducting himself in such a way in his office as to make it impossible for him to do his duty as mayor.

There were many questions as to the relative power of the mayor and the ex-mayor at the last election, and the mayor reform question, and eventually the magistrate said that he did not see how Mr. Morley could be held liable for the last municipal election which he had taken part in.

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Speeches at the Banquet of the Lord Mayor

REPLYING on behalf of the Navy, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London the other evening, Mr. McKenna said that the City of London depended, he supposed, for its prosperity more upon an all-powerful navy than had been the case with any other great city the world had ever seen (hear, hear.) In this happy land of freedom, they enjoyed, amongst other privileges, the diluted blessing of criticism, but the navy stood unassailed and unassailable in the esteem, the admiration, and the love of the great public of the country (applause). The navy was fortunate in one respect inasmuch as it had in the Board of Admiralty a whipping boy. The board were given every opportunity for self-improvement which could be afforded by candid expressions of opinion about their actions. If, as was the case this year, they assembled in the North Sea over 300 ships of war for the summer's manoeuvres, they were told they were making a boastful display of their strength. If, on the other hand, the usual dispersion of their fleets in home waters, whether for exercise or for needful repair, prevented their concentrating any great force, then they were charged with not being ready for war. He did not say this in any spirit of complaint, for they gladly recognized on the Board of Admiralty how generously their actions were viewed by the great public, and they believed that the same confidence which had been shown the board in the past would continue to be received by it in the future.

He was saying what he was sure they would hear with pleasure, and what the Board of Admiralty knew he was thoroughly justified in saying—never in the whole history of the country had the navy been stronger than it was at the present moment (cheers). It was only two days since the latest addition to our fleet was launched at Devonport by Mrs. Asquith (cheers). The enthusiasm which such a ceremony invariably evoked was the highest evidence of the strong feeling of satisfaction which the nation felt in the gathering strength of the navy (applause). Constitutional requirements compelled him to postpone any statement as to what the government proposed to do in the way of securing our independence and freedom on the seas in the future as they had been maintained in the past. However, he made no apology for saying in the city of London—where the highest considerations of patriotism had always overborne a natural reluctance to loosen the purse-strings—that the charge for maintaining the supremacy of our navy was necessarily a heavy one. But we had supremacy today, and meant to preserve it (cheers).

In proposing the toast "His Majesty's Ministers," the Lord Mayor said that the traditions of that hall forbade him to pause even for a moment to consider to which party in the State their guests belonged. There must be differences of opinion as to measures and methods, but there would be no difference of opinion when he expressed their grateful thanks to his Majesty's ministers for their conscientious and unremitting labors in the public service. This was the first time they had welcomed Mr. Asquith as prime minister, and the city was proud that one over whose training she exercised some supervision should have risen to that position (cheers).

Mr. Asquith and the Outlook

Mr. Asquith, on rising to reply, had a cordial reception. He said:—I acknowledge with gratitude on behalf of myself and my colleagues the warmth and heartiness of the tribute which now, as always, the Corporation of London is ready and willing to pay to those who for the time being are entrusted with the government of the empire. That task, as you, my Lord Mayor, have said, grows in bulk and in complexity year by year. The burden of responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the advisers of the Crown becomes heavier and heavier. But to whatever political school they may belong, amid all the dust and tumult of our party controversies, they can always rely in their endeavor to uphold the common interests of the empire upon the generous consideration of their fellow countrymen (cheers).

My Lord Mayor, since my lamented predecessor spoke in this hall a year ago we have had to face anxious times. The tide of prosperity upon which for some three years the trade of the world had floated buoyantly has ebbed, and the great producing interests here and elsewhere have found themselves once more in the shoals and the shallows. The depression, which to any student of the cycles of economic history was not in itself a matter of surprise, has been aggravated by special and exceptional circumstances—the dislocation of the machinery of credit last autumn in the United States, the outbreak of industrial disputes here at home, and I must add, the increasingly troubled outlook in more than one quarter of the political horizon. I am sanguine enough, always provided the peace of the world is maintained—I am sanguine enough to think that there are signs that indicate that the setback of industrial activity may be not of long duration. We can, at any rate, rejoice here tonight that in one of our greatest industries—the cotton trade—counsels of wisdom and conciliation have prevailed, and a calamity of terrible dimensions has been averted (hear, hear).

In the meantime, we are taking, as we are bound to take, all the steps which a generous and even indulgent interpretation and administration of the law can suggest to cope with

the problem of unemployment (hear, hear). You will, my Lord Mayor, be interested to hear that the loans sanctioned by the local Government Board to local authorities, by which fresh employment can be afforded, amount, from August 1 to October 31, to £1,464,000—nearly a million and a half—compared with £42,000 in the corresponding time last year. Grants made to the Central (Unemployed) Body for London alone, and mostly during the last fortnight, have now reached a figure of nearly £30,000, and that body and the Water Board are at present employing more than 4,000 extra men.

Events in the Near East

But, my Lord Mayor, I must pass to a much wider survey of the situation which confronts us at this moment. The attention of Europe has for some weeks past been occupied by the situation created by recent events in the Near East. We have been the witnesses in Turkey of one of the most amazing revolutions in the annals of history. I am glad to see here as a fellow guest tonight his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador (applause). I am certain that I am interpreting the feelings not only of this company, but of the whole British nation, when I assure him that we are at one in sympathy and in congratulation with him and with his countrymen in the establishment of freedom and constitutional government in the Ottoman empire (applause). We recognize to the full the magnitude of the difficulties that have had to be faced; the tact, judgment, prudence, and consideration with which they were successfully encountered and overcome; the happy absence of the violence and the vindictiveness with which changes so far-reaching and so fundamental have, as a rule, been accompanied; the sagacity, patience, and tolerance which have so far distinguished the new regime (applause). My Lord Mayor, we are here tonight in the very centre and citadel of the capital of liberty, and we may claim, as the oldest of the free countries of the world, that we have the special right to welcome the birth of free institutions in Turkey.

I need not concern you with what followed in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. Our position from the first has been clear. We have taken our stand upon the opinion reached by mutual agreement of the Powers at the conference held here in London in 1871, that international treaties cannot be altered (hear, hear) by the act of one of the parties without the consent of the other parties concerned (applause). We hold that this stipulation covers the alterations of the Treaty of Berlin, which were involved in what has recently been done, and that the assent must be obtained of all Powers, including Turkey. Subject to this, in our opinion, all-important principle, we shall do all we can to promote the general agree-

ment by which nations can be restored to a normal and reconciled condition. Let me say here that the British government have no prejudice against and no preference for any particular method by which a settlement may be reached, and that, from the beginning, there has never been even the shadow of a foundation for the suggestion that we have not proposed, but deprecated or discouraged direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria, or between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is true, as I have said, that we hold that any arrangement involving the alteration of the Treaty of Berlin arrived at between these Powers alone must be countersigned by the other parties to the treaty (applause). We are of opinion, as Turkey is the Power which has been most prejudiced by what has taken place, that it is for those who have prejudiced her to find means of making a settlement which will be consistent with her honor and her interests (applause). But we have recognized from the first that it was for Turkey to consider for herself any proposals which might be made to her, and that if Austria or if Bulgaria were to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey which would be acceptable to her, the way would be smoothed for a general settlement.

Feeling, my Lord Mayor, is running high now in the Balkan States, and there are other difficulties, I regret to say, besides those I have mentioned which will have to be overcome before the Near East can revert to a normal condition. For our part, we shall do what we can in conjunction with the other Powers to urge on all concerned moderation, and restraint—never more needed than at this moment—and to find some method of counsel for allaying the strong feelings, here of resentment, there of expectation, which have been inevitably aroused. Before the recent crisis it had been arranged that the Russian foreign minister, who was paying a visit to the other capitals of Europe, should include London in his tour. I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that it has been a great satisfaction to us to find in the discussions which took place with him that both the Russian and the British governments approached the Near Eastern question—which has always had an ominous sound and significance in the past—from the same point of view (applause). One of the happiest of the indirect results of our having come to an agreement with Russia in Asiatic affairs has been that we should have been able, as we have been, to talk frankly and sympathetically when this crisis arose nearer home, and that in spite of the fact that the crisis came suddenly without giving us an opportunity for previous discussion or preparation.

Situation in Russia

In this connection, my Lord Mayor, may I mention in passing that since the Anglo-Rus-

sian convention was concluded Persia, as you all know, has been in a state of disorder, which has been most felt in the North, in the immediate vicinity of the Russian frontier. The inconvenience and loss caused to Russian interests, the anxiety felt in the minds of Russian subjects, have much exceeded anything that we, as a nation, have been called upon to experience. But his Majesty's government felt—and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying this—his Majesty's government felt that under exceedingly trying conditions the Russian government have acted with great restraint and moderation in the interests of a policy of non-intervention in Persia (cheers). It is, of course, urgently to be desired that these disorders in Persia should speedily be brought to an end, and to secure that object we have joined with the Russian government in pressing the Shah to fulfil his promise with regard to a constitution, and to give amnesty to political offenders.

Before I pass from this part of my subject, may I say that though I have expressed satisfaction at the result of the discussions which took place, I do not wish it to be supposed that we desire to see Europe divided into separate groups in connection with the new situation in the Near East. We have found ourselves in complete sympathy with France, who is the ally of Russia; but at the same time we, and I believe, the other Powers also, have been equally frank in our communications with Germany and Italy, who are allies of Austria. For we recognize that the common object of Europe ought to be to overcome the difficulties which have already arisen without creating new difficulties, and that this can only be done by a policy which springs from general consent. Diplomatic victories may be too dearly bought. One Power's success may be so cheap as to involve another's disappointment and discomfort, and thereby the very friction is generated which it should be the aim of a wise diplomacy to avoid. We, at any rate—let me say this in concluding what I have to say on this matter—we have taken up in these affairs an entirely disinterested attitude. We ask nothing for ourselves. We do not seek to take advantage of the situation for any purpose of our own. Our sole objects are these: To maintain the public law of Europe (cheers); to secure for the new regime in Turkey just treatment and a fair chance, and to promote such an adjustment of the various interests and susceptibilities which are involved as may prevent disturbance of the peace, and open the road to freedom and to good government.

Anglo-German Relations

My Lord Mayor, I must trespass on your indulgence for two or three moments longer while I refer to another topic, which must be

Canadian Women on the Public Health

His Excellency the Governor-General presided at the session of the National Council of Women in the Normal school assembly hall, when Public Health was the subject of a number of excellent papers and addresses.

His Excellency called on the convener of the committee on public health, Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Kingston, for the report of that committee. The principal points taken up were the names adopted by the council to have various municipalities throughout Canada to conduct the great white plague, tuberculosis. The manner in which they had been successful in some of the cities was then gone into. In Toronto, for instance, the council had undertaken a crusade to procure for the city a supply of pure drinking water, and had secured the submission of a by-law to erect a filtration plant there, which had been voted on and passed by the residents of the city. An effort was made to procure the appointment of medical men as inspectors of health in schools, and the struggle was still going on before the school board there. The proper handling of bread had been secured, and the anti-tuberculosis work was also succeeding in a great measure.

The Hamilton branch reported that the water supply of the city was excellent; and the sewage question was also in good condition. They had a splendid health association there, which with the assistance of Mrs. Crerar and the Daughters of the Empire was doing splendid work. A prominent Hamiltonian had given the city one hundred acres with a house on it, and a provincial grant had been secured, and it was now used as a sanitarium, having been opened in May, 1908, by His Excellency Earl Grey. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William Southern a sanitarium for advanced cases of tuberculosis would now be built.

The report went on to deal at length with work being done in other parts of Canada, and among other centres the work in Ottawa was taken up. The report of the local council said that the general public were more diligently observing the laws of nature. A free dispensary had been established and the board of health had improved the milk supply. Work had been done in Montreal a pure milk league had been established, and was largely aided by the press of that city, which also largely by individual work. Medical inspection had been introduced in the schools, largely through the efforts of the council, and twelve medical men had been employed by the city council to do the work. Two lady doctors had recently been added to the work in the high schools. The report referred to the recent gift of Colonel Burland of \$50,000 to provide a sanitarium for advanced cases of tuberculosis. A by-law against expectoration is also before the city council, and is being endorsed by the press.

The work in Ingersoll, Halifax and London was gone into in detail, and showed that the members of the council in these cities had been doing excellent work in connection with the crusade against tuberculosis. A committee of public health had been formed to assist the work of the Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis Association. There was need for great work against this dread disease, and yet of 40,000 people in Canada afflicted with it, 8,000 were likely to die within the next year. This disease, which is so aptly in dealing with this disease, yet no one could escape coming in contact with it at one time or another. The Federal government gave an annual grant to the council to assist in the work, and the council had a secretary and printing of literature. The report

spoke of the time given to the preparations for bazaars, and said that if as much time were given to fighting tuberculosis as was given to preparing for these affairs much good would result.

In conclusion, the report claimed for the work the utmost public interest, as it was a work of life or death, and demanded the public should show its interest in a substantial manner by doing all in its power to help to enforce municipal laws and in promoting places for treatment.

A Great Work

Dr. Bryce, the chief medical inspector for the Dominion, also made the subject of his address the crusade against tuberculosis, and said that of the many subjects open to him to speak on in connection with public health, he chose this because it was the greatest work that had been undertaken by anybody in many years. He had just returned from the International Medical Congress, held recently at Washington, and it was one of the most important subjects taken up by that body. He said that the leaders of the council were on the right track in their manner of dealing with it, for if we could reach the home and family with the fight, we would be nearer the solution of the stamping out of tuberculosis. A great phase of the work was prevention. A municipal council might obtain the power to take hold of any law and do what it liked with it and could force building regulations, but it was left with the municipal council to say whether this could be done or not. The Americans were ahead of us in some regards, for instance, their American Civic Improvement Association was doing a tremendous work which extended all over the country. A large step had been taken by the congress in uniting the public health movement in Ontario. The degree of prevalence of tuberculosis in any family or state was the measure of the success of the work of that family or state. The result of the prevalence of tuberculosis in families was the loss of the principal breadwinners, and the forcing of the children from school at a very early age. It was a pitiful picture when the financial resources of a family were drained through caring for one or more members afflicted with the dread disease, but it was complete. Referring to the immigrants coming into the country, Dr. Bryce stated that they should be taught at once the manner of living in vogue here, in fact, we should not wait until the slums of our cities were crowded with these strange people to our ideas of life. It should be proved that there should be no over-crowding of houses; this was one of the first great steps to be taken. In the city of Ottawa seven years ago there had been started an anti-consumptive league, which had done splendid work, and producing great results. There were 100 deaths in 1906 from consumption in the city, which had been reduced to 88 for the next year. The doctor referred to the good work being done by the May Court club, which had opened a dispensary in the city, and had already dealt with many cases. It was up to the public to say to the city council: "Will you support legislation by providing overcrowding of houses and proper medical inspection in schools?" If they did not, the public would soon answer them. The way to solve the social problem was to advance the fight against tuberculosis.

Supervised Playgrounds

Mrs. M. Peters, of St. John's N. B., made several new suggestions as to the treatment of the child at school. "One aid to education would be to reduce the school hours by one half and increase the play hours by the same length of time." One of the statements which were received with considerable applause. The playground movement had grown with tremendous strides and playgrounds filled a universal need regardless of the size of the city. Playgrounds

were more necessary in smaller towns where there was so little to occupy the young mind, and prevented idleness on the part of the children. The cities of St. John, Halifax, Kingston and Toronto, had all tried the playground experiment, and it had met with great success. In Toronto the school board had chosen open during the summer months the playgrounds of five of the schools there, and had appointed a salaried supervisor for each, and the results have been very satisfactory.

In Ottawa the matter had been brought before the council five years ago, but no definite action was taken, and permission was obtained to leave the school playgrounds open at all times for the children of the neighborhood. Mrs. Cox, of Montreal, was the next speaker, and she referred at some length to the playground movement. The city of Chicago had spent eleven millions to establish free playgrounds and was annually spending thirty thousand dollars for their upkeep and supervision. It was one of the great playground centres. We must not be merely a nation of workers, continued the speaker, but we must also be a nation of well and fully developed men and women. It was not too late to mend and make provision for this. We were at present spending one hundred per cent more for juvenile reform than we were for recreation for children. The cheap theatre and dancing hall satisfied, while it demoralized a domestic taste. The real business of childhood is not to pass examinations but to grow up. The playground should be organized and recognized as an aid to education.

His Excellency

In closing the meeting, Earl Grey said it had given him great pleasure to take the chair. He was sure that where a few women were gathered together in earnest there were few things they could not accomplish. He was led to believe that if the association could secure ladies of the same calibre as those who had spoken during the evening, they would be able to secure the aid of the Federal government in their fight against tuberculosis and for supervised playgrounds. The teachers and mothers of Canada had the future of the country in their hands, and he depended on them to make it a great nation. One way to do this was to organize the play of the children. The women of Canada had another great responsibility, and that was to see that the rising generation were brought up with good manners. He was a firm believer in the destiny of Canada, and it depended on the coming generation, and they depended on the women to closely attend to the matter of infusing general courtesy, commonly known as good manners. He had found good manners in all parts of the country, but especially in the French Canadian portions, which had installed in him a great respect for them.

Street car conductors regard inquisitive women passengers with superstitious dread. The other day a fuse blew out in a car, and that car was hitched as a trailer to the one ahead. Presently a woman began to ask questions.

"What would happen," she said, "if the fuse were to blow out in that car ahead? What would become of us? Would the car ahead of that be able to drag both of these cars?"

"I don't know," said the conductor. "But don't worry. We won't have a chance to find out. A double accident of that kind has never happened to a car of mine yet, and it isn't likely to happen once in a hundred years."

Just then there came an explosion ahead, and both cars came to a standstill. The fuse had blown out. "Confound that woman!" growled the conductor. "That is all her fault. This wouldn't have happened if she hadn't asked so many fool questions. She's a Jonah."

very near to the minds of every one whom I am addressing. A variety of circumstances have recently caused the relations between Great Britain and Germany to become the subject of active public discussion. It is almost exactly a year since the German Emperor was the guest of your predecessor, whom I see sitting beside me, in this very hall. Some of us—and I was one—who were present on that occasion cannot forget his Majesty's emphatic and impressive declaration that the governing purpose of his policy was the preservation of the peace of Europe and the maintenance of good relations between our two countries (cheers). It is in the spirit of that declaration, a spirit which aims not only at peace but at good will, that we desire to deal with other Powers, with Germany certainly not least. It is that spirit which has guided and which will guide us in all negotiations, actual or prospective, regarding the present difficulties in European politics. And if—as I trust and believe is the case—the other Powers cherish the same desire and intention, then, my Lord Mayor, the clouds which for the moment darken the sky—whether they originated in the Balkans or elsewhere—will disperse without a storm. Peace will be assured, existing friendships will be maintained unimpaired, and it is not too much to hope that the atmosphere all round will be clear of the vaporous suspicion and distrust. Therefore I submit to you, and to others outside and beyond these walls, there should be no talk at such times of isolation, hostile relations, and rival combinations among the Powers—those Powers who are the general trustees of civilization and of its greatest and paramount safeguard, the peace of the world. Nothing will induce us in this country to falter or fall short in any one of the special engagements which we have undertaken, to be disloyal or unfaithful for a moment to any existing friendship. And that, I think, shows the determined and unalterable mind of the whole country (hear, hear). And it is equally true of the temper of the government and of the nation to say that we have no animosities to gratify nor selfish interest to advance, and that we shall not be reluctant to grasp any hand that is extended to us in good will and in good faith.

My Lord Mayor, I have spoken of what is not merely a British, but a European, interest—an interest in which, indeed, all communities of the world have a share. And these shall be my final words: The primary obligation which every government owes to the people of its own country is to maintain and safeguard the national security (hear, hear). No one underrates the important functions which fall in this respect upon our Navy. It is upon the Navy that we here place our main reliance, not only for the integrity of our shores, but for the protection of our commerce and the sustenance of our people (applause). No one who is conversant with the facts can impugn the proposition laid down a few moments ago by my right hon. friend and colleague the First Lord of the Admiralty—that the British Government is at this moment fully equal to any responsibility which can conceivably be thrown upon it.

Naval Policy

I had the pleasure, as he had, on Saturday last, of being present at one of the most impressive and moving spectacles I think ever witnessed—the launching of his Majesty's ship Collingwood (hear, hear), the sixth vessel to take the water of what is known as the Dreadnought type. My Lord Mayor, every foreign Power knows that if we have established—as we do (hear, hear)—indisputable supremacy on the seas, it is not for the purpose of aggression or adventure, but it is that we may fulfil the elementary duty which we owe to the Empire; to uphold, beyond the reach—yes, beyond the risk—of successful attack from outside, our commerce, our industry, our homes (loud and prolonged applause). It is not, in my opinion, necessary—indeed, I think it would be highly undesirable—to attempt to anticipate, by any public announcement, at this stage, the programme which the Admiralty will lay before Parliament next year. It is a matter upon which we are in close and constant communication with our naval advisers, and the country may be assured—for the moment, I hope it will be content to rest assured—the country may be assured that nothing will be left undone to keep our Navy fully abreast of our national, of our Imperial, necessities (cheers). Governments come and go, parliamentary and electoral majorities wax and wane, but there is one conviction which the people of these islands hold with unshaken unanimity. It is that in our unquestioned and unquestionable command of the seas is to be found the best safeguard for our interests as a nation and for the peaceful intercourse of mankind (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I thank you once more and, with you, this whole company, for the cordiality with which they drank the toast of his Majesty's Ministers. I thank you especially for the more than kind—the moving—expressions which you used with regard to myself. I assure you—the sheriffs, aldermen, and councillors of the great Corporation of London whom I see seated around this table—that I for one can never forget the debt of gratitude which I owe to them. It is to me a special pleasure and privilege to have been their guest (loud applause).

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, to which the Turkish Ambassador replied.

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THE FIGHT OF THE NATIONS TO CONQUER THE AIR

Times gone by there have been many fly-by-night airships that wouldn't fly by night or any other time. These schemes have been varied and wonderful, even more wonderful than the famous airship of Darius Green.

When the race was young men thought as children, and the experiments in attempting to conquer the air were either ludicrously simple or simply ludicrous. Almost any man can remember the time during his adventurous boyhood when he climbed on the old woodshed armed with grandfather's great umbrella, which he hoped would sustain him in his flight through the air. Then "what a fall was there, my countrymen," for both the boy and his hopes were dashed to the ground. In just the same way our childish full-grown forefathers took short flights into the realms of invention and shorter flights in the air. They also, like the modern boy, tried aviation without experimentation.

More Disastrous

But the attempted flights of our grown forefathers were more disastrous than those of the modern small boy. Whereas the small Darius Greens, might alight from the woodshed top with more suddenness than grace but without undergoing any more physical pain than that incident to a few bumps against the ground and a subsequent licking from the old man, our forefathers who tried to fly like birds often met with fatal accidents, most of which could have been avoided.

In many cases one experiment with a weight of but half the size of a man would have shown these would-be aeronauts that their machine would not support the weight of a man. But these pioneer aviators disdained experiments as they did the laws of nature and reason. In the record of the attempts at conquering the air the list of fatalities is long.

Supposed to Help Aviator

The records of the early experiments are as ridiculous as they are tragic. If one except the unauthentic report of the flying machine of Icarus and of the witches (who as everybody knows have flown on broom-sticks from time immemorial), the first report of a flying machine concerns the flying pigeon of Archytas, a Greek geometer who flourished about 400 B. C.

According to the historian, Aulus Gellius, "Archytas constructed a wooden pigeon which could fly by means of mechanical power and an aura spirit." This conception of an "aura" was worthy of a modern novelist. The "aura," according to the Greeks, was a force emanating from all living things, which it surrounded like an atmosphere. A modern term for the same thing is animal magnetism, so that the flying machine was supposed to run by animal magnetism, which is not a bad idea for a man who lived many centuries before Jules Verne.

More detailed reports of this same wonderful machine declare that its buoyancy was effected by magnets, the propelling power only being an occult force. It is stated that although the machine could fly, "it could not raise itself up again if it fell."

England as well as Greece has its legend of a flying machine. King Blaudud, the father of King Lear of the Shakespearean play, was a great wizard. King Blaudud, who is supposed to have reigned about the time of the founding of Rome, built himself a flying machine and enjoyed life by sailing around in the air over his chief city of Trinovante. But although King Blaudud was a great wizard he was not a good aviator, and losing his balance one day he fell upon a temple and then and there died.

St. Peter Breaks Black Magic

Simon the magician was a bad magician and had communicated with the wicked demons. In the thirteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Nero he undertook to rise in the air toward heaven like a bird in the presence of everybody. To see the great show the people of Rome assembled in great numbers, and Simon, "through the assistance of the demons," rose in the air all right, but "St. Peter having offered up a prayer, the actions of the demons ceased and the magician was crushed in the fall and perished instantly."

A monkish tradition of the eleventh century declares that Oliver of Malmesbury, a Benedictine monk of great learning, tried his hand at flying. "Having manufactured some wings," the legend relates, "modeled after the description that Ovid has given of those of Daedulus, and having fastened them to his hands, he sprang from the top of a tower against the wind. He succeeded in sailing a distance of 125 paces, but either through the impetuosity or whirling of the wind, or through nervousness resulting from his audacious enterprise, he fell to the earth and broke his legs. Henceforth he dragged a miserable, languishing existence, attributing his misfortune to his having failed to attach a tail to his feet."

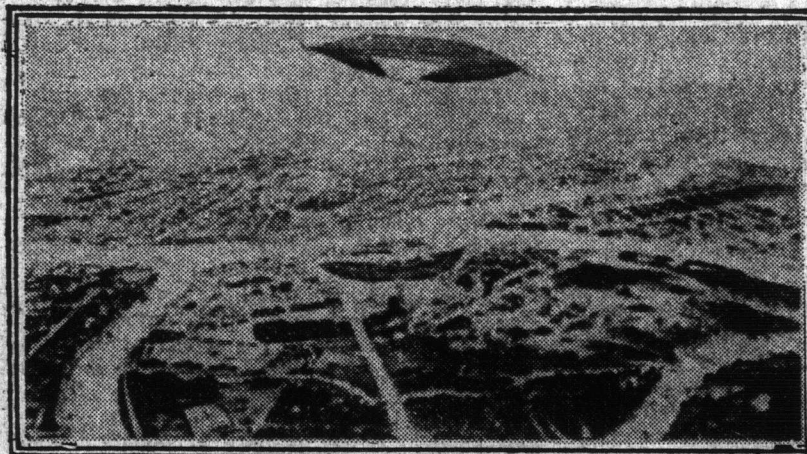
Laugh Was on the Saracen

In the history of Constantinople, by Cousin, we find a more detailed account of an attempt at flying. About 1178 a Saracen undertook to sail into the air from the tower of the hippodrome. "The Saracen," the history relates, "stood upright, clothed in a white robe, whose folds stiffened by willow wands, were to serve as sails to receive the wind. All the spectators kept their eyes intently fixed on him, and many cried: 'Fly, fly, O Saracen. Do not keep us so long in suspense while thou art weighing the wind.'"

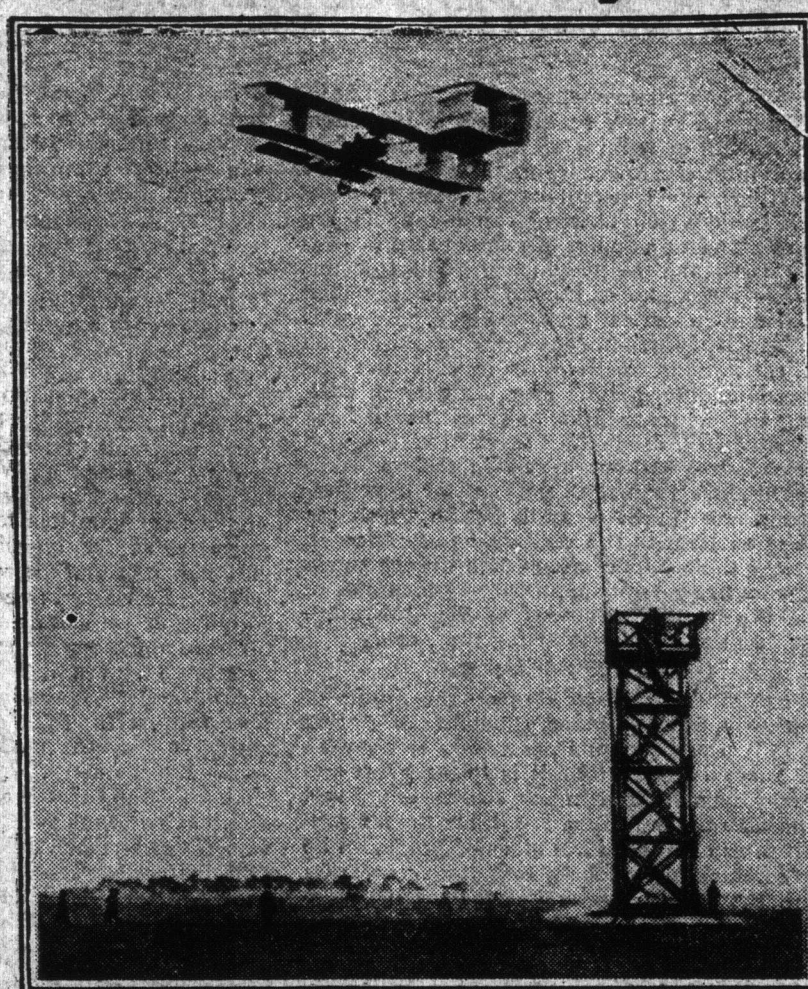
"The emperor, who was present, then attempted to dissuade him from his vain and dangerous enterprise. The Sultan of Turkey in Asia, who was then on a visit to Constanti-



ITALY'S FIRST MILITARY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN FLIGHT OVER ROME



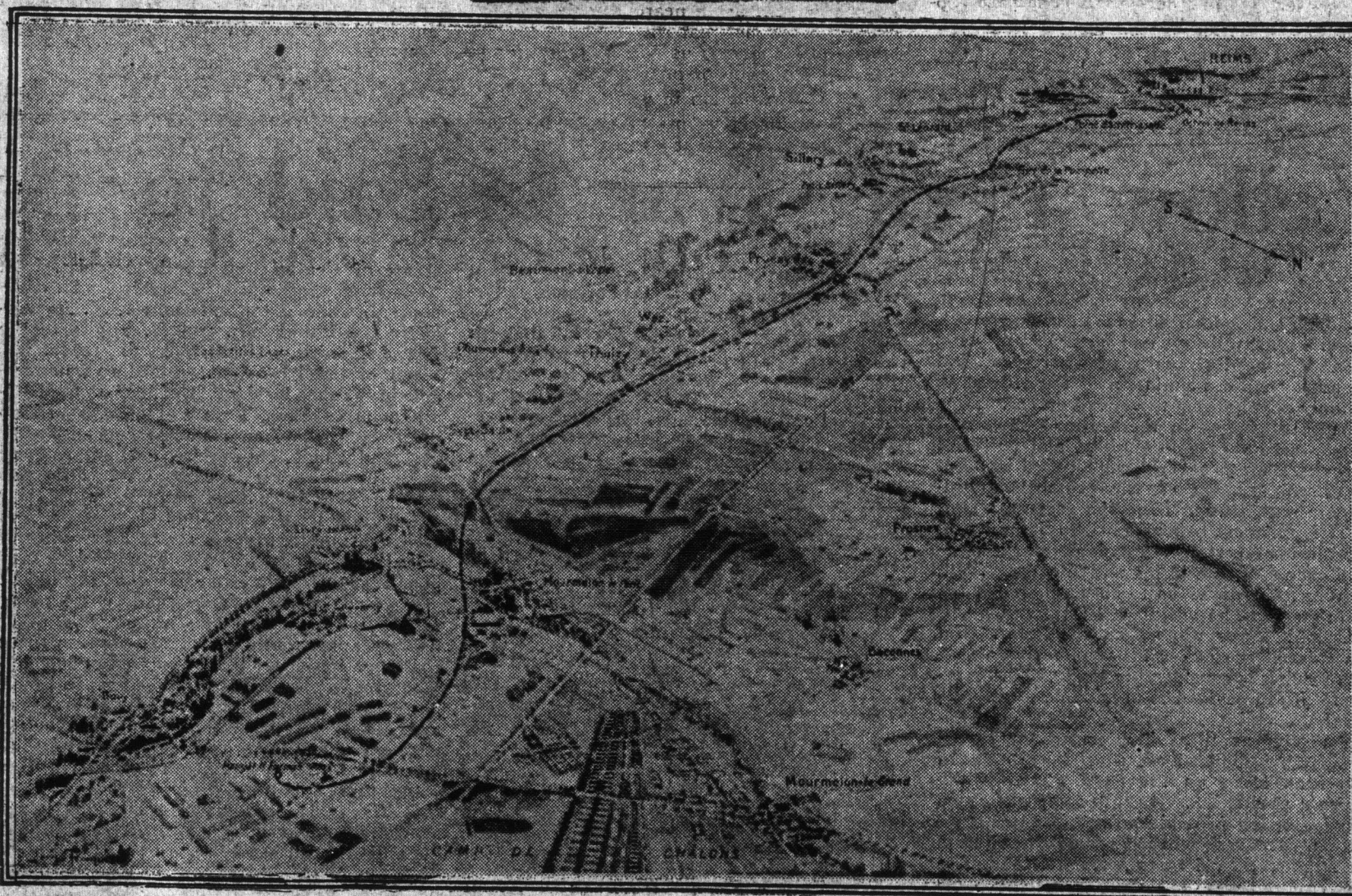
THE RUSSIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "KOSSTOVITCH" MAKING A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OVER ST. PETERSBURG



THE ENGLISHMAN, MR. FARMAN, WINNING A PRIZE FOR THE HIGHEST FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE

nople, and who also was present at the experiment, halted between dread and hope, wishing on the one hand for the Saracen's success and apprehending on the other that he would shamefully perish. The Saracen kept extending his hands to catch the wind. At last when he deemed it favorable, he rose into the air like a bird, but his flight was as unfortunate as that of Icarus, for the weight of his body having more power to draw him downward than his artificial wings had to sustain him, he fell down and broke his bones, and such was his misfortune that instead of sympathy there was only merriment over his misadventure."

Toward the end of the fourteenth century



MAN FLYING AS THE CROW FLIES: THE COURSE TAKEN BY MR. FARMAN DURING HIS FLIGHT FROM CHALONS TO RHEIMS

J. B. Dante, an Italian mathematician of Perugia, decided that he would like to try his hand at flying. His apparatus, although we have no good description of it, probably was in the form of an aeroplane, and he was wise enough to try to fly across a lake so that he would have a soft place to alight in case things should go wrong, as they sometimes are in the habit of doing.

Mathematics Easier than Flying

After flying with some small success several times he became emboldened and decided he would display his achievements before his fellow-citizens and his sovereign. On a great fete day when Perugia was celebrating the marriage of two notables Dante set sail from the top of the highest tower of the city. He sailed across the public square and "balanced himself for a long time in the air," but unfortunately, like most of these old experimenters, his machine broke and down fell Dante upon the Notre Dame church, breaking his leg in so doing. After his recovery he contented himself with the milder occupation of teaching mathematics.

Paul Guidotti was an artist-painter, sculptor, architect, and thought he was an aviator.

the nobility, were assembled around the house. With large wings attached to his hands and feet the marquis set sail from a terrace of his mansion, and by flapping with all his strength managed to reach a point in the river above the barge of a plebeian washerwoman. Here, becoming exhausted, he decided to make an early morning call upon the woman, and, alighting with too great impetuosity, another broken-leg was added to the list of the aeronauts' broken bones.

The queer part of all these experiments is the perfect confidence that each of the experimenters felt in his machine. No matter how wild the idea was each one knew that his ma-

chine was perfectly feasible. One theorist had a plan to have rowers equipped with oars just as in a boat. These oarsmen were to propel the flying machine and a large oar at the rear of the airship was to guide it.

Another similar idea was to hitch a series of balloons together with masts and sails for each. M. Petin, an honest haberdasher of Paris, had an idea similar to this of hitching balloons together. His scheme was to hitch balloons with two planes attached to them. On these planes he was going to place steam engines which would drive windmills, and these windmills would propel and guide the ship. Poor M. Petin expended a small fortune which he has amassed by years of toil in selling hats upon this machine, but strange to say it didn't work.

Drive the Birds Home, James

One of the grandest ideas ever conceived for a flying machine was that of Mme. Tessoire. In 1845 she was struck with the grand thought that if we have animals draw our carriages on land, why not have birds draw them in the air, and she not only wrote a whole book about how it could be done, but even told how the harness should be made for the birds and

just the kind of a whip the coachman or balloon man should have.

The bird she picked out to be her driving pony was the great vulture whose wings sometimes measure fourteen feet from tip to tip. In describing the harness she says: "The bird would be held at a proper distance from the car by a trace which would start from a collar around its neck, passing under its wings and through a ring attached to a surcingle going around its body. The reins would lead from its beak, being fastened to a ring inserted through both sides of the beak in order that it should readily feel the hand of the aerial coachman. The reins would also pass under the wings through the trace rings attached to the surcingle. The whole harness ought to be supple, light, and strong. The aeronaut, reins in hand, would have a long whip with which to cut the vulture in case he took a wrong direction or exhibited a propensity to light on trees or house-tops."

Thus we have explicit directions not only how to hitch up our aerial horse but how to drive it. It is queer that, being a woman, Mme. Tessoire did not go further and explain all of the etiquette of aerial driving.

Swede's Idea from Migratory Birds

After pointing out the manner of taming vultures Mme. Tessoire adds: "My confidence in vultures arises from what I saw of one in Portugal, in the fort of Calscalls, about twenty leagues from Lisbon. It had been brought there when young, but in all its strength and beauty; it was perfectly obedient to the officer who owned it. The vulture would fetch and carry like a dog, and at intervals it took leave of absence and returned of its own accord, sometimes at the end of eight days. As it was always seen to direct its flight to the sea it was conjectured that it went to Africa, whence it had been originally brought."

A Swedish naturalist who was studying the migration of birds conceived almost as brilliant an idea. After numerous observations he failed to find in the migratory feathered species a power of flight and organization sufficient to account for their journeys from one country to another in search of the temperature and climate they required. He therefore decided that if they could not fly so far from one country to another, perhaps they simply flew up into the air which moved with less rapidity than the earth.

There they would remain for a time until their instinct—for that was the only way he could account for their knowing enough, then they would descend in an oblique line to alight in the country they sought.

These birds simply flew up into the air, and—as we all know the earth moved beneath them—waited until the country they were looking for came around, then they flew down. Starting with this theory, the idea was evolved that one might do the same thing in an airship. All one had to do was to get far enough up in the air and wait.

From the earliest times even up until the most recent these wild ideas have been common. Men have thought that they could fly and have paid for this mistaken idea in broken bones, broken heads, broken fortunes, and even with their lives. Probably in the future they will continue to pay a high price for their attempts at flying. Even when the flying machine is perfected, in trying out the model of 1934, which probably will differ from the model of 1933 in that it has a new spark plug, the aerial chauffeur at the factory will run a risk.

NEW THE BRONTES

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that one of the curates whom Charlotte Bronte immortalized in "Shirley" is still alive and well. The Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, now living at Richmond, at the age of 90, was the original of the "Rev. David Sweeting," in the novel referred to, says Great Thoughts.

"The parish where I went to my first curacy, Oakworth, bordered on the Bronte parish of Haworth," he says, "so I frequently saw all the sisters and their father and brother, and had many talks with them."

Mr. Bradley used often to go to Haworth parsonage "for the change and company," and there he met the other curates which Charlotte Bronte has so well described. Concerning the sisters she says:

"All the three sisters were very shy, but perhaps Emily and Anne were worse than Charlotte in that respect. The latter, as I remember her, was a lively talker when once drawn out, a girl of about the ordinary stature, or, perhaps, below it, with features neither very dark nor fair, but with striking, expressive eyes and mouth. She had a particular way of suddenly lifting her eyes and looking straight at you with a quick, searching glance while you spoke to her."

Charlotte Bronte always struck Mr. Bradley as "a young lady with deep prejudices and of strong will."

Mr. Bradley describes the Rev. Patrick Bronte as "not at all a bad sort in most things. But for temper! I really think he had the vilest temper I've ever seen in a man." He repeats the pistol story, which we believe the latest biographer of Charlotte ridicules, and adds: "I have known him so wild with anger at the merest thing that ran counter to his wish that he would take up the rug from before the fire and throw it on the flames!"

The son he describes as "dreadful"—"a good hearted fellow when sober and right, but too often drinking and wrong to be of any use to those girls in that lonely parsonage."

LORD MILNER'S FINAL MESSAGE

LORD MILNER sailed from Quebec for home on the Victorian. Before leaving Montreal he granted an interview to the Star; it was his final message before leaving Canada, and he amplified in some degree the subject of his discourse before the Woman's Canadian Club:

"I do not propose to preach a sermon," he said, in acceding to the interviewer's request, "but I am going to begin with a text and with characteristic modesty, I am going to take that text from one of my old speeches. I have said the same thing a dozen different times in different words, and in different places, but this is how I must have said it at Rugby on November 19, 1907. 'The greatest danger I can see is that the ideals of national strength and Imperial consolidation on the one hand, and domestic reform and social progress on the other, should become dissevered, and that people should come to regard as antagonistic objects which are really related and complementary to one another.'

What Is National Greatness?

"I believe in national greatness and power, but I hope I take a fairly comprehensive view of what constitutes them. It is not only armies and navies and guns and ships, though these have their functions to perform. It is not merely a well-filled treasury and good credit, though these also are essential. It is not merely high policy, though, according as that is wise, prudent and far-seeing, or short-sighted, spasmodic and impulsive, the value of armies and navies may be greatly heightened or diminished. But ultimate greatness depends upon the well-being and the contentedness of the mass of the people. And this involves so much—physical health of men and women, with all that is necessary to ensure it; air, space, cleanliness, good houses, good food and all that is generally included in domestic economy. Physical health first, then, of course trained intelligence; the power of thought and observation, quickness of hand and eye, various forms of industrial skill, etc. I might go on all day recounting the multitude of things which go to make for the welfare and contentedness of a people from physical health and education to the highest planes of morality and religion; all these things, which were never summed up better than in the old prayer-book phrase of 'health, wealth and godliness.' But my special point is, that all this involves an immense amount of social organization. In our complex modern world there is room, all the room needed in the world for individual enterprise and initiative, but there is no room for a policy of 'laissez faire'; 'go as you please and the devil take the hindmost,' unless you

are prepared to have such a mass of hindmost, such a mass of failures as will drag the whole community to a lower level. The keen rivalry of nations, the constant competition between them from which nothing can escape (I am not thinking of war but of competition in general) one of the things which is going to count most is the waste of human power from bad social and industrial arrangements. There is a great silent force always working on the side of these nations which waste least in that respect. One other point. I have spoken of well-being and contentedness, but you cannot have contentedness, as distinct from mere sluggish acquiescence, without a certain task of well-being. More than that, you cannot have patriotism. Not that I mean to say for a moment that patriotism is the exclusive possession of the well-to-do. One often finds the strongest and soundest patriotism among the members of what is commonly known as the 'working-class,' and there is reason for that, too.

Value of Patriotism

"I think that in some respects the dignity of citizenship, pride in being a member of a great nation is a more valued possession to the man in a humble station than it is to the great and wealthy who have so much else to enjoy and be proud of. But there is a limit to this patriotism. Like all the ideal sides of life it can be choked, must be choked, except in very rare cases, by the squalor and degradation of the slums of our great cities, and by exceptionally hard and cruel conditions of life anywhere.

No shade for souls that sicken
In the furnace fire of life
No hope of more or better
This side of hungry grave
Still death releases the debtor
Eternal sleep the slave."

"Where conditions exist in which a feeling such as this takes possession of the great mass of the people (and I fear these conditions exist too frequently in some of our great centres of population), we cannot expect to find patriotism. We cannot expect a casual laborer in an English town, for instance, with fifteen or twenty shillings a week and a wife and family to support, and no certainty whether he will get that fifteen or twenty shillings from week to week, to set much store by being the citizen of a great Empire, or even to care about a vote except for what he may get out of it, for himself or his class. I need not dwell further on this. I hope I have made my point clear, and it is, that one essential of national greatness is good social organization, and that patriotism and Imperialism (which is simply the highest development of patriotism in the free peoples of a world-wide state) must look inwards to the foundations of society, to pre-

vent disease at the roots, as well as outwards, to ward off external danger and attack. And this is where the influence of women especially comes in.

Influence of Women

"I do not mean to say I under-estimate their influence in any branch of national policy. It may be of quite peculiar value all round, were it only for this reason, that it is less likely to be deflected from the right line in any great national and Imperial issue by party considerations than is the opinion of the average man. No doubt women, too, are often partisans and bitter partisans, but they are not brigaded and platooned, as men are, in party divisions. They are not exposed to the same temptation, I might say to the same pressure, as the men, to subordinate public, national, Imperial interests to the supposed interests of a party organization. I say Heaven forbid that we should try to circumscribe the influence of women in public life. And, very fortunately, even if we wished this, it could not be done. Their influence is, in fact, all-pervading. But their actual work will necessarily lie more in the sphere of internal and social development. I want them to realize that, in doing this work, they are rendering as great national and Imperial service as any soldier, sailor, or diplomat is. I have been told that one of the foremost of living Englishwomen recently addressed this club, and that all she talked about was the provision of playgrounds and other means of recreation for the poor children of London and other great centres of population in the United Kingdom. I think she was perfectly right. What does one of our greatest modern writers and artists in words say about this? In simple and child-like language, no doubt, for he was only writing a 'Child's Garden of Verses,' but yet with deep under-lying truth, he says:

"Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places,
This is how in ancient ages,
Children grew to Kings and sages."

Avoid Growth of Slums

"I do not know that there is any greater Imperial service that could be rendered than if we were to provide, as we do not provide, but as we might provide, ample space and means of healthy recreation for even the poorest children of our great cities. Now this is a problem. One of a group of problems which are no doubt less urgent and come less home to you in a young, and thinly-populated country like Canada than in the crowded and thickly populated countries of Western Europe. But I am not sure that the peculiar difficulties of crowded town life are not going to be repeat-

ed on this side of the Atlantic, only with added irony, because there is so much room. I do not know how many Montreals have read a book called 'The Jungle'; it gives a terrible picture, an exaggerated picture no doubt, but still one not wholly devoid of truth, of the very undesirable conditions of one of the great cities in the United States. I do not think that people in many of the new towns which are springing up, especially in the Canadian West, hardly realize how rapidly slums and other evil features of crowded town life do spring up, unless careful provision is made beforehand to avert them. Provision might be made if people were only sufficiently far-sighted to reserve the necessary space for such purposes before land had acquired a prohibitive value. When it is too late they are sure to regret that in the first instance they did not reserve sufficient elbow room for a large population and a sufficiently ample public domain.

"If the men are too much absorbed in their business or too much concerned with political questions of more immediate interest, but by no means equal ultimate importance, I think the women might look after it.

"Now observe that this is merely a single illustration of a neglected public interest. I want women to come to the rescue on all the neglected sides of public life. I do not believe in division of interests; that women should confine themselves to one class of questions and men to another, but I do believe in a division of labor. We cannot afford to dispense with the aid of women in the great work of social organization, if only because there are not men enough to go round. I often hear of death of skilled workers in a particular trade or in a particular profession, but I have never yet heard of a death of men available for public work of all kinds. 'The fields are ripe for the harvest, but where are the laborers?' We cannot afford to dispense with the help of women who are willing and able to give their time and labor to forwarding social work. I know when anyone says this he is apt to be met by the objection that he is asking women to neglect their domestic duties and taking them out of their proper sphere. No sane person would encourage women to go into public work to the neglect of their domestic duties, but there are many of them who have time to spare, who have special gifts for social work and who are very anxious to undertake it. I say it would be madness to repress this, especially when there is so much work that goes undone. Now we have begun to learn this lesson, at least, in the Old Country. In the United Kingdom today, the assistance of women is welcome, and they are doing increasingly useful work in that direction.

"As inspectors of factories, as members of boards of guardians, and other bodies concerned in local government and especially with regard to the management of the schools, they are taking a more and more prominent position, and the community is the better for it. Everything that pertains to education, to housing, to hospitals, to the life of women and children employed in mines and factories, to the care of those who have fallen in the race of life, whether they have fallen for good or have only fallen temporarily, and can, by timely and sensible assistance, be set on their feet again—all these are spheres of work which are especially within the sphere of women's work. I might greatly extend this catalogue, but I am not here to give a catalogue of women's opportunities, but rather to bring home to you the national aspect of them all. I have spoken of the work done by the women in the Old Country; which I have myself seen and known. I cannot myself speak with equal experience of what they have done in Canada. But I am firmly convinced of this, that what is known throughout the Empire as the woman's movement, can only gain and may gain enormously from the exchange of experiences, from the women of one part of the Empire following the efforts and learning from the successes and failures of women in other parts. That is one of the chief advantages of the unity of the empire; of what I have spoken of as our common citizenship. We have got to evolve between us all a higher type of civilization. People do learn more easily from those of their own household. We do not doubt they learn more easily from the efforts and experiments made in other parts of our common empire than from what is done or attempted in foreign lands. Social experiments in other dominions of the Crown produce an effect which is not produced so readily by similar experiments in the United States or Germany. A special instance occurs to me at this moment, and that is the efforts at present made in Great Britain to deal with the evils of sweating, in respect of which we have derived much instruction from what has been done in Australia. There is a great deal that we can learn with regard to social organization generally from other parts of the Empire, and the Old Country need not be ashamed in this regard. She is in a good position to repay, in other respects, the debt which she owes to the younger countries. It is by mutual knowledge and mutual help; by learning from one another that we shall preserve in some, and develop in others the vivifying and inspiring sense of being one people, with a common mission in the world."

America's Yellow Peril—War Is Said to Be Inevitable

R. M. MAHLINGER, of Pekin, contributes the following article to the November issue of the International Review:

The conflicts between the American and Canadian Governments and Japan, which arose out of the emigration movement from the latter country to America, are still well remembered. At the present moment the ill feeling seems to have abated to some extent, but the question has by no means been fully solved, based as it is upon the antithesis of two social forces which have both been called into being by historical necessity and yet do not offer any possibility of lasting conciliation.

1. The population of Japan is rapidly increasing. This increase is calculated at 800,000 per annum at lowest, and on the strictly limited soil of the Japanese islands there is not a single spot left for this surplus. Japan is therefore forced to concentrate its whole policy on finding markets for its industries—so that it may provide for its large working population—and new lands for emigration purposes. This twofold point of view led to Japan's wars with China and Russia, and is today causing the colonisation of Korea in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the native people of that country. Every day sees emigrant ships landing on its coasts, while fresh pieces of the country are continually being taken from the natives on one pretext or another, in order to make room for Japanese settlers. In spite of this, the possibilities of this colonial policy are limited. Even now Korea is densely populated, and force, as a method of gaining ground, has its limitations. The country may continue to offer favorable opportunities to the enterprising spirit of Japanese industrialists and traders, but as far as the Japanese peasants are concerned such opportunities are limited. For the Japanese workman there are no chances at all in Korea, since the rate of wages in that country is far below that of Japan, while the competition with native workers makes every attempt to raise it seem hopeless. As far as the Japanese possessions in Formosa and Manchuria are concerned the position is analogous. In time they may develop into valuable markets for Japanese products, and offer favorable opportunity for the placing of Japanese capital, but the problem of Japanese population will never be solved by emigration to these Asiatic districts.

2. Emigration to the United States of America offers entirely different prospects to the Japanese workman who cannot find work

at home. The wide regions of the Pacific coasts have only just begun to open up to economic and industrial uses: everywhere irrigation works, railways and factories are being built. The need of workers is very great, and the scanty white population of these districts can only supply them to a small extent. Thus the rate of wages in the United States and Canada rose very considerably, and powerful workmen's organisations were called into being to safeguard them in the face of the gradual slow immigration from the eastern states. The Japanese workman who immigrated was therefore certain of earning a wage largely in excess of that in his native country, but, in order to be preferred to his rival among the white workers, he was forced to offer his services at a lower wage than the latter. But this was all the easier for him, as his standard of living is considerably lower, and the ordinary Japanese food is obtainable at a very low price.

As soon as these immigrations assumed considerable dimensions, a wild outburst of opposition arose on the part of the white working population. Leagues were formed demanding the prohibition of Japanese immigration. Japanese workmen were assaulted in the streets, their houses were attacked, and their children were excluded from the schools of the whites by the public school authorities. It will be remembered how, in consequence of these events, the diplomatic relations between America and Japan became strained, and the last-named country energetically demanded adherence to the treaties which ensure to the Japanese the same rights as all other nations on American soil. The American Government was unable to comply with these demands, partly from constitutional reasons, since it is not in possession of actual means of coercion as far as the Californian authorities are concerned, and partly also from general reasons. It was held impossible to replace a highly qualified, well paid, white working class which was well disposed towards social and cultural progress, by a badly paid Japanese working class that was in a state of apathy as far as modern democratic ideas were concerned. It was, moreover, desirable to avoid fresh friction between two races of unequal strength, the disastrous results of which America had already experienced in the negro question of the south-eastern states. Even those persons and parties in the Union who believed in racial solidarity and humanity (such as the Socialist party in America) could not shut their eyes to these convincing reasons, and they therefore opposed Oriental immigration.

The diplomatic representations of the

Union finally induced Japan to some extent voluntarily to restrict the emigration movement to North America.

Under pressure of the above conditions the Japanese Government resolved to survey the other quarters of the globe with a view to finding fresh fields for emigration. Several experienced and capable men, who were well acquainted with the necessity and desirability of Japanese emigration, were sent to visit the

THE BEECH-NUT GATHERER

All over the earth like a mantle,
Golden, and green, and grey,
Crimson, and scarlet, and yellow,
The Autumn foliage
The sun of the Indian Summer
Laughed at the bare old trees
As they shook their leafless branches
In the soft October breeze.

Gorgeous was every hillside,
And gorgeous every nook,
And the dry, old log was gorgeous,
Spanning the little brook,
Its holiday robes, the forest
Had suddenly cast to earth,
And, as yet, seemed scarce to miss them,
In its plenitude of mirth.

I walked where the leaves the softest,
The brightest, and goldenest lay;
And I thought of a forest hillside,
And an Indian Summer day—
Of an eager, little child-face
O'er the fallen leaves that bent,
As she gathered her cup of beech-nuts
With innocent content.

I thought of the small brown fingers
Gleaning them one by one,
With the partridge drumming near her
In the forest bare and dun,
And the jet-black squirrel, winking
His saucy, jellous eye,
At those tiny, pilfering fingers,
From his sly nook up on high.

Ah, barfooted little maiden!
With thy bonnetless, sunburnt brow
Thou gleanest no more on the hillside—
Where art thou gleaning now?
I knew by the lifted glance,
Or thy dark, imperious eye,
That the tall trees bending o'er thee
Would not shelter thee by and by.

The cottage by the brookside,
With its mossy roof is gone;—
The cattle have left the uplands,
The young lambs left the lawn;—
Gone art thy blue-eyed sister,
And thy brother's laughing brow;
And the beech-nuts lie ungathered
On the lonely hillside now.

What have the returning seasons
Brought to thy heart since then,
In thy long and weary wanderings
In the paths of busy men?
Has the angel of grief, or of gladness,
Set his seal upon thy brow?
Maiden, joyous or tearful,
Where art thou gleaning now?
—Mrs. J. C. Yale

states of Central and South America. M. Yada was despatched to Mexico. M. Iwamura to Chile, Peru and Bolivia, M. Aaktsuka to the Philippines, and M. Fugita to the Isle of Reunion, which belongs to France. The result of these missions seemed to be favorable in the first instance, inasmuch as the Governments of Chile, Peru and Mexico had no misgivings whatever on the subject of Japanese immigration, but declared themselves quite ready to support it in every way. It is also quite evident that these countries, with their cheap Indian labor, had nothing to fear from Japanese immigration as far as a lowering of wages was concerned. Rather might they hope that their own economic wealth would be discovered by the ability and enterprising spirit of the Japanese. But, on the other hand, the low rate of ordinary wages in these countries could not but appear extremely unfavorable to the Japanese workman. In South America and the Philippines, just as in Korea and Manchuria, he would have to compete with an unassuming native working population, and would not be able to earn such high wages in a short time—as in North America—that he could live the rest of his life on his savings in Japan.

Thus we can hardly expect that the stream of Japanese emigration will be diverted from its North American course for long, and the Japanese Government is in an extremely difficult position. Even now it has to face a powerful section of the people and Parliament who reproach it for yielding to America, and demand the breaking down of American opposition, if necessary by force of arms. This party is effectively supported by the emigration societies, for which the transport of emigrants to America is a matter of life and death. Many of the shareholders of these societies are members of Parliament or occupy influential positions, and seek to fan the flame of opposition to the conciliatory Government policy everywhere.

To what extent this latter is an honest and sincere policy, and not an opportunistic method of waiting for a favorable moment to declare war, it is difficult to say. The strange forms and methods adopted in the case of Japanese emigration to Hawaii—a group of islands in the midst of the Pacific ocean, which would be of great strategic importance in the event of a war with America—seem to point to the last hypothesis. Of course, the Japanese emigration to these islands dates many years back. The American sugar planters, more than two decades ago, had turned to Japan to procure satisfactory labor, and for a long time agricultural laborers chiefly emigrated to

Hawaii. But during the last few years these have been succeeded more and more by "skilled" workmen, traders with employees, and the economic life of Hawaii is gradually going over to Japanese hands. Today the number of Japanese and Chinese on the island amount to 87,000, as against 5,800 Europeans, 7,200 Americans, 53,000 natives and other people introduced for purposes of work in the plantations. The number of Japanese capable of bearing arms in case of an insurrection must be calculated at 60,000.

In face of these doubtful conditions the American government decided to make a detailed investigation, and the reports which came in from the General Director of Customs, Mr. Edwin Farmer, and from the Governor, Mr. Carter, confirmed their fears. The customs examination of their luggage showed that almost all had brought their uniforms and many their arms, though ostensibly only as mementoes of war. Orders, sabres and quick-firing guns were found carefully hidden beneath other articles. On being cross-examined they admitted that they had belonged to the staff of the generals, Nogi, Oku and Koruki.

Moreover, the plantation workers were organising school battalions for the younger men and shooting practice for the older men—though under guise of sport and social amusements. Since their work occupied them during the day, they performed these exercises during the night, and carried out complete military manoeuvres by moonlight.

In view of the above facts, the American government was forced to feel highly suspicious of the peace assurances of Japan, and people are beginning to openly accuse this State of sending a whole army corps, with complete equipment and trained staff, to Hawaii, under cover of working immigrants. Every one who remembers the Russo-Japanese war, and the varied disguises in which Japanese officers stayed in the Russian districts of Manchuria, every one who knows the unbounded self-sacrifice of the Japanese citizens, will scarcely be able to discard the above hypothesis, fantastic as it may seem. If it is right, it is to be feared that the economic conflict between Japan and America will hardly find a peaceful solution, but will rather cause a terrible war which will decide the fate of the coast countries of the Pacific.

Sub-Editor—What about this poem that came in this morning, "Give Me Back My Own"?

Editor—Oh, do as the author bids.—The Boston Transcript.



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The Agitation for Cheap Cablegrams



At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held last night at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., read a paper on "Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire." Lord Jersey presided, and there was a large attendance, which included—

Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (postmaster-general of Canada), General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P.; Sir George Doughty, M.P., and Lady Doughty; Mr. G. Marconi, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, the Marquis Solari, Sir William Holland, M.P.; Sir Daniel Morris, Sir Arthur Douglas, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Frederick Young, Major-General C. W. Robinson, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Sir Somerset French (agent-general for Cape of Good Hope); Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P.; the Hon. C. H. Rason (agent-general for Western Australia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (secretary).

Mr. Henniker Heaton, after recalling the views which he had urged 21 years ago when he advocated Imperial penny postage and cheap cablegrams before a meeting of the institute, said he was denounced for the notion of cheap cabling. The proposals he placed before them were viewed with abhorrence by the cable companies. They could not see the practicability of his ideas. But in the course of years these so-called visionary projects had already come appreciably near to realization. That which he advocated in the closing years of the last century was a mild reform compared with what presented itself within a wider horizon in this twentieth century. Today what he wanted was a universal penny-a-word rate.

Political Frontiers

The chief obstacle in carrying out this policy was in the political frontiers, and the object, therefore, should be to abolish political frontiers, so far as telegrams were concerned, in our communication with every part of the earth. In this matter "political" frontiers, by arrangement with foreign Governments, ought not to be taken into consideration at all; between man and man they should not exist. If we could not get over this difficulty, he placed his hopes on his friend Marconi, who entirely ignored political frontiers. Let, Mr. Henniker Heaton observed, the Postmaster-General of Europe meet and resolve to abolish or, rather, ignore political frontiers for telegraphic communication. Already the political frontier had disappeared in our big mail services. Our sealed packets were sent by the Post Office every week to India, the East, and Australia through France and Italy. We hired a special train from Calais to Brindisi and Naples. Why, therefore, should we not hire from the friendly foreign Governments telegraph lines to carry our messages? Now, in his judgment, the first step should be that, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the British Postmaster-General and the Postmasters-General of all the Colonies and India should meet in London to deal with the few problems involved, and the home and Colonial Governments should offer to construct land lines to the various portions of the Empire on the route to our possessions beyond the seas. In the first place, they would discover that the money they expended in cabling to London and the British Government expended in cabling to the Colonies and dependencies amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all the cables and the land lines they desired to acquire.

The Present Cable System

Of all the nations that ever existed not one was so greatly dependent on speedy communication as the British. It should be clearly understood that his hostility was not against capital, but against the tyranny of capital. There was no one so ignorant or foolish as to deny the debt which mankind owed to the cable companies for their spirited enterprise in facing many risks in the development of telegraphic communication. Those who carried out that great work deserved our gratitude and financial reward. He would not deprive them of one farthing of what they were justly entitled to; if they were to be bought out he would not haggle with them over the price because he might think it was based on an ungenerous tariff. The policy of the cable companies had been ungenerous to the public and unwise in their own interests; but he would not therefore assail them with abuse or suggest a retributive policy. His object was to show, without passion or prejudice, how the present cable system conflicted with the general good; that it could be altered, and how it could be altered without loss to any and with advantage to all. The British Government today did not subsidize our largest and greatest telegraph lines to India, China, and the East, or to Australia and Canada to the extent of one penny, with the exception of the line from Vancouver to Australia, although large sums were spent on the conveyance of mails. There was another extraordinary fact—namely, that the great merchants in England spent no less than five millions a year in sending cables to various parts of the world, while in our inland telegraph system we only spent three millions. The British Government alone paid three millions for mail transport about £700,000 per annum; but the inhabitants also paid £5,000,000 per annum for cabling, of which £1,000,000 went for American cables. We paid £1,000 a day to cable to Australia, £1,000 a day to India, £1,000 a day to South Africa, £1,000 a day to China

and the East, and £1,000,000 a year to the United States. The Governments of the world paid an enormous sum at present for cabling official messages. In regard to the cables to India and the East, and to America, including the Canadian service, we were in the present high cable charges paying for abandoned cables, for superfluous cables, and also for unnecessary working staff and apparatus. In other words, the public was paying £4,000,000 a year for what could be supplied for £130,000. In fact, if we were to wipe out or destroy our present cable service it would be possible to reconstruct the whole system anew for less than half the original outlay. And, notwithstanding this enormous sum of £5,000,000 spent on cabling, not one message in a hundred was a social message, and we had overwhelming evidence that a myriad messages would be despatched to our sons and daughters beyond the seas if the charges were not prohibitory. Merchants and business men were terribly handicapped as things stood. The cables should be for the people and not for the monopolists, and he declared that if they united to solve the difficulties, this closed door to cheap intercommunication between all the peoples of the Empire would be thrown wide open to all. Cheap cabling was the key to all the really momentous problems which confronted our statesmen and merchants. It annihilated distance, abolished delay, bridged the ocean, laughed at the storm, created trade, nourished individual and racial sympathies, multiplied our strength, and in the event of war or threatened war, enabled us to mass our collective resources at the menaced point.

The Cable Monopoly

For a quarter of a century he had watched the growth of the immense cable monopoly, and not one word had been spoken by a British Postmaster-General in favor of reducing the excessive rates to our Colonies. He had sat at great State cable conferences side by side with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, and not one attempt was made by them to lessen the cost of cabling. Yet it must be remembered that the Postmaster-General had absolute control over the cables in his hands, because he held the landing rights and inland transmission for Great Britain, without which not a single cable message could be sent by the monopolist companies. It would be advanced that the cables could not cope with the rush if a popular rate were introduced; but the marvellous "Pollak-Virag" system had met this difficulty. By its means an increase of messages of eight times the number of messages could be sent on any wire at about a third of the present cost. It was futile to argue as regards, say, the transatlantic cable rates (is a word), that this rate was based on supply and demand, because the number of words sent in those cables (20,000,000) represented only a twelfth of the carrying capacity of the lines. This, therefore, was what it amounted to. To pay on the unused eleven-twelfths the two owners of the Atlantic lines combined to charge a prohibitive tariff on the other twelfth, thus rendering what was a necessity a luxury for the few. Penny-a-word cables with a minimum charge of 1s. would pay when men recognized that they were not a luxury but one of humanity's needs. Moreover, such a reform as this would be a fillip to the scientist. We were as yet only in the entrance-hall of telegraphy. The "Pollak-Virag" development was a sure indication of what had yet to be learned concerning the adaptation of electricity to the needs of modern life. Increased use would bring greater economy of working, and the utilization of new ideas with which, as matters at present stood, monopolists, sure of their profits without further trouble, did not, unfortunately, greatly concern themselves. This comfortable apathy stood between mankind and a natural right.

The Remedy

As to the remedy, Mr. Henniker Heaton, advocated an international arrangement for the transmission of telegrams between any two points in Europe at a penny a word. They knew that the great and powerful European classes, from bankers down to shopkeepers and artisans, knew no nationality when common interests were concerned, and these classes might be trusted, if once awakened to the thorough-going urgency of this question, to make short work of the opposition of bureaucratic cliques or the selfish lethargy of those who would thwart advance. If the cable monopolies would not move, what was the remedy? Well, we were independent of them. We wanted a cable to Canada, and the land lines would do the rest. Let it never be forgotten that the natural trade route to Australia was, and always would be, by way of India and China. Moreover, it was in the East that our commercial classes felt most acutely the stress of competition. It was, therefore, easily within our power to give our merchants—and this without the smallest sacrifice of revenue—this priceless aid of cheap telegraphic communication, and by that means to reduce the disadvantages of distance. He did not want to do injustice to any man, but simply desired the British, Canadian, Australian, and South African Governments to combine, either to buy out the cable companies at the market price of the day or to act on the policy he had laid before the meeting. He founded his claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies on the following good and sufficient reasons:—(1) Cable rates were too high and prohibitory; (2) commerce was hampered and hindered by present monopolies;

and (3) cheaper cables would mean federation and international peace. In conclusion, Mr. Henniker Heaton, in summarizing the points which he was desirous of placing before the British people, said that he wanted to secure for his countrymen cheap and perfect communication by telegraph with all parts of the world; that it was advisable at all costs to put an immediate end to all cable monopolists, who should be bought out at the market price of the day by the Governments of the civilized world; that the present high cable rates were prohibitory to the masses of the people; that the British and Colonial Governments now paid every year for official cable messages nearly a quarter of a million sterling, a sum which would go far towards the interest in purchasing the cables from the companies; that our cables would in Government hands cost us one million in place of four millions sterling annually; that the first step was to call a conference of the Postmasters-General of the world for the establishment of a penny-a-word telegraph rate throughout Europe; that the next step was to hold a conference with the postal authorities of America; that the civilized Governments of the world should abolish political frontiers for telegraph purposes; that a land telegraph line could be constructed throughout Europe and Asia at a cost of from £25 to £30 per mile (a cable cost from £200 to £300 per mile); that a land line could carry 90 words a minute and a cable only about 30 words per minute; and that Europe, Asia, and Africa (and even with short sea gaps Australia could be linked up) should be connected by international land lines by arrangements with the various Governments. (Hear, hear.)

Speech by the Postmaster-General of Canada

The Hon. R. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, said that he was pleased to state that under the excellent administration of Mr. Sidney Buxton the British Post Office was living up to its reputation. The introduction of penny postage in Great Britain, its further extension to Greater Britain, and the recent penny post to the United States—and he might add the Canadian magazine post—were epoch-making events of which the Anglo-Saxon race the world over might well be proud. It was to be hoped that the day was not far distant when the examples set by Great Britain will be followed by the other nations, and that universal penny postage would be adopted. But our veteran champion of postal improvements was evidently not satisfied with cheap postage alone. According to his definition, the Post Office was the machinery of thought, but electricity was thought itself displayed in action, the living fire that made the massive wheels to turn. At this period of the world's history in face of the refined and perfected strategy employed to appropriate trade, the nation which made the best use of electric agencies, according to its special needs and circumstances, would be supreme. In Mr. Henniker Heaton's masterly effort of this evening he had nailed new colors to his mast with the very suggestive and captivating motto, "penny-a-word telegrams throughout the Empire." Speaking for himself and himself alone, he (the speaker) looked upon the penny-a-word cable as an ideal, as a blessing, which some day, sooner or later, should be attained and secured. Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme embraced the whole world. As a Canadian he was personally and chiefly concerned with what he thought Canada might do for herself and the Empire of which she formed so important a part. Canada's interest was defined by her geographical position. Lying as she did in the Western Hemisphere, the link joining Great Britain and Australia, Canada might not possibly do more than to make the most of her position to reduce to its minimum the distance between those parts of the Empire. The All-Red route would be one instalment in the right direction. Would not an All-Red cable be another? He proceeded to point out that, confining herself within the limits of the British Empire, Canada had had a principal share in the great movement which resulted in the Pacific Cable. This cable, owned by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, was operated under the direction of a board made up of representatives of those Governments. The mere announcement of this new cable caused at once a drop in the rates of the Eastern cables from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. a word, and when the cable was laid, there was a further drop to 3s., thus practically saving to the consumers by this last reduction \$1,000,000 a year. Without dwelling at any length on what could be done on the Atlantic side between Canada and Great Britain, he said that still more hopeful results could be achieved. If all postal experience was not belied, there would be, there must be, a large increase in the cable business within a short time. Those who now used the cables would use them more freely. Every reduction in rates would open the door to a class of traders who could not now afford to use cables, as the cost of cabling was practically prohibitory. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who had already done so much for the cause of Imperial penny postage and who had devoted his life in advocating cheap communications, was convinced that a penny-a-word cablegram was practicable. He was well aware that objections were raised from a scientific and financial point of view, but many in the audience would remember the stern and relentless opposition made against penny postage, not only in Great Britain, but in various other countries, Canada included. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that such a grand idea as

Mr. Henniker Heaton had enunciated that evening should be pressed on, and that an unbiased inquiry should be made into its feasibility and prospects of success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy

Mr. Marconi then addressed the meeting. He said that he was sure that they were all in agreement as to the great benefits which would be derived from a reduction of the cable rates to one penny per word between all parts of the British Empire, but, considering the cost and enormous capital invested in cables, he very much doubted whether it would be possible to send messages over great distances by these means without having to incur a very great loss. He sincerely hoped that before any large scheme, such as the Government ownership of all cables, was entered into, that those interested in the matter would thoroughly investigate what had been done and what was likely to be done in the near future by long distance wireless telegraphy, which, for distances such as those separating Canada from England, cost in capital expenditure and maintenance only a small fraction of the amount necessary for the construction and operation of a cable. The recent establishment of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had awakened a very large amount of public interest in this new method of communication, and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, for the encouragement and assistance which the Canadian Government generally, and his own department particularly, had given to his endeavors to establish a cheap and efficient system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Canada. The discussion of how to obtain low telegraphic rates between the distant parts of the Empire was the object of this meeting, and it might be of interest if he recalled the fact that in 1902 the Canadian Government granted him a subsidy of £16,000 to assist him in his experiments, in return for which he agreed not to charge more than 2½d. a word for Press and Government messages, and 5d. a word for commercial messages transmitted between this country and the Dominion of Canada. They might ask whether it would be possible by means of wireless telegraphy to have a reliable service at 1d. a word between England and Canada. This would certainly become possible in time. At present a rate of only 2½d. per word was being charged for Press and Government messages, many of the former having appeared in *The Times* and in Canadian newspapers. From a technical point of view the possibility of low rates, whether by cables or by wireless telegraphy, resolved itself into the question of the speed at which it was possible to work each circuit, and any invention such as that of Pollak-Virag, if applicable to cables or long distance wireless, could only result in furthering the possibility of cheap rates. The Transatlantic stations at Clifden and Cape Breton, although not yet completed, had already transmitted and received in one year over 300,000 paid words, and when the completion and duplication of the plant was carried out he had no doubt but that they would be able to handle at least 20 or 30 times that amount. Notwithstanding all that had been said and written about the defects of wireless telegraphy and its lack of secrecy, not a single complaint as to such want of secrecy had been received from any user of the service, and the daily messages offered for transmission from large business firms in England and America were so numerous that it had been found necessary to limit the service to Montreal only, as more messages were offered from New York and other places than could be at present efficiently handled. Whatever might be the views held by some on the subject, he believed they would find he was right if he said that there was no doubt that wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had come to stay, and not only to stay, but would continue to advance. Whether this new telegraphy would or would not injure or displace the cables was still a matter of speculation and depended a great deal on what the cables could do in the way of cheaper rates. The best judgment of what was being done by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic were those who had made practical use of it. The *New York Times*, in a leader which appeared on November 18, 1907, said:—"Our wireless despatches come to us in excellent shape comparing favorably with those sent by cable." *The London Times*, after saying that it had used the system nearly every week for a year, stated in a telegram from New York, which appeared in the issue of October 19 last:—"The service within its present limitations has been satisfactory, and messages of 1,500 words have been transmitted with the same degree of accuracy as messages sent by cable." Mr. Marconi, owing to the fact that his station is at Glace Bay, N.S., and to consequent delays upon the land telegraphs, requires a few hours more time than the cables." The additional stations which are about to be erected nearer to the great business centres in America would, he was sure, give increased facilities and result in more rapid transmission. In conclusion, Mr. Marconi said he had every confidence that wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes and over great distances, possibly round the world, was bound to become general in the course of time—and that not a very long time—and that it was extremely gratifying to those working at the problems to feel and know that its present use at sea was increasing the

comforts and diminishing the perils of "those who go down to the sea in ships," besides also promising to provide a new method of instantaneous communication to distant countries at such rates as would be within reach of the majority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton said that he would like to ask Mr. Marconi whether he was prepared to transmit messages from shore to shore between the United Kingdom and Canada for one penny per word.

Mr. Marconi: Do you mean at once?

Mr. Henniker Heaton: Yes.

Mr. Marconi: Should say "Yes," providing the Governments concerned, or one of the Governments with pay for the working expenses of the stations on both sides of the Atlantic, and also give a comparatively moderate subsidy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton: That is exactly the answer I anticipated, and it turns out on that speculation that we can carry three million words to America for about £25,000, as against £180,000 now given to the cable companies for the same number of words. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. R. Neilson, who did not speak in any representative capacity, said that there was an attempt in the paper to achieve a not very generous victory over the dead. He pointed out that there were grave inaccuracies in the paper, and that from the beginning to the end there was not a word devoted to an estimate of the number and cost of the lines, by which an enormously increased traffic could be carried. He thought that a vast proposal of this nature which entirely omitted the fundamental consideration was not respectful to the meeting, the Press, or the public. Sentiment was a sorry substitute for sound finance.

Lord Strathcona and Dr. G. R. Parkin were among those who took part in the discussion which followed.

Views of Cable Experts

A representative of Reuter's Agency yesterday obtained the views of the cable companies on Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal for a cable rate of a penny per word. It was pointed out that the initial amount required to buy out the cable companies would be stupendous, the figures were too big to be set down at a moment's notice, but they would run into an indefinite number of millions, and if the traffic was going to increase in proportion to the reduction in the rate, enormous sums would have to be expended in the laying of new cables. Moreover, the maintenance and repair of a cable was a frightfully costly matter. One of the Transatlantic cable companies alone had had a bill amounting to £20,000 for cable repairs during the year.

The Anglo-American Cable Company declared that the chief users of their cable were already practically paying 1d. a word and even less for their messages, and in support of this statement Mr. Carson, the manager of the company, produced a code message of two words at 1s. apiece, which, when decoded, ran into 170 words, or a fraction more than seven words for one penny. Ninety-five per cent. of the Anglo traffic was in code. Mr. Carson said that his company would in no way be adverse to a 1d. rate, if the Government were willing to give a guarantee for loss of revenue, cost of laying new cables, cost of maintenance, of renewal, and of an increased staff. Reference was also made by a cable expert to the time of the cable tariff war, when the Transatlantic cable rate was reduced to sixpence. "It is urged," he said, "that the increase in traffic with a 1d. rate would compensate largely, if not wholly, for loss of revenue on the reduction, yet this cut of 50 per cent. on the Transatlantic cable only produced a 10 per cent. increase in traffic."

"If," said the manager of an important eastern cable company, "Mr. Henniker Heaton suggests cheapening telegraphy by a wider use of land lines, can he explain how he is going to obtain the consent of foreign Governments to a 1d. a word rate? Overland wires are worked by staffs supplied by the Governments of the countries through which the lines pass, and those Governments require to be remunerated. It is hardly to be expected that they are going to sacrifice revenue with the object of knitting the British Empire closer together."

The whole question was declared, at one office, to be an attempt to make the bulk of the people pay for the cables of the few, and the Colonial support for the idea was, therefore, quite easy to understand. When it was borne in mind that the few millions of people in Australia, while naturally having more use for the cable than the 40,000,000 at home, would bear an infinitely smaller amount of the huge loss which would inevitably result.

"Mr. Henniker Heaton might as well," suggested one gentleman, "advocate on the same lines a shilling passenger fare to any spot within the Empire."

NO WORK FOR HIM

"But," said the good old lady, "why don't you go to work?"

"Why, ma'am," began the disreputable old loafer, "yer see, I got a wife an' five children to support—"

"But how can you support them if you don't go to work?"

"As I was a-sayin', lady, I got a wife an' five children to support me."

E

es, as members of her bodies concern especially with re- of the schools, they re prominent posi- s the better for it. education, to hous- life of women and s and factories, to e fallen in the race ally, and can, by nce, be set on their spheres of work in the sphere of wo- ly extend this cata- give a catalogue of ut rather to bring spect of them all. I done by the women I have myself seen elf speak with equal ve done in Canada. of this, that what Empire as the wo- gain and may gain ange of experiences, t of the Empire fol- rning from the suc- men in other parts, advantages of the at I have spoken of. We have got to her type of civiliza- e easily from those e do not doubt that e efforts and experi- of our common em- one or attempted in periments in other produce an effect eadily by similar ex- States or Germany. o me at this moment, t present made in in the evils of sweat- have derived much s been done in Aus- eal that we can learn rganization generally Empire, and the Old amed in this regard. n to repay, in other she owes to the by mutual knowledge ing from one another some, and develop ad inspiring sense of common mission in

table

ast few years these- ore and more by rs with employees, Hawaii is gradually hands. Today the Chinese on the island inst 5,800 Europeans, natives and other poses of work in the of Japanese capable of an insurrection too.

btful conditions the decided to make a de- the reports which Director of Customs, from the Governor, air fears. The cus- luggage showed that their uniforms and ostensibly only as ers, sabres and quick- carefully hidden be- being cross-examined had belonged to the gi, Oku and Koruki- ion workers were or- for the younger men- ort and social amuse- occupied them during these exercises during at complete military, t.

facts, the American to feel highly sus- rances of Japan, and openly accuse this army corps, with ad trained staff, to working immigrants, ers the Russo-Japan- disguises in which Jap- the Russian districts who knows the un- the Japanese citizens, discard the above hy- may seem. If it is at the economic con- America will hardly but will rather cause decide the fate of theific.

about this poem that "Give Me Back My

the author bids.—The

XMAS SALE NEWS FOR THIS WEEK

On Monday morning our real Xmas rush will start. During the corresponding week of last year, we remained open evenings, crowding the store every evening with our displays of Xmas goods and the selling of merchandise below the usual prices. This year, instead of opening evenings as early as we did last year, we will make the mornings just as interesting as we made the evenings of last year. We will have ready for selling tomorrow morning at 8:30 the following:

SHOP EARLY, EARLY IN THE WEEK, EARLY IN THE DAY

\$25.00 FURS \$15.00

A lot of Furs, both Muffs and Ties, on sale tomorrow. These are medium grade lines that are nice enough in quality to make good gifts. Stoles, Ties and Muffs in many different furs, regular \$22.50 and \$25.00. Tomorrow **\$15.00**

A BIG SALE OF FRAMED PICTURES TOMORROW

25c to \$1.00 2,000 Pictures That Usually Sell For 50c to **\$4.00, Tomorrow, 25c to \$1.00**

ON SALE DRAPEY DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR.

Pictures of all kinds, all sizes and all subjects. That is what we offer for tomorrow and while they last, which will not be long, if people realize what values these are. This lot of pictures we bought at a great bargain—in fact, so much below the regular price that we offer them for sale at practically less than the cost of the frames alone. The lot is so large and well assorted that there are pictures here that will suit all tastes, as the subjects cover a wide range. Be on hand early! That will be necessary if you want first choice. On sale tomorrow morning at 8.30. Regular 50c to \$4 values on sale at, from, 25c to \$1.00.

50c DOYLIES 25c

This is a lot of Battenberg Doyleys and Centres. They are as large as eighteen inches, with centre of fine linen and battenberg borders in rich and elaborate patterns. They make nice inexpensive presents. Regular 50c. Tomorrow **25c**

Mink Furs at Special Prices

We have made preparations to sell a big quantity of fashionable Mink Stoles during the next two weeks. Last week we purchased a lot of very fine mink skins from a gentleman from the far north, who was on his way to New York to dispose of same. Our offer was accepted for the skins and we have our own factory make them up into the very fashionable mink stoles, which are so much in demand now. Ask a woman what is her heart's desire for Christmas and nine times out of ten she will answer "Furs." Three causes will contribute towards making these furs extra good value: First, the skins being bought below the regular price; second, made by our own factory, saving the middleman's profit; third, the Spencer price the lowest consistent with quality. If you have \$15.00 to spend on a fur, you cannot do better than buy one of the specials mentioned at the top of this page.

Two Carloads of Xmas Furniture

Two carloads of furniture have just arrived, lines that were bought with the view of supplying Christmas needs. The latest furniture novelties are included in the articles mentioned, lines that we bought only a short time ago to be sure that we got only the very newest. Then again, we got the advantage of what might be termed a "down market," the prices being exceptionally low, and the public get the benefit. Included in the lot are the following articles: Office Desks, Sectional Bookcases, Umbrella Stands, Women's Desks, Parlor Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Brass Bedsteads, and other lines, and at prices that are unusually attractive.

Xmas Display of Handkerchiefs

Tomorrow we will make a special display of Women's Handkerchiefs in the rotunda. Few articles are more popular or more appreciated for gifts than handkerchiefs and some special values will be found among the lines mentioned:

- SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edge, each **10c**
- SHEER LAWN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edge, each **10c**
- FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched edge, each **15c**
- FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, lace trimmed, each **15c**
- FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched edge, good patterns, each **20c**
- FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed lace insertion and edging, each **20c**
- SHEER CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, special, each **20c**
- FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched or scalloped edges, each **25c**
- FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edges, each **25c**
- LINEN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered in dainty designs, each **25c**
- SHEER LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered initials, each **25c**
- IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered and hemstitched **35c**
- FINER QUALITIES, richly embroidered, scalloped or hemstitched edges, prices ranging from 50c to **\$2.75**
- HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy boxes, 1/2 dozen in box, at \$1.00 and **\$1.50**

COSTUMES AT AFTER XMAS PRICES

\$20 and \$25 Costumes for \$12.90
\$25 and \$30 Costumes for \$16.75
\$40 and \$50 Costumes for \$23.75

We have decided to reduce our costumes at this time this year, instead of waiting until after Christmas. Everybody knows what a reduction means in this store. We don't go about the matter in a half-hearted manner, but make the reductions emphatic enough to accomplish our object, that is to clear out the stock. Our costume stock has the reputation of being the best in Western Canada. We still have a good assortment of the very best styles made for and sold only by us, and we offer them at prices that are less than we would have to pay for them from the makers. We mention one style at each price, but we have many to choose from. On sale tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.

\$25.00 Costumes for \$12.90

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in all wool chevrons, single breasted, four-button cut-away coat, 32 inches long, semi-fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, with stitching, eleven-gored skirt finished with bias fold. Reg. price \$25.00. Tomorrow **\$12.90**

\$35.00 Costumes for \$16.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black Venetian, with chiffon finish, coat 34 inches long, semi-fitting back and double-breasted with side pockets, collar, cuffs and pockets with silk braid trimmings, lined throughout with fancy silk, skirt new circular cut, finished with stitching. Regular \$35.00. Tomorrow **\$16.75**

\$50.00 Costumes for \$23.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, colors blue, brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Regular \$50.00. Tomorrow **\$23.75**

XMAS SALE OF FANCY WAISTS IN SILKS AND NETS

\$ 5.75 to \$10.50 Waists for \$3.75
\$12.50 to \$22.50 Waists for \$8.75

A sale of Fancy Waists, both in Silks and Nets, for tomorrow. What could possibly be more timely than this offering? Every woman likes a pretty waist, and these are some of the most dressy and elaborate ones that we carry. Here's a good chance for the man that does not know just what to buy. One of these waists would be appreciated, there is no doubt about that. They are in white, cream and ecru nets, in plain and fancy, and white Japanese and taffeta silks, a few styles in light shades of silk and some black taffetas. These are some of the styles:

PRETTY WAIST, made of white silk with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, shirred sleeves. One of the prettiest styles in the lot. Regular \$9.50. Tomorrow **\$3.75**

HANDSOME WAIST, made of white silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, threequarter length undersleeve to match. Regular \$8.50. Tomorrow **\$3.75**

HANDSOME WAIST made of cream dotted net, front of wide box-pleats with three rows of frilling down the centre of front, sleeves tucked, high necked collar with frilled edge. A very dainty and dressy model. Regular \$18.50. Tomorrow **\$8.75**

DAINTY WAIST made of cream all-over embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price, regular \$15.00. Tomorrow **\$8.75**

Fancy Dress Goods on Sale Tomorrow

Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Goods for 75c

A quantity of fancy dress materials, the season's best novelties in good assortment, and at a price as low as what is usually asked for the plainest materials. These are unusually good dress goods bargains:

FANCY DRESS GOODS, such as fancy chevron stripes, striped broadcloth, fancy plaids, novelty panamas, and fancy diagonals, widths 44 to 52 inches. Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. Tomorrow **75c**

Canton Drawn-Work Linens at Half Price

Fancy linens possess an attraction to most women that is almost irresistible, so this sale of Canton Drawn-Work Linens is sure to be popular, especially when, as can be seen, the prices are half what they usually are:

- CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow **\$1.90**
- CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$5.00. Tomorrow **\$2.50**
- CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$4.75. Tomorrow **\$2.40**
- SQUARES, 18 inch size. Regular \$2.50. Tomorrow **\$1.25**
- SQUARES, 20 inch size. Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow **\$1.90**
- TABLE COVERS, Regular \$6.75. Tomorrow **\$3.40**
- TABLE COVERS, Regular \$10.50. Tomorrow **\$5.25**
- BLOUSE LENGTHS, Regular \$6.50, for **\$3.25**

Fine China for Xmas

Fine Austrian China, a consignment of thirty-two barrels just received. Many dainty novelties suitable for Christmas Gifts, and certainly there is nothing nicer for that purpose. Our assortment is just now most complete. We carry a tremendous range and you are sure of getting a good selection, and the prices, well, they are the lowest possible for goods of the best quality. We buy closely and sell closely; these prices will prove that:

- CHOCOLATE SETS, \$15.75, \$11.25, \$9.75, \$6.25, \$5.50, \$4.25, \$3.50 and **\$2.25**
- TEA SETS (5 o'clock), \$5.75, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**
- TEA SETS (39 pieces), prices ranging from \$13.50 to **\$4.50**
- CHINA DINNER SETS ((100 pieces), prices ranging from \$75.00 to **\$15.00**
- TEA POT, SUGAR AND CREAM SET, prices ranging from \$5.75 to **\$1.75**
- CREAM AND SUGAR SETS, prices ranging from \$3.75 to **50c**
- CELERY TRAYS, prices ranging from \$3.00 to **50c**
- BISCUIT JARS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **75c**
- HAT PIN HOLDERS, prices ranging from \$1.75 to **50c**
- SALAD BOWLS, prices ranging from \$5.75 to **25c**
- FANCY FERN POTS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **75c**
- PUFF BOXES, prices ranging from \$1.25 to **50c**
- HAIR RECEIVERS, prices ranging from \$1.25 to **50c**
- BON BON, prices ranging from \$2.00 to **25c**
- MAYONNAISE DISHES, prices ranging from \$1.75 to **75c**
- BREAKFAST CUPS AND SAUCERS, prices ranging from \$2.00 to **50c**
- TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **25c**
- ALMOND DISHES, prices ranging from 75c to **15c**
- ARTISTIC VASES, prices ranging from \$7.50 to **50c**
- BERRY SETS, prices ranging from \$9.50 to **85c**
- CAKE TRAYS with new style handle, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **\$1.75**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS
Government and Broad Streets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

BIG WINDOW DISPLAYS
Government and Broad Streets