

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

FULL MAJORITY FOR VETO BILL

First Reading Carried in House of Commons on Vote of 351 to 227—Government Side Rejoices

UNIONISTS URGE AN AGREEMENT

Home Secretary Lets Slip Reference to Ministerial Plans—No Chance of Further Conference

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Premier Asquith was the recipient of a tremendous ovation from his supporters in the House of Commons tonight when the parliamentary bill, otherwise known as the veto bill, was introduced to curtail the power of the Lords, was passed on its first reading by the government's full majority of 124, the vote being 351 to 227.

The Nationalists first rose in their places, cheering wildly and waving their hats. The Liberal members quickly emulated their example. This exhibition of enthusiasm was repeated a few minutes later as the prime minister quietly left the scene of his victory in his initial action against the Lords.

The dominant note of the Unionist speeches in the debate was an invitation to the government to settle the matter by agreement.

Frederick E. Smith, in an attack accused the government of outraging the convictions of half their fellow countrymen on a matter that could never be settled except by consent.

Rt. Hon. George Wyndham also urged the government to accept the invitation to settle the question by agreement sooner or later; he said, the opposition would support the bill.

To those persuasions Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, concluded the debate for the government, replying that the government would have fifty supporters left if they agreed to enter such a conference. He contended, as compared with the referendum, the government's moderate proposals were the veriest Toryism, and no step would be neglected to carry the bill swiftly into law. The government did not fear the referendum as a check on progressive legislation, but regarded it as a vicious system, especially unsuitable for this country, and its adoption would lead to Jacobinism, Caesarism and anarchy.

At the close of Mr. Churchill's speech came a little scene. He said that among the legislative proposals to be submitted to the additional House there would be a measure for creating a fair and evenly constituted second chamber. A chorus of shouts came from the opposition members, "What?"

Mr. Churchill was momentarily embarrassed and sought refuge by saying "he could not reveal the government's intention in answer to a chance question."

The second reading of the veto bill will be taken up Monday.

After a long period of indecision, Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, gave notice today of a bill for the reform of the upper chamber, and a meeting of the Unionist members of the House of Commons will be organized for tomorrow to urge this course on their peers and leaders, who now merely have the duty of supporting the bill when it comes down.

As nothing is known of the contents of the proposed bill, nothing can be predicted with any certainty. It is understood that Lansdowne will propose, not only to alter the constitution but the powers of the upper chamber, and an attempt will be made to send the bill to the House of Commons before or at the same time the House of Commons sends the veto bill to the upper chamber, so that the two projects may be before the country simultaneously.

Ice-Cutters Rescued

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 22.—After being many hours adrift on the ice in the Mississippi river, twenty-five men and nearly a dozen teams of horses were rescued by strenuous efforts of Lacrosse boatmen.

Veteran Confederate Dead

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 22.—General W. T. Clegg, former commander of the trans-Mississippi Department of the United States Confederate Veterans, and one of the best known former Confederates in the south, died here tonight at 10 o'clock after a long illness. He was more than 80 years old.

Dies on Journey

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—When the steamer Alameda, which arrived from southwestern Alaska ports today, was 44 hours out of Valdez, P. W. Hendrick, a first class passenger, of Cordova, Alaska, was found dead in his stateroom. Death was due to heart failure. His body was buried at sea. Hendrick had been in Alaska two years, and was employed by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Com-

pany. Nothing is known of his relatives. The Alameda brought \$100,000 in gold bullion from the north.

TOWN CLEANED UP

San Pedro, Honduras, Gets Necessary Attention From Americaners—Public Works Methods.

PUERTO CORTÉZ, Honduras, Feb. 20.—via wireless to New Orleans, Feb. 22.—Details of the house cleaning given to San Pedro by Lieut. Roper and the blueshirts from the U. S. gunboat Tacoma were received here today. It is the custom when any public work is to be done in Central America to make an official announcement. The announcement is made by an announcer who uses the military band to draw a crowd.

Lieut. Roper wanted to make a proclamation, but discovered that the town band had deserted. A band drum and a cornet had been left behind so he sent his blueshirts around to drum up a crowd and proclaim the news. Three days later San Pedro began to change. The jail was the dirtiest of all. The hundred prisoners were cooped in three cells almost ankle deep in filth. Roper put them to work every morning clearing up. His guards were posted about the jail and he turned out the prisoners for an airing.

General Carras, governor of the department, when he evacuated the town left no record, and there was no means of telling what the prisoners were jailed for or how long. Roper explained the situation to General Rosses, who obtained authority from President Davilla to release all political prisoners.

With the aid of the city officials and citizens representing both sides the naval officer at the end of two weeks had freed out forty-eight prisoners, who were liberated. Few appeared to know why they had been arrested.

GIVES PROMISE OF MODERATION

Vote in Duma Indicates Less Bitterness in Feeling Towards Jews—Pale may be Abolished

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Duma tonight by a vote of 206 to 128 declined to express any opinion for or against the bill providing for the abolition of the Jewish pale, which was introduced last summer, but referred the bill to the committee on the inviolability of person to make a report.

Jewish circles here are greatly pleased at the progress made today. The bill undoubtedly will undergo amendment in committee but a great point was gained in the support of the Octoberists and it is believed that ultimately it will pass the council of the empire. Characteristic speeches were made by the peasant members today in defense of the Jews. One declared that Taurova province was in a prosperous condition, indicating that the Jewish movement was desirable.

M. Gukin, deputy from Bessarabia, said the expulsion of the Jews would be disastrous. Commerce in that section would decay and the peasants would be at the mercy of the landlords.

KILL POLICE CHIEF

Mexican Insurgents Make Raid on Small Town Near Border of California

ANDRADE, Cal., Feb. 22.—Twenty-six insurgents from Mexicali began shooting up Algodones, a small town in Mexico opposite this place yesterday. The chief of police was killed and a Mexican customs officer seriously wounded. Bullets from the rifles of rebels flying across the international line into Andrade caused a panic among the inhabitants.

Alaska Boundary Dispute

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the table of the Commons the fourth report of the Alaska boundary commission, which was authorized by the Washington convention of 1906. The report, which is signed on behalf of Canada by W. F. King, and on behalf of the United States by O. H. Tittleman, states that boundary work has been completed between Katahdin Ridge and the Yukon river. A line was traced from a point forty miles north of the Yukon river, the terminus of last year's work, to a point about ten miles west of the crossing of the Porcupine river, 157 miles of line projecting was done. The distance measured was 146 miles and the number of monuments placed was 49.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Young Rivers of Los Angeles, was given the decision over Jimmy Reagan, of San Francisco, during the thirteenth round bout of the twenty-round event. The fight was stopped by the referee as Reagan was badly punished. The boys are featherweights.

The decision in favor of two battleship ships came on a test vote on a motion to cut the number down to one. This was defeated 161 to 114. A motion by Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, to increase the number of battleships to three was defeated 161 to 9. Mr. Hobson sought to add a battleship cruiser of 22 knots

ATTACHMENT TO THE EMPIRE

Nationalist Leader in Commons at Ottawa Gives Unexpected Occasion for Expression of Loyalty

ANTI-ANNEXATION AMENDMENT MOVED

All Members of House Vote with Mr. Monk—Mr. Borden's View of Reciprocity Results

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Canadian parliament formally declared today political loyalty to Great Britain. The declaration was made as an answer to allegations that reciprocity with the United States would result in annexation.

Neither the Government nor the Opposition intended to make this declaration when the House opened. They were surprised when the proposal was sprung by the French Nationalists group, which has been freely charged with disloyalty for its stand on the naval issue. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, have planned that the reciprocity clause following the original course of the Prime Minister had in mind the House into committees for that purpose when F. D. Monk, the chief French Nationalist, said that in Canada, the United States and Great Britain some public men and a part of the press had announced that annexation was bound to follow reciprocity. He believed there was no genuine annexation sentiment in Canada and that a statement to that effect should be formally made. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that to disrupt the feelings of attachment to Great Britain which had been made in the United States and Canada as to the political consequences of the agreement, the House wished to affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British Empire, and the full liberty of Canada to control her fiscal policy and internal autonomy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted the Monk amendment, though in doing so he adopted the most unusual course of accepting an amendment to a Government motion from an opponent of the administration.

"I can tell the Prime Minister this," said Mr. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, "that if this reciprocity proposal means anything it means a Congressional election between Canada and the United States in the end. Mr. Borden said he was of the opinion that the American Congress has not accepted the proposal on economic grounds, but because it would lead to political absorption."

W. F. Maclean said there was a germ of annexation in the agreement which had been "concocted" by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "the new Czar of Canada" and President Taft, "the czar of the United States."

W. S. Fleischner declared that the only people in Canada who were talking of annexation being the consequence of the agreement were those who were opposing reciprocity.

When the loyalty amendment was put every member in the chamber voted for it.

JAPANESE TREATY IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate failed to ratify the new Japanese trade and commerce treaty. It was criticized by Senator Hale on the ground that it was another "reciprocity" measure, and was defended by Senator Lodge. It probably will come before the senate again tomorrow.

U. S. NAVY BILL

As Passed by House it will Authorize Two Powerful Battleships and Other Vessels

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House yesterday completed the naval appropriation bill and will pass it tomorrow morning. As agreed to when read for amendment today, it provides for two new battleships, two fleet colliers, eight torpedo boat destroyers and four submarine torpedo boats.

The two battleships are to be the largest ever constructed in this country and the authorization fixes the displacement at 27,000 tons, but there is a likelihood they may go to 30,000 tons.

They will have twelve 12-inch rifles, the heaviest battery ever placed on a ship. The guns will be arranged in four turrets, two in each. This arrangement is entirely new.

The decision in favor of two battleship ships came on a test vote on a motion to cut the number down to one. This was defeated 161 to 114. A motion by Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, to increase the number of battleships to three was defeated 161 to 9. Mr. Hobson sought to add a battleship cruiser of 22 knots

opposed to the building programme but this was also rejected.

Mr. Humphrey of Washington, failed to have the number of submarines increased to six.

Numerous amendments were taken on the measure while being considered for amendment, most of them being against the points of order made by members of the naval affairs committee in the interest of economy. When the reading of the bill was completed, both Mr. Fees of Illinois, chairman, and Mr. Padgett of Tennessee, ranking member of the committee, briefly announced that by the change between \$2,000,000 and \$1,000,000 had been added to the cost of construction of the vessels authorized in this bill as having

been authorized.

LEADERS SPEAK ON VETO BILL

Premier Asquith Strongly Insists on Removing Power of Upper House to Reject Financial Measures

NOT FOR ABOLITION
OF SECOND CHAMBER

Mr. Balfour Says Home Rule Bill Must Not be Passed without Submission to Vote of Electorate

Supplies for China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The carload of provisions raised in the District of Columbia for the starving people of China left the capital today for Seattle, where it will be transferred to the army transport Buford for shipment to the Celestial Empire. The car will be transported across the continent free of cost. It contains flour, rice principally, with some cotton for clothing.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Stormy scenes occurred this afternoon at the Comédie Française at the second performance of "Après Moi" by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief." Rowdy clerical organizations, who have taken exception to the production of a play by a Jew, against whom they have made various allegations, were posted in different parts of the house and kept up incessant interruptions. They resisted election, and Bernstein's brother received a black eye in the alteration. Eighteen of the disturbers were arrested.

Huge Dock for Esquimalt

One of the Largest Drydocks in the World to be Commenced Probably in Lang's Cove

Work will be commenced as soon as the surveyors have completed a final adjustment to the B. C. Marine Railway yards, probably in Lang's cove, on the construction of a graving dock, 900 feet long and 100 feet wide, one of the largest drydocks in the world. The cost will be \$2,000,000. The Dominion government has agreed to aid the work. The construction of the drydock will probably be followed by the installation of a first class shipbuilding plant, in which a well known British shipbuilding firm will join with the B. C. Marine Railway company for the construction of the Pacific battleships of the Canadian navy. The programme announced calling for the building of three battleships, three destroyers of the British type, three destroyers of the United States, two which will require a staff of between 600 and 800 men. The Esquimalt firm has submitted tenders for the work and contracts are to be awarded by the Dominion government on May 1st.

An announcement of the proposed construction of the drydock and plans for the shipbuilding plant at Esquimalt were announced in the Colonist some time ago and were confirmed officially yesterday.

Mr. G. A. Keefer, resident engineer of the public works department in British Columbia, is now examining the sites and soundings made in connection with the drydock plans at Esquimalt and it is expected he will complete his soundings and surveys within a few days and will report to the Dominion government for the approval of the site. As soon as this is done the work of excavation and assembling of material will begin and it is expected the enterprise will give employment to a large force of men.

Reinforced concrete and steel will be used in the building of the dock walls.

The plans provide for a modern dock in every sense. The machinery to be supplied will be driven by electricity and even the capstans for warping vessels in and out of dock will be operated by electricity. There will be 35 feet of water in the dock at low water.

The construction of the drydock is the first step toward the expected shipbuilding development at Esquimalt. No announcement can yet be made regarding the establishment of the prospective shipbuilding plant, but it is well known that no step will be left undone to secure for Esquimalt the contracts for building Canada's warships that are to float in the Pacific. As soon as the Dominion government signs any contract for this work the work of assembling a team that will have a crew on the coast and the drydock will have no equal on the shores of the Pacific. All will begin with a prominent British shipbuilding plant associated with the B. C. Marine Railway company in the enterprise.

The prospects are that there will be a

hive of industry at Esquimalt which will augur much for the future prosperity of not only the naval village but the city of Victoria.

Rate War in Progress

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A deep cut in the rate for the carriage of freight between the Atlantic and Pacific coast ports by the Isthmus route was made yesterday by the Pacific Mail company and the American Hawaiian Steamship company.

Bates & Cheshorugh, general agents for the California Atlantic Steamship company, which is competing for the same trade, declared their belief that their rivals were in

agitating a rate war with the object of driving them out. This company refused to meet the cut in rates and appealed to the merchants of the city for their support in the threatened fight.

Petroleum Dealer in Austria

Vienna, Feb. 22.—Negotiations between the petroleum refining companies have resulted in an agreement covering the whole dual monarchy. The immediate effect was a sharp rise in the market price of crude oil of \$6 a ton today.

DANFA LEAVES
WITH BIG CARGO

Officers of Blue Funnel Liner Recall Interesting Episodes in Which They Participated

The steamer Danfa of the Blue Funnel line left the outer wharf yesterday for Liverpool by way of ports of the Bay of Bengal with 1,000 tons of general cargo and 100 Chinese steerage passengers. The cargo included the first shipment of flour for the famine relief committee of Shanghai destined to relieve the sufferers in Kiangnan, 50,000 barrels of flour, 560 tons of copper cathodes worth \$13,000, lumber, machinery, cotton, wool and general freight.

Chief Engineer C. J. Urquhart of the Danfa recalls an Atlantic steamship race of 1888. The race over

which the Danfa won and lost in

the afternoon of the government

days resulting in the regulation of trust

combinations and also in the amending

of the much-disputed "Commodities Act" where the test of opinion has shown minor imperfections to exist. With these additions to the government measures already on the orders, the public programme for this session is practically completed and it is not assumed that there will be any especial difficulty in reaching a prolongation by Wednesday or next week.

In addition to disposing of a large mass of routine business with the ex-

traordinary characteristic of the dying

days of every session, the local legisla-

tive will be in session during the

ACT REGULATES TRUST COMPANIES

Measure Providing for Control
of these Corporations In-
troduced into Legislature by
Hon. W. J. Bowser

One of the most interesting examples of financial legislation that has in years been presented for approval by the British Columbia parliament is that which has just been introduced by the Attorney-General providing for government control and regulation of trust companies operating in the province. The rapid increase of late years in the number of companies of this nature offering themselves as custodians of trust money, and the circumstances that in many cases the administration of such trust monies is combined with speculative transactions in realty, have impressed the government with the necessity of placing upon the statute book such a measure as will assure the absolute security of monies confided in incorporated trust company for custody and investment, and the present bill is believed to contain such adequate safeguards as will effectively meet the necessities of the times in the public interest. The control and regulation of trust companies, it may be explained preliminarily, is directly vested in the department of finance and under the supervision of the finance minister; while the executive may from time to time as necessity therefor becomes apparent prescribe rules and regulations for the purposes of the act, including the fixing of fees to be paid by trust companies in respect of the services of inspectors in the civil service entrusted with the detail enforcement of the act, and the definition and remuneration of receivers, etc.

Applicable To All.

The new act is to be made applicable to every trust company now carrying on business in British Columbia or which may hereafter be incorporated and each such company is by this act required to prepare and forward to the minister of finance before the 30th June next, verified by statutory declaration, a written statement setting forth in detail:

All the company's assets and liabilities.

The amounts loaned upon realty, with a list and description in detail of such securities in this province and a description of the lands and properties in this province charged thereunder.

The original cost, date of purchase date of maturity, stated rate of interest, par value, and estimated investment value of stock, share or bond investment, designating each particular kind of stock or bond.

The amounts loaned upon personal securities, including chattels real, with a statement and description of the securities held as collateral for each such loan.

The amounts invested in realty giving cost of the same, its assessed value, and the average income produced with a description of such lands as are situated in the province.

The amount of cash in hand and of money deposited in banks or trust companies and the amount deposited in cash.

A special statement regarding any security held by the company, the interest whereof has been in default for more than thirty days prior to the date of report.

Reports Quarterly.

Hereafter every trust company operating provincially is required to report quarterly under each of the above headings to the provincial minister of finance, the quarterly reports as well as this original or basic report being invariably accompanied by a statutory declaration. If any of these reports shall be deemed by the minister to be insufficient, inadequate or unsatisfactory, he is empowered to refer it back to the company for amendment or explanation which must be furnished within fifteen days. All information contained in these reports is of course to be treated as confidential, except where a trust company may go into the hands of a receiver, in which event it is prescribed that all information in the possession of the minister with respect to its transactions shall be open to public examination. The minister has the right at all times or at any time to order investigation of any trust company's affairs by a special inspector, and provision is also made for the appointment of an inspector of trust companies with one or more deputies.

The regulations with respect to the operation of trust company business contain a number of distinct prohibitions. For example, no trust company is permitted in law to make a loan on the security of second mortgage. No trust company shall make a loan or discount on the security of its own shares or share capital, or of its own debentures, bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness. No trust company may advance upon any realty security more than 65 per cent of the bona-fide value of the security, nor more than 60 per cent of the value of any personal security. Power is possessed by the minister to call in investments if from his report (of the company or an official inspector) it may appear to him that the investment is one unsuitable for trust company purposes—which must be kept distinct and widely differentiating from anything of realty or generally speculative nature; and authority is vested in the minister and

the attorney-general jointly to appoint a receiver for any trust company found to be insolvent.

Penalties for Infractions.

The penalties attaching to any violation of the provisions of the trust company law range in fines from \$100 to \$1,000, and not only is the company thus liable for any penalty on damages thus incurred, but equally so is every officer and every employee of every company taking part in any way concerned in the contravention of any offence against the act, and prosecutions will rest against these individuals as well as against the company. In order that the penalty provisions shall not be too far reaching, however, it is provided in a final limitation section that any information in respect of any offence against this new act must be laid and proceedings initiated within six months from the time of the occurrence of the offence.

Read Machinery for Esquimalt.

Four Watrous road wagons ordered by the provincial department of Public Works for use in construction and repair of roads in Esquimalt district have arrived. Each has a carrying capacity of six and a half yards, and can haul rapidly over the worst possible roads. The local police have been requested to add to the San Francisco records a history of his career here.

John Knowles, late of Seattle, and formerly of Victoria, an individual who occasioned much trouble to the local authorities some three years ago, has run foul of the police in San Francisco. In consequence of his methods of "raising the wind" in the Golden Gate city the local police have been requested to add to the San Francisco records a history of his career here.

Knowles, as is known in the Bay City, was working a graft which was unlimited in its possibilities provided the police did not intervene. He pretended to be a philanthropist whose sole idea was to contribute money to the support of the Home for the Aged. In so doing he incidentally cashed a couple of bogus checks and he is now held by the police of San Francisco who have communicated with the local authorities as to his previous record. The story which the chief of police here will relate to the southern guardians of the peace will not redound to the credit of Mr. Knowles.

It was in August, 1897, that a naval vessel arrived in the city to palm off an unprofitable scheme one of the worst of self-styled schemes.

There had been, as Captain J. C. Westaway, as he was then known, a remarkable discovery of a platina deposit on an island in the South Seas. An advertisement was inserted in a local paper which vaguely stated that the deposit was situated on an island in the Pacific Ocean owned by the United States and he was looking for agents to peddle the rich mineral wealth of the island. Those contemplating taking the agency were required to put up \$1,000 thus obtaining besides the agency an interest in the property and becoming the direct representative of the company in Victoria. Prospectivees found on Westaway, or Watrous, as he was then known, stated that "I will tell you the name of this island, but if you desire to take this up and show me what you mean business I will take you into my confidence and show you my lease and chart of the island. This is a safe investment and will yield at the very least \$4,000 a month and will last for the very least two years. Agents' incomes will never be less than \$100 a month."

Added to Pacific.

To those who answered his advertisements, and there were several in Victoria, Westaway or Watrous, or Knowles (as he was subsequently known) stated in his communication that he possessed a lease of 110 acres on the "Island in the Pacific." His lease had twenty-one months to run and he declared that there was an unlimited quantity of platinum which was about 122 fine ounces to the ton and sold at \$225 per ounce.

In conclusion he said: "I am opposed to the reciprocity proposal because it will unsettle and disturb our prosperity. I am opposed to it because it will lessen the securities of the Britishers who have poured their millions into Canada for her development. There is enough of individuality and of enterprise amongst the Canadian people to maintain the enviable position that we occupy today. I am opposed to it because the帝 has changed his place of abode to the ton and sold at \$225 per ounce."

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FINAL SELECTION OF UNIVERSITY SITE

Point Grey Lots Set Aside for Educational Purposes — Praise for Coal Mines Regulation Bill

Tuesday—another day of routine advancement of all legislation standing on the orders—was varied in two particulars by the following sitting: By the introduction of a bill, a series of important government measures, each of which came into the house, by message, and one of which is of very peculiar interest providing as it does definitely and finally the selection of the site of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey, in lots 3,044 and 3,045, together with the foreshore and the Marine Drive and University Boulevard. The other distinguishing feature of the evening was furnished by Mr. Haworthwaite, who took opportunity on the last appearance of the Coal Mines Regulation Bill in the house committee to express his cordial appreciation of the course of the minister with regard to the final perfection of this bill, which (although leading a faction of opposition in the legislature) the member for Nanaimo described as a model piece of practical and beneficial legislation—one of the best bills of its character in all the world.

At the outset of the afternoon session various resolutions and the bill providing for supply to His Majesty were advanced to the third reading stage, and the bill respecting Infants and the Appointment of an Official Guardian progressed toward final enactment by the adoption of the report from committee. The House then went into committee on the Coal Mines Regulation bill, and early in the proceedings the Attorney-General announced that it was his intention to defer this to the representations made by the motor trade as to injustice in the operation of that portion of the bill as drawn providing a tax of \$10 upon each car carried in stock. A section would be substituted for the creation of a trade license in this regard, by which importers, vendors or dealers would be permitted to carry five machines for demonstration upon the regular license fee, with an additional \$10 for each extra machine. It was further to be provided that if any car were sold, the authorities must at once be notified and registration affected in writing to the date of the purchase. The amendment was provided for by the insertion of the following as subsections in section 7:

(a) Every person importing, vending, or dealing in motors, or attempting to import, vend, or deal in motors, either as principal or agent, shall apply to and shall obtain from the Superintendent of Provincial Police a trade license authorizing the holder thereof to import, vend, and deal in motors for the period ending on the thirty-first day of December next following the issuance of such license; and no person shall import, vend, or deal in motors without first obtaining such license from the Superintendent of Provincial Police, and then only so long as such license, and each renewal thereof, respectively, shall remain in force.

(b) The minimum fee payable for a trade license shall be the sum of fifty dollars, which shall entitle the holder thereof to the use of five demonstrators on numbers, and to offer for sale, test, and demonstrate five motors at one time. For each additional number a further fee of ten dollars shall be paid.

Hon. Mr. Bowser further explained in offering this amendment to the committee that as drawn the bill had been made to provide for special license for each car. This, the trade contended, would work considerable hardship, inasmuch as forty or fifty cars were frequently carried in stock at the garages. In deference to the representations advanced he now proposed to provide for a maximum, costing \$50, which would cover five cars carried in stock for demonstration purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Continued on Page 10.)

Inquiry was made by Dr. McGuire as to why professional chauffeurs should be required to take out a license while drivers of ambulances and fire wagons were exempt, although these were more apt to jeopardize the public safety in their driving.

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that there was no desire on the part of the government to unduly impede cities in sending their fire equipment or automobile ambulances to where their services were required with all necessary solemnity. The sole purpose of the bill was to protect life.

Dr. McGuire held that if these city motors were allowed to be operated at excessive speed, it would be all the more essential that they should be in charge of trained and careful drivers, who should be compelled to take out licenses.

Hon. Mr. Bowser reiterated that the government had no desire to impose such a tax on the cities. He thought the question of drivers' competency might well be left to the cities, which would not be likely to employ incompetent men and give them charge of their very valuable machines.

Mr. Brewster inquired if any machinery was to be provided for an appeal by a chauffeur whose license might be cancelled by the police superintendent.

Mr. Bowser answered that there was no such appeal provided. The superintendent of police might be called upon to set with all discretion. If the right of appeal were allowed, it would mean that a driver's license might be cancelled because through carelessness a chauffeur had caused loss of life, and it was not desired to drag the action of

cancellation through the courts upon subsequent appeal.

On another subject, Dr. McGuire asked how a man could be expected to keep the number of his automobile clear of dirt as he drove through mud-puddles?

Hon. Mr. Bowser replied that it would be the duty of the man to scrub and clean away the dirt. Numbers might be kept visible so that if an offence were committed the responsible person might be identified.

Mr. Watson thought this a most necessary and proper provision, as otherwise some of these "scrubbers" would be inclined to put off on their numbers so that they would more readily attract the dirt.

Dr. McGuire moved that the words "insisting upon the observance of numbers should be struck out, as otherwise some of these "scrubbers" would be inclined to have occurred, whilst such motor was in motion on any highway, such person or owner shall be deemed to have been driving and using such motor at an unlawful rate of speed until the contrary is proved, and it shall be incumbent upon such person to prove the actual rate of speed at which such motor was being driven and used at the time in question in the prosecution."

He pointed out that in infractions of the speed limit it was almost impossible for him to speak with definite knowledge.

Dr. McGuire considered this a most great importance to the bee-keeping industry in this province. He explained that black bread in bees was exceedingly destructive to the production of honey and was also very contagious. In Ontario (from the legislation of which province this act was copied) it had been found so harmful that no fewer than eighteen inspectors were required. It was important to prevent the spread of this disease in its early stages in British Columbia.

The bill passed second reading.

Another second reading was moved by Hon. Mr. Ellison in respect of a bill respecting the branding and marking of cattle. He explained briefly that it was intended to prevent a duplication of brands by providing a system of registration of brands at Victoria.

The bill passed unopposed.

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The bill passed unopposed.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Ships Regulations Act. He explained that it was merely for the purpose of correcting clerical errors, as when certain clauses were added in committee the penalty clauses had not been made to attach to them. This bill attached the penalty clauses to all sections of the Act. The bill passed second reading unopposed.

Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading of a bill to amend the B.C. Land Surveyors Act. He explained that he had a short time before introduced a bill to amend the Land Act and in that bill provision was made whereby the government might employ surveyors to survey crown lands. It was considered that by exempting the Minister of Lands from the obligations of the British Columbia Land Surveyors Act would lead to economy and make it possible for the government to create a bureau of surveys.

Mr. P. Williams said that it was evident that the government had learned something from the events of the past two years during that time land surveyors had taken advantage of the organization sanctioned by the government to double their fees. Now the government was asserting its right to bring surveyors from the outside with a motive of economy, but he did not see why they should still continue to allow the public to be held up by this organization.

The recognition of the Department of Public Works.

The further amendment of the Land Act; and the further amendment of the Coal Mines Act.

The setting aside of certain public lands for highway purposes.

All these are set for second readings today.

The bill "Respecting Infants" and Appointing an Official Guardian" received third reading; the bill respecting Railways was advanced to third reading by adoption of the Committee report; the bill to further amend the Constitution Act was considered in Committee and reported complete without amendment, the report being forthwith adopted. Hon. Mr. Ross presented a return of correspondence from Mr. C. Allen's pre-emptive abandonment, asked for by Mr. Brewster, and the bill to amend the Department of Lands Act went through committee without change or objection.

Land Registry Act

Hon. Mr. Bowser in moving the second reading of the Land Registry Act amendment bill explained the prevailing congestion conditions in this branch of the public service and the methods adopted for their relief.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said these were but the common rules of the road, and some discretion would always have to be exercised.

The Attorney-General next moved to reduce the minimum fine for infraction of the motor law from \$25 to \$5. He admitted that a man might be brought up for a very trivial offense and escape.

This amendment was lost.

Mr. Williams thought it exceedingly strange that while the Conservatives in the House were nothing on such important matters as the Coal Restriction bill or the railway strike, on this particular bill that merely affected their "toy rides" the party was split into fragments.

Dr. McGuire: "We on this side of the House are not like the gentlemen opposite. We only talk on matters that we know something about." (Laughter.)

Laying Informations.

Mr. Shaw moved to amend the bill by compelling that information be laid within thirty days after the occurrence of an accident instead of six months.

Hon. Mr. Bowser could not see why an automobile driver should thus be accorded special privileges. A man might cause an accident and leave the country for thirty days, so escaping punishment.

Mr. Shaw held that if a man returned six months after an accident he would not be in a position to put up a proper defense because he would probably have forgotten the circumstances, and

injustice would be done him.

Mr. Shaw's amendment prevailed.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to substitute for section 4, the following:

"4. In any prosecution under this Act, whenever it appears that the defendant or accused has done any act or omission, respects of which, were he not duly licensed, he would be liable to some penalty under this Act, it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is duly licensed, and in the prosecution of any person in charge or control of any motor, or the owner of such motor, for any offence against the provisions of this Act occurring, or alleged to have occurred, whilst such motor was in motion on any highway, such person or owner shall be deemed to have been driving and using such motor at an unlawful rate of speed until the contrary is proved, and it shall be incumbent upon such person to prove the actual rate of speed at which such motor was being driven and used at the time in question in the prosecution."

The bill passed second reading.

Hon. Mr. Ellison moved second reading of a bill respecting agricultural associations. He explained that it was simply for the purpose of consolidating and simplifying the legislation in connection with the various associations operating under the Department of Agriculture.

The bill passed second reading.

Noxious Weeds Bill

In moving the second reading of a bill for the eradication of noxious weeds, Hon. Mr. Ellison explained that this was a consolidation of the Noxious Weeds and Thistles Acts, and it also provided machinery to compel people to keep down weeds in front of their lands, buildings and in other places from which others might spread.

The bill was given second reading.

Hon. Mr. Ellison described an act respecting foul brood in bees as one of great importance to the bee-keeping industry in this province. He explained that black bread in bees was exceedingly destructive to the production of honey and was also very contagious.

In the bill it was found so harmful that no fewer than eighteen inspectors were required. It was important to prevent the spread of this disease in its early stages in British Columbia.

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Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that it was to cover the case in placing the onus upon the driver in criminal proceedings. He could not appoint constables all over the country and station them half a mile apart on the road with stop watches to time the speed of automobiles. If this section was struck out, it would destroy the effectiveness of the entire bill.

Dr. McGuire's amendment was defeated, and the bill was eventually reported complete with amendments.

Evening Sitting

At the resumption of the House in the evening there was introduced by message the bill granting certain lands as a site for the University of British Columbia. This measure obtained first reading. The bill authorizing the granting of certain lands to the city of Kamloops for public and municipal purposes was similarly brought into the House, and stands for second reading this afternoon. The first mentioned bill stands apart for the purposes of the new University those parts of Point Grey municipality known as Lots 3044 and 3045, Group J, New Westminster district, together with all Lot 3045 foreshore and the Marine Drive and University Boulevard, which latter are dedicated as public highways in perpetuity. Incidentally it is provided that, despite any existing franchises—no railway, tramway or other similar undertaking shall traverse or enter upon the lands now set apart for University purposes.

Other bills similarly introduced by message at the opening of the evening sitting were provided for.

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VICTIM OF
ST. DENIS

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Lifebuoy of
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TERMINAL FACILITIES

The railway development of Vancouver Island being now assured, and it being no longer a question of doubt that the island railway systems will be connected with the Mainland lines by car-ferrries of the most approved kind, it seems as if the question that ought now to occupy our attention as citizens of Victoria is: What are the best means of providing here those terminal facilities, which are essential to the full utilization of the advantages of this port in a geographical point of view? We submit that this is a matter calling for immediate consideration. What we need to provide is that walls and ocean carriers may be able to meet at our docks. In discussing this case we must think broadly, for it is a Greater Victoria for which we must plan. It may be that we can provide in or in the immediate vicinity of Victoria city all the facilities required; it may be that we may have to go further afield. It is possible that in the carrying out of any plans important changes will have to be made in the character of certain parts of the city. Victoria cannot become a great seaport and yet remain residential everywhere. Fortunately there is so great an available area of well situated land that, no matter what is done in the way of developing harbor facilities, there will always be room enough for hundreds upon hundreds of suburban homes, so that no matter however much we may advance in a commercial way, Victoria may always retain its charm as a residential city.

There are several points where rails may be brought to ocean docks. On both sides of the harbor of Victoria there are places where ships could dock so as to receive and discharge car freight directly in connection with railways. The Outer Wharves are only two of many that might be built along the shore line, and with a breakwater to Brotchie Ledge, a floating anchored breakwater might be used. This is a structure made of a chain of chambers, constructed of ferro-concrete, attached to each other and floating just a little above the surface. They are in use in some places, and have been found very effective for the purpose for which they are intended, namely to act simply as breakwaters. They are of course not suitable for wharves, not being designed to carry any weight. If one row of these chambers is insufficient to break the force of the waves, a second row can be placed in position. The cost is said to be very small compared to that of a breakwater built up from the bottom, and to arrest the force of the waves such a floating structure would probably serve every purpose. This would make it possible to construct piers along the shore, but the contemplated berths for ships between the shore and the Ledge would not be possible. Perhaps in view of the moderate course of such a structure, it might meet the needs of the situation until the business of the port demanded the additional accommodation that would be furnished by the berths last mentioned.

Granting that the necessary accommodation can be provided at the Outer Harbor on the east of the entrance, the question arises: How shall the railroads be brought to the wharves? Three ways suggest themselves. One is by a railway line crossing the city, say by way of Cook street, and following the shore line. Another would be to follow the eastern side of the harbor, and cross James Bay immediately west of the Causeway. Yet another is to bridge the harbor at Laurel Point. We are not going to make an argument for either of these routes, and are only mentioning the facts of the case as they are. It would be possible to bring in a railway by way of Oak Bay and along the whole shore line of the Strait, but we suppose this would be too roundabout to be considered. Whatever route should be chosen, it is clear that if rails are to be brought to the ships at the east side of the entrance to the harbor the whole character of the western part of the James Bay district would be altered.

On the west side of the harbor, from Macaulay Point, which is directly across from the Outer wharves, to a point a little northwest of Brackman-Ker's wharf the distance is approximately 4,000 feet. Presumably by dredging out West Bay a broad berth could be provided there 500 feet at least on each side. In other words fully a mile of dockage could be provided on the west side of the harbor without coming anywhere near the Sashays.

Reserve. Except at the very outer point this dockage would be safe from the heavy swells without any artificial protection. It could be reached either by a railway coming in from the west that is from the direction of Esquimalt, or by a line that would follow along the waterfront of the Inner Harbor and the Arm. This dockage would necessitate the removal of the barracks from Work Point, and would materially affect certain properties that have hitherto been looked upon as valuable for residential purposes, as well as deprive them of the advantage of waterfrontage. The Barracks Ground would be a very excellent site for railway workshops.

We shall not consider any other possible places where connection can be made between ships and the rails. What has been said will show that, if this is to be accomplished at the harbor of Victoria proper, the observation made in the first paragraph as to the changes which will be necessitated thereby will be very serious. We shall let the question rest at this point for the present, only adding that in our humble judgment there is no time to be lost in deciding what is best to be done. It may be assumed perhaps that the location of the Victoria end of the C. N. R. will be influenced not a little by what may be feasible in this direction.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

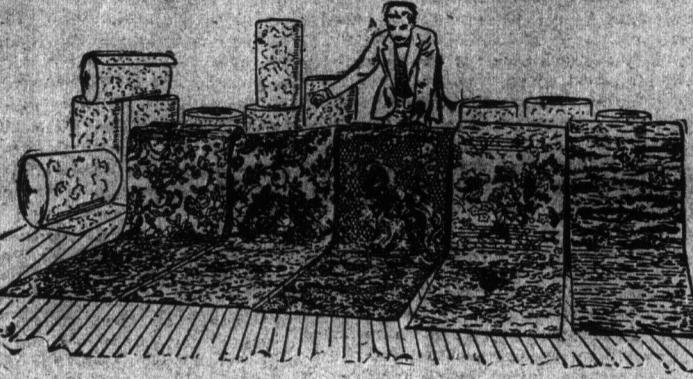
The London Daily Telegraph fears that "Canada is slipping away from us" because no suggestions have been made of questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. There are in Canada a good many newspapers that take a very active part in the discussion of Imperial questions, and they are a unit in desiring to promote the solidarity of the Empire; yet we do not at this moment recall in any one of them a suggestion of subjects proper to be discussed at the Conference, save and except that of naturalization, which it is understood will come up. We think the general view in Canada is that it is the United Kingdom's move. There are a few over-enthusiastic but well-meaning people in the Dominion who feel quite able to make a Constitution for the Empire on demand; but most of us are of the opinion that things are going along very well as they are, and that it is just as well to wait until the home government has something to propose. This does not argue that any "slipping away" is in progress, but only that there is in Canada a feeling of profound contentment with things as they are and a readiness to await what the future may have in store.

Newspapers like the Telegraph make the mistake in approaching matters relating to the Imperial relation by assuming that something must be done to keep the Empire from falling asunder. When this idea gets into a man's mind he very naturally is on the alert to discover how to prevent the catastrophe. But there is less danger now of such a thing than ever. There never was a time in the history of Canada when the feeling of the people towards the Mother Country was warmer or rested upon a surer foundation than now. We sometimes hear the fidelity of our Loyalist forefathers extolled, and very properly so, but it was to a large extent the loyalty of dependents. Their eyes were ever turned across the sea; they had not learned that the country to which they had come had within itself all the possibilities of national greatness. They were prepared to fight for British connection and they cherished the flag and all for which it stood. They were, indeed, inclined to accept what Britain did as right simply because Britain did it. "They're not to make reply; they're not to reason why." What Britain said they were prepared to do. A more restless spirit developed later, but in time that passed away, and today the feeling of Canadians towards the United Kingdom is one of sympathy, esteem and affection between equals. Canadians of today appreciate British institutions, British traditions and British connection more highly than ever they did, and their appreciation is none the less valuable, it is none the less potent a factor in Imperial unification, because it is given freely without expectation of reward, but coupled with a readiness to share in Imperial responsibilities. If the Telegraph will follow this line of thought, instead of conjuring up bogies to frighten the British electors, it will do the Empire a real service. If it continues to talk about Canada slipping away from the Empire it will be likely to begot the very danger that it seems to be anxious to avoid.

The Cariboo Observer says: "It has become almost the prevailing custom in Quesnel to commence any meeting that may be called anywhere from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour late. In as much as the citizens so participate, they delay attendance until long after the schedule time of meeting. It has almost become a habit and one that is pernicious not only to the course of business, but to the character

To Stop Obstruction
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Filibustering in the lower branch of Congress in this session became a thing of the past today, when the House voted by a large majority for the rule which, when invoked by a two-thirds vote as to any pending measure, forthwith reduces the time of debate to forty minutes and cuts off all amendments.

Mrs. F. H. Hall, Jr., of Victoria, is the guest of friends in Cumberland.

This Is Our Banner Season
in the Carpet Business

For comprehensiveness, beauty and variety, our stock cannot be equalled; our position in this business enables us to buy from the foremost makers in the world on the most favorable terms. Our constant endeavor is to secure for you the best possible value for your money. This policy accounts for our premier position in House Furnishings.

Body Brussels

The name of this famous weave of carpets is synonymous with a good hard-wearing, durable floor covering, and is probably the most widely known and most appreciated carpet made. We have just received an immense addition to our already large stock of this carpet. We have a large range of two-tones, Greens and small designs, so much in demand for the modern furnishing of offices, dens, bedrooms, etc., also in great variety floral and Oriental designs more suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms and halls.

Priced at \$1.90, \$1.75, \$1.60, \$1.50, \$1.35, \$1.25 per yard.

These Prices Are for Carpets Made and Laid by Us

Axminster Carpets

This is a weave of carpet with a very heavy pile, and which is unsurpassed for luxury of effect and elegant shading of color. The new shipment which has just come to hand is what will delight you—we want you to see the Brussels Carpets. Come today and have the first choice and let us get started to make you the most magnificent carpet that money can buy. Our prices are, as usual, reasonable.

Axminster Carpets, per yard, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$1.60

These Prices Are for Carpets Made and Laid by Us

Wilton Carpets

The Wilton is similar in construction to a Brussels Carpet, with the rich effect of the Axminster. It is unsurpassed for durability. The first cost of these Wiltons is heavier than other makes, but they prove cheapest in the end. By getting a Wilton Carpet it is money saved—this carpet will last you a lifetime (with care). If you are after a bargain, the Wilton will prove a good one. You may think it costs you a lot of money today, but you will find it the cheapest in years from now. Get quality goods, something substantial, everlasting, a pleasure in the home, admired by all. Something worth looking after. See these today by all means.

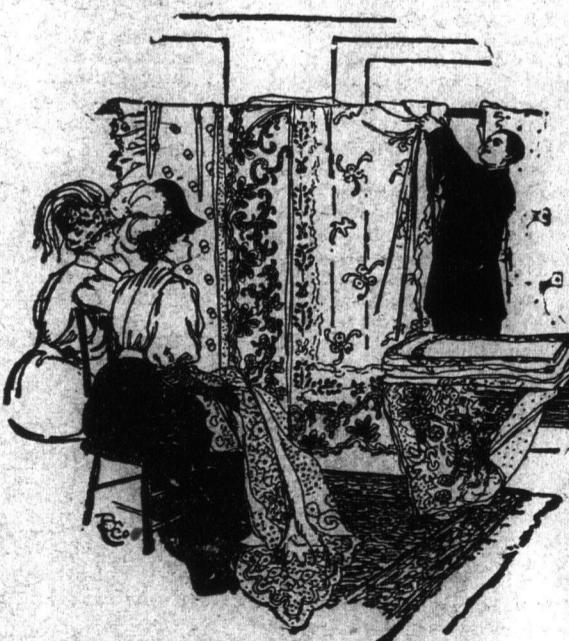
Wilton Carpets, per yard, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$1.90

These Prices Are for Carpets Made and Laid by Us

See the New Spring Curtains and Drapery Materials

See the Display
of

**FIRE
GOODS**
in
Our Government St.
Windows

See the Display
of

**FIRE
GOODS**
in
Our Government St.
Windows

The new curtains and drapery materials are to be found in great variety on our second floor. When looking over the new carpet arrivals don't fail to see these new curtains—they have got to be seen to be appreciated. The beautiful new designs, especially the floral, we would ask you to pay special attention to. It is impossible for you to find a wider variety to choose from. Our second floor, with all its new goods, gives it a Spring-like appearance. We drape the curtains, to give you an idea how they will look in your own home. The dainty new cretonnes which we are now unpacking are the very latest and the assortments of patterns and the best quality make these unbeatable. Do not delay in coming and making your choice of the beautiful curtains and draperies. Now is the time to get busy, when the variety is at its best and the prices are unquestionably reasonable. Come today.

Order
Your Goods
By Mail

WEILER Bros.

The
Quality
Store

The body of one of the crew of the steamer Salina, which foundered after December 10, was recovered from the Amur yesterday morning. The body, which was found floating in the water, was that of an engineer, James J. O'Farrell, 35, of the steamer. He was a native of Ireland. The Amur was bound for the Amur River, having left Victoria on December 10th last, consisting of a broken davit, a galley and oars and lifebuoys. The body was found some distance from the outer wharf. Current drifts of salmon were found nearby. The Amur was towed to safety and the body buried in the northern Islands. The Amur was bound for the Amur River, having left Victoria on December 10th last, consisting of a broken davit, a galley and oars and lifebuoys. The body was found some distance from the outer wharf. Current drifts of salmon were found nearby. The Amur was towed to safety and the body buried in the northern Islands. 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Friday, February 24, 1911

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

VICTIM OF ST. DENIS WRECK

Body of Chinese Attached to Lifebuoy of Lost Steamer Found in Hecate Strait
News by S.S. Amur

The body of one of the victims of the wreck of the steamer St. Denis, which foundered after leaving Port Hart on December 18, 1910, at Cruz, with a heavy cargo of coal, a Chinese, drifted ashore on Aristable Island, Hecate straits, attached to a lifebuoy with the name of the ill-fated steamer, according to advice brought by the Amur yesterday morning. The body, fully clothed was found by some prospectors who were working at the south of Aristable Island. Entangled with it was an engineer's coat with second engineer's papers, scarcely decipherable, in it. The prospectors, who were cruising in a small sloop, sighted a lifebuoy and on picking it up, found the body attached. The corpse was towed to shore and a barrel found nearby was utilized as a coffin and they buried the wreck victim on the northern Island. The lifebuoy, with the name of the St. Denis showing plain was taken to Bella Bella and turned over to Mr. Pauline of that place.

Wreck of Vessel

The St. Denis was wrecked soon after leaving the strait during a heavy gale and wreckage was washed ashore on December 10th last at Cape Scott, consisting of a broken lifeboat with the davit attached, three barrels, a life-galley and various lifebuoys. A lifebuoy was found some weeks later close to the outer wharf. The trend of currents drifts flatsom northward and it is probable that any other drift from the lost vessel has long since been drifted to northern British Columbia waters.

The Amur, which reached port yesterday morning, encountered heavy weather in the north. She sheltered for a day at Queen Charlotte, while a southeast gale raged outside. North bound, as soon as the steamer entered Queen Charlotte Sound she ran into heavy weather, and while crossing Hecate strait met a southeaster which swept big seas over her. South bound she ran again into heavy weather and reached port two days late, owing to heavy weather. The steamer will leave again tonight for the north.

Fifty passengers were brought south, the majority debarking at Vancouver. There was a small cargo, including ten tons of whalebone from the whaling station at Ross Harbor, Kunghit Island, 450 cases of halibut and 20 tons of cargo from Prince Rupert. The Amur carried 60,000 feet of lumber to Prince Rupert from Queen Charlotte city.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

(Continued from Page 1)

and bylaws since voted on brought it up to \$1,780,235. Whilst this seemed a large debt, being almost twice that of the whole province, the city had to act against its large assets in the shape of public works. One of these was the waterworks system which yielded a supply that for quantity and quality could not be equalled on the continent. They had also city parks and playgrounds on which much money had been spent. Owing to some oversight on the part of the government of the day, it had been found necessary to purchase a number of these parks, but the city could now count them among its assets. In addition to these they had what was known as First Beach, where the city owned 180 feet of most valuable waterfront. On the other hand, they had to date \$600,000. The city had spent on bridges to date \$1,220,713, and there was also on land \$771,294 to complete bridges now building, making an expenditure from that source alone of nearly \$2,600,000. They had also spent a great deal in buying grounds for public schools, which with furniture and buildings had cost to date \$2,219,069.68. They had also spent \$27,637 on the upkeep of schools during 1910, including night classes. All these figures went to prove that if the city had a large debt, it had also large assets. At this moment there were over 100 buildings attending the public schools. Buildings were listed in the city during 1910 amounted to \$1,150,000, and these did not include D. L. 301, Hastings townsite or Point Grey, where there was \$4,000,000 more issued.

"I think from these figures," Mr. Tisdall concluded, "that the House will rather that constantly changing conditions necessitate constantly changing conditions in our city charter, and it is to meet these conditions that the city asks for these amendments to the Incorporation Act, 1900."

"He then described some features of the bill in details, saying that one of the most important changes asked for was to give the vote to married women who were owners of property. This was the only change that had been allowed to exercise this privilege. Most of the bill was taken up with provisions for the incorporation of D. L. 301, Hastings townsite or Point Grey, where there was \$4,000,000 more issued.

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The bill passed second reading.

Fire Insurance Act

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to re-commit the Fire Insurance Act, explaining that he wished to amend it so that it would not come into effect till December 31, 1911.

In explaining this, he said it had been represented to him that a number of municipalities which derived a rev-

enue from the taxation of insurance companies had represented to him that they had based their estimates for the year on the expectation of receiving this revenue, not having heard of this bill in time. The four cities most affected were Victoria, which received \$18,000 a year from this source; Vancouver \$4,000, and Nanaimo \$1,000, or about \$27,000 altogether. He therefore moved that the repeal of the former act should not take place till the end of the year, after which all companies would be compelled to pay two percent on their premiums to the government direct, and the cities would receive some compensation.

Mr. Brewster said that it seemed to him that the Act would interfere with the vested interests of municipalities.

While the city of Victoria, for instance, levied a tax of \$13,000 on the insurance companies, in return they had put in an up-to-date fire fighting system, he understood by agreement with the companies. Could not some arrangement be made whereby the municipalities would get their fair share of the two per cent taxation that the government proposed to levy?

Mr. Watson pointed out that the cities collected by the Attorney General collected about half the taxation at present levied on the insurance companies in the provinces, and the other half probably the other half. He thought that an even rate of two per cent would work out all right. Under the present system if the municipalities taxed the insurance companies the latter raised their premiums, so that it was about as broad as it was long. The Attorney General's amendment would stand off.

The bill was reported complete with slight amendment.

Committee consideration was also given to the bill to amend the Vancouver City charter, an amendment being introduced at this stage to the following effect—this being proposed as a substitution for section 8:

"And no building shall exceed one hundred and twenty (120) feet in height, and no building shall contain or be over ten stories in height, not including the basement of such building: Provided, however, that in the case of buildings containing a base area of seven thousand square feet or more the main portion of such building may be surmounted by a superstructure, the area of the base of which shall not exceed thirty-three (33) per cent of the area of the base of the main portion; and provided further, that such superstructures shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet in height, measured from the sidewalk to the roof of such superstructure, and that such superstructure shall not contain more than eight stories."

Hon. Mr. Bowser remarked that he had received certain representations from Vancouver in opposition to the proposed new section, which he had not as yet had time to consider. He therefore asked that this proposal might remain in abeyance.

Mr. Tisdall, who is in charge of the bill, promptly accepted the suggestion, and the clause "stood over."

An amendment was introduced at the initiative of the Attorney General with the object of enabling the city to collect insurance company taxes during the current year, this amendment being necessary to harmonize with the action taken by the house in consideration of the Finance Committee bill. A new section was also inserted empowering the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a Deputy Police Magistrate for the city should this be deemed necessary, as it must be in the near future.

The committee rose with a progress report.

The bill of the Vancouver Plate Glass Insurance Co. went through committee without alteration or incident, and was set for final reading at the next sitting of the House.

The bill to authorize the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., to reduce its capital and to issue debentures passed through committee also, and by consent was given third reading; the incorporation bill of the Royal Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., was also considered in committee and reported complete with amendment.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Agricultural Associations Act, a bill introduced by the Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of consolidating the legislation dealing with the various agricultural and horticultural associations coming under his department.

Mr. P. Williams declared that certain provisions showed that this was another attempt on the part of the government to take power to themselves and move several minor amendments with the object as he said, of limiting the bill, but these were all rejected.

Hon. Mr. Ellison, Hon. Mr. Bowser and Hon. Mr. Phillips in turn defended the bill, which was finally reported complete.

Evening Session

Upon the resumption of business in the evening, Hon. Mr. Ross presented a message from His Honor transmitting a bill respecting the official map of the Bulkley valley, which measure was formally considered in committee and obtained first reading.

The bill to extend the time for the required expenditure of ten per cent of the capitalization of the Crow's Nest and Northern Railway Co., to incorporate the Nas and Skeena Rivers Railway Co., and to enlarge the powers of the Portland Canal Short Line and permit of the change of name for the last named to that of the Canadian Northeastern Railway Co. passed third readings, being taken up in stages in progress by consent of the House, a similar course being adopted also in respect to the British Columbia, Accidents and Employers' Liability Insurance Co., Ltd. The bill of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Ltd. for a consolidation of water rights, advanced to the third reading.

Mr. Miller in offering the power company's bill referred very briefly to the history of the previous legislation affecting this company and its one-time rival, the Cascades Water & Power Co., explaining the plans now receiving consideration for distribution of water for irrigation purposes in the Boundary country, and the great good to be de-

rived by fruitgrowers therefrom. The bill is still at second reading stage.

From Queen Charlotte.

By Dominion wireless, the Colonist yesterday received the following message from the Queen Charlotte News: "The residents of Graham Island beg to acknowledge the good work done by the Dominion Government in establishing wireless communication with the outside world, and beg to offer congratulations to the new station at Dead Three Point which is now in operation."

INTERESTING RUMOR

A persistent rumor which is doing much to enhance the value of Oak Bay property is being circulated to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway, through an agent, has purchased the site of the old Oak Bay hotel, and proposes to establish a summer hotel at that point. The property which comprises some three and a half acres is known as Block J, and is bounded by Newport, Orchard and Baker avenues. Its value is in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Efforts are being made to locate the origin of the rumor, or to prove its authenticity have been fruitless up to the present.

WHAT IT MEANS
FOR U.S. PEOPLE

Secretary Wilson Presents American Side of Reciprocity Question in Speech at Buffalo Gathering

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Hugh Guthrie, M. P. of Guelph, Ont., member of the Liberal party and a staunch supporter of the Laurier government, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson were guests of honor to-night at the Washington Day celebration of the Ellicott Club. Both spoke on the pending Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Declaring that he spoke with the sanction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Guthrie said: "I state plainly and positively, there is no intent in Canada in favor of annexation to the United States. I do not know of one single public man in Canada who harbors such a thought or would countenance such a suggestion."

Because of the similarity in laws, language, occupations and lines of commercial development in Canada and the United States, the proposed reciprocity agreement holds a peculiar position with respect to protective tariff policy of this country, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Wilson discussed the agreement at length tonight before the Ellicott club of this city, quoting specific figures to support his declaration that the agreement would prove mutually beneficial to the countries.

Summarizing the advantages which he believes will come to the United States if the agreement is accepted,

"No," replied Mr. Hancock warily. "One could not possibly express an opinion without a thorough examination. I have endeavored to keep myself informed of the progress of your scheme here, and the discussions that have taken place in connection with it, but it would be as impertinent as it would be unfair to hazard my opinion on the scheme. In the

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NO RESTRICTION ON IMMIGRATION

Principal Feature of New Treaty Between United States and Japan, to Replace that of 1894

MATTER IS LEFT TO JAPAN'S HONOR

Document is Unexpectedly Laid Before U. S. Senate and Sent to Committee on Foreign Relations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The text of a new treaty with Japan, designed to replace that of 1894, and drawn with the special design of eliminating the restrictions upon immigration contained in that treaty, was laid before the senate yesterday by President Taft.

The essential differences between the proposed treaty and the existing convention is said to be that it omits all reference to all such restrictions and leaves to the national honor of Japan the enforcement at her own ports of the limitations upon immigration from Japan, now expressly placed upon immigration into the United States.

The document is said to provide that either country may denounce the treaty at the end of one month if it fails to operate as expected.

Because it embodies this radical departure from the existing convention and touches a question of the deepest importance and interest to the Pacific slope the injection of this convention into the closing hours of the Sixty-first Congress created a sensation today.

That the new treaty will encounter opposition seems certain, and even if it should be speedily ratified by the senate from committee without serious controversy within the committee room, the western senators are expected to insist upon opportunity for debate, which will develop the full extent of their opposition to the treaty.

Unlike matters of ordinary legislation, failure of the senate to act upon the new treaty during the remainder of this session of congress would not of itself extinguish its validity, which could be kept alive indefinitely in the executive files of the senate to be taken up at any convenient time.

This new treaty is one of "trade and commerce" intended to replace the treaty of 1894, negotiated by the late Secretary Graham and Baron Inouye, then Japanese minister to the United States. That treaty is a most comprehensive document, comprising twenty articles, dealing with trade, commerce and navigation, rights of dwelling, import and export duties, tonnage duties, port regulations, deserts, shipping rights, consular functions and other subjects.

It already has become antiquated, because of the rapid advance of the Japanese in ways of civilization. It was drawn simultaneously with several other treaties of similar scope negotiated by Japan with all the great Powers. But unlike the others, this particular treaty was not promptly ratified and did not go into effect until about a year after the others were in force. Japan has already negotiated treaties to replace those of 1894 with nearly all of the other powers except the United States. If the United States government were to insist upon its rights, the existing treaty could be continued in force until July 17, 1912.

This little incident, the difference of a year in the expiration of the old treaties, is proving very embarrassing to the Japanese in developing a fiscal policy. As all of the new treaties contained the favored nation clause, the Japanese government would be obliged to conform to the nations other than the United States, all of the privileges which America now enjoys under the treaty of 1894.

The practical result may be to delay for a full year, if America refuses to enter upon a new treaty, relation at once, the readjustment of tariff rates and other forms of taxation vital to the soundness of the Japanese empire. Hence the Japanese government has been using every effort to induce the State Department to follow the example of the great European nations and consent to immediate revision of the treaty.

The department has delayed doing so, principally for the reason that it desired to await the conclusion of all the treaties which Japan is making with the other powers in order to make certain of the rights for America to demand extension to other peoples.

The radical difference between this new treaty and the one now in force, and the feature which may prove obnoxious to the western senators, is understood to be the omission of any reference to the immigration question.

The two governments have enjoyed the undeniably right to legislate regarding immigration, either by restriction or by total exclusion of coolie labor. Unquestionably the United States government could do this without any treaty stipulation on the subject, just as it did in the case of China when it enacted the Chinese exclusion laws. It is not good there is no disposition on the part of the Japanese to deny the extension of such a right.

What they do object to is the inclusion in a formal treaty, to which they are a party, of a stipulation asserting that right, which is not embodied in any treaty America has made with European powers and which serves only as an irritant to Japanese pride.

The president's action in submitting this treaty has created great surprise in congress, the only persons not taken

unaware being the members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, who, at a dinner recently given to them at the White House were informed by President Taft of what the administration had in mind. These senators consequently were in a position to realize the full importance of the formidable looking document which was laid before the senate in executive session just at the close of the day.

There was no opportunity to read it before it was laid over referred to the foreign relations committee.

It is said that the White House dinner developed some views on the part of individual senators of great interest as bearing upon the probable fate of the treaty when it comes before the senate for its final consideration.

There was a disposition, on the part of some to apprehend a demand on the part of China for a relaxation of the rigid exclusion laws if this concession should be made to Japan. But it was pointed out that the government would not surrender any right of control of Chinese immigration even if a new arrangement were accorded to China.

The other argument for the treaty was a production of figures to show that last year Japan voluntarily prevented the departure of coolies so that the immigration of that class had been practically stopped. This was cited as demonstrating that reliance might safely be placed upon the Japanese sense of honor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Preparations are under way another revolution in Central America, this time, Guatemala has been selected for an uprising by a band of alleged professors and revolutionaries, who infest New Orleans. Jose Santos Zelaya, an exile in Belgium is said to be supplying the funds for the new movement. Four circulars in Spanish and English, were distributed today in New Orleans.

REVOLUTIONIST VISITS CITY

Dr. Sun Yat Sen who Advocates Armed Rebellion in China Addresses Meetings of His Countrymen

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who for many years has led a movement for the overthrow of the present dynasty in China, has arrived in Victoria, and is registered at the Victoria Hotel. He has been addressing local Chinese, preaching the cause of revolution. He advocates armed rebellion for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty and establishing a government presumably a republic, pledged to transform the world.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been finding refuge in many countries, for there is price on his head in China. Sixteen years ago he was seized by Chinese members of the Chinese embassy in London, England, and dragged forcibly from the embassy, where he was imprisoned with the intention of being carried back to China. Word was sent to the British authorities, who intervened and he was released. Since then he has been in exile from his native land, and has from time to time been associated by report with rebellions in China. Five years ago he made his residence at Tokyo, Japan, in owing to his alleged activity among the Chinese students sent to Japan. China made representation to Japan asking that he be forced to leave. Soon afterward he went to Hong Kong, and was next heard of in Singapore, where he resided until about two months ago. He made a speech at the Straits Settlements port advocating the starting of armed rebellion in China, which resulted in a warning being given him by the local authorities, and soon afterward he left Singapore.

He was not heard of again, until he appeared in Victoria. He came to San Francisco by steamer, and has been making stays in the Chinese quarters of the coast cities, coming to Victoria from Vancouver a few days ago, and when his arrival was known, he has addressed a number of meetings called by sympathizers with his cause in the Chinese quarter.

USE NANAIMO JAIL

Institution Closed for Years to be Re-Opened for Reception of Mainland Prisoners.

NANAIMO, Feb. 21.—The provincial jail here which has been closed for the past five years is to be re-opened on Thursday. For the past few weeks the jail has been undergoing repairs and generally being prepared for the reception of prisoners under the supervision of Stewart Hunter. Some forty prisoners from New Westminster will be sent over this week to be incarcerated here and there will probably be more to follow as soon as the jail is placed in a condition to receive them. The appointments for the prison have already been made, as follows: G. C. Watson, of Victoria, first guard; J. Harvey Harrison, 2nd guard; J. Eldridge, 3rd guard; Bernard Sando, 1st convict guard; Philip Dixon, 2nd convict guard. With the exception of Mr. Watson, who has held the position of first jailer of Victoria, the appointments consist of local men.

Will Press Button

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Taft by pressing a button at the White House at midnight Wednesday will open the Elk's carnival at Honolulu. The Postal Telegraph-Cable company will co-operate with the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. in making up the circuit that will carry the electrical signal.

LUMBER CONCERN ON BIG SCALE

Company with \$20,000,000 Capital Organized to Operate in British Columbia and Other Provinces

VANCOUVER, Feb. 21.—The lumber concern in the Dominion of Canada, capitalized at \$20,000,000 and to be known as "The British-Canadian Lumber Corporation," has just been formed. The headquarters of the corporation will be in Vancouver together with the executive department. British financiers, American Canadian and American capitalists have all combined to launch the new company.

There was a disposition, on the part

of some to apprehend a demand on the part of China for a relaxation of the rigid exclusion laws if this concession should be made to Japan. But it was pointed out that the government would not

surrender any right of control of Chinese immigration even if a new arrangement were accorded to China.

The corporation has very large timber claims in many parts of the provinces, as well as in other parts of Canada and the pulp mill will be erected. Burdick and Howe Sound will both contribute their quota.

Other large mills are in contemplation, one on the Columbia and others in Vancouver, Port Moody or New Westminster.

C. N. R. AND CUNARDS

Liverpool Report Says Canadian Company is Forming Alliance for Steamship Service

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—A Liverpool cable says that the Cunard Steamship company and the Canadian Northern Railway company are forming a combination for a steamship service between Bristol, Liverpool and Canada. Hardwick is of the opinion that the ship from which the boat was lost was English built and afterwards sold and went under another flag. The boat has been reported to Lloyd's and other commercial bureaus and the solution of the mystery will probably be forthcoming at a later date.

NOT CONSULTED
ON AGREEMENT

New England Champions Enter Objection to Course taken by President Taft and Cabinet on Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—By a vote questioning Senator Hale, of Maine, who took a leading role in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the hearings given by the Senate Committee on Finance, put into the record statements by witnesses that President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and the American commissioners had failed to consult any of the interests affected by the agreement negotiated.

The strongest statement in this regard was made by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who appeared in the interest of the Gloucester Fishermen. After predicting that the effect of the Canadian agreement would be to ruin the fishing interests of this country, which are centred at Gloucester, which prediction was based on the information of Canadian bounties paid to her fishermen and the subsidized warehouses of Canada.

Mr. Gardner was cattched by Senator Hale. The Maine senator developed Mr. Gardner's interest in the subject and the fact that he had always championed the Gloucester industry.

Mr. Gardner stated neither he nor any of the other representatives and senators from his state had been consulted regarding the effect of the proposed agreement. He told of having visited the president and of receiving the impression that Mr. Taft considered the question as closed.

Mr. Gardner then proceeded to give his view of the case. He said fast summer the president faced the obligation of assessing a punitive duty against imports from Canada because of the discovery that Canada had given preferential treatment to France. Under the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, said Mr. Gardner, the president "would be compelled to apply the maximum rate to Canada, but he knew that the people of this country would not stand it."

"As a result the president sent commissioners to Canada, who demanded a reciprocity agreement and the inevitable happened."

"Whenever the maximum provisions of the tariff law cannot be enforced, it will become a weapon in the hands of the government discriminating against the United States."

Senator Root spoke briefly regarding the change made in the pulp wood and paper provisions of the McCall bill to carry out the provisions of the agreement. This change was from the form in which it was originally introduced. He suggested that the committee restore the original language so as to remove every possible chance that any restrictions by any of the provinces of Canada would prevent pulp wood and paper from coming in free until such restrictions were removed.

Col. Clark, secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, made a protest against the whole agreement on the ground that it was unfair to the interests of our people to elaborate and strengthen the ties which bind us to the Empire, with a view to the continuity of the British rule and British institutions in North America. Reciprocity will mean the undoing of the work of years. Our transportation facilities, which cost hundreds of millions of dollars, will be perhaps fatally injured; the aspirations of Canadians for Imperial and national unity threatened, and as the American press de-

ALASKA PEOPLE LOOK TO CANADA

Reported Annexation Movement of New Character—Propose to Hold Meetings to Appeal to Congress

CLARETIA, ALASKA, Feb. 21.—"Fruit-a-lives" restores the Health and Strength of Youth

"I heartily recommend "Fruit-a-lives" to all who suffer from constipation and the painful consequence, piles. I am now over 50 years of age and suffered for more than 10 years with Constipation and piles. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing

helped me."

About four years ago, I received a sample of "Fruit-a-lives." After taking a few doses, I felt that "Fruit-a-lives" were not sold here, then I wrote to Ottawa for several boxes.

After taking four boxes, I felt well

my Bowels were regular—and the piles had disappeared."

By taking one "Fruit-a-lives" tablet half an hour before meals—or one or two at night—old people can correct all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles."

"Fruit-a-lives" the famous fruit medicine is mild and gentle in action, pleasant to the taste—yet no one remedy has been found to be so effective in keeping old folks in good health.

50c, a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

The demands of the postal employees have been met by the concessions already made by the government. Delegates representing the seafarers have waited on the postmaster-general asking for the removal of the most pressing of their grievances. Postmaster-general suggested that the employees should refer the matter to the arbitration court. The ministry by this means hopes to avert the threatened strike without being obliged to yield to the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them. No precedent exists for referring the grievances of public servants to an arbitration court, but the cabinet is obviously in a tight corner, and has great difficulty in finding its way out.

NOT CONSULTED
ON AGREEMENT

SETTLE DIFFERENCES

Employees of South Wellington Mine Get Terms Asked For and Resume Work

NANAIMO, Feb. 21.—A mass meeting of the underground employees of the South Wellington mine was held yesterday at which the committee appointed on Saturday to interview the miners management on several matters of difference reported the result of their interview. The meeting was informed that the company agreed to pay the same for brushes, timbering, etc., as was paid by other colliers in the district, and the company had no objection to the men appointing checkweighmen. The report of the delegation was received, the meeting adjourning two checkweighmen and directing to resume work yesterday morning.

GO. PETTIGREW, organizer for the Canadian Federation of Miners, was present at the meeting and addressed those present on the advantages of trade unions and of receiving the impression that Mr. Taft considered the question as closed.

Mr. Gardner then proceeded to give his view of the case. He said fast summer the president faced the obligation of assessing a punitive duty against imports from Canada because of the discovery that Canada had given preferential treatment to France. Under the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, said Mr. Gardner, the president "would be compelled to apply the maximum rate to Canada, but he knew that the people of this country would not stand it."

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A Grand Medicine for Old People

"Fruit-a-lives" Restores the Health and Strength of Youth

Commencing at a post planted twenty miles east of Eight Mile lake and on about the north side of the Chilcotin river, running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

NO. 54. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

TAKE notice that Harry Burton, B. C. occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty miles east of Eight Mile lake and on about the north side of the Chilcotin river, running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

NO. 55. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

TAKE notice that Eli Stover, B. C. occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty miles east of Eight Mile lake and on about the north side of the Chilcotin river, running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

NO. 56. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

TAKE notice that Eli Stover, B. C. occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty miles east of Eight Mile lake and on about the north side of the Chilcotin river, running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

NO. 57. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

TAKE notice that Sydney Gisby of Vancouver, B. C. occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty miles east of Eight Mile lake and on about the north side of the Chilcotin river, running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

NO. 58. LAND ACT

FINISHING TOUCHES TO LEGISLATION

Many Bills Advanced During Session—New Measures Introduced—Few Radical Changes Made

Monday was a day of routine business in the legislature, both sittings being occupied almost entirely by the reading of bills clause by clause by committees. Apart from this, three bills were introduced by Hon. Mr. Bowser, embodying some recent provisions of the National Council of Workers. They related to widow's dower, the inheritance act, and the maintenance of wives deserted by their husbands. The two former are intended to secure to widows greater portions in the estates of deceased husbands, and the latter intended to make more binding on husbands the maintenance of wives or families who may have left them through cruelty or neglect.

The bills dealt with in committee yesterday were the Coal Mines Regulations Act, which is still incomplete; the Fire Insurance Act to which many amendments were made, and the Consolidated Railways Act, which was completed in committee. In none of these were any very radical changes made.

Bills to Amend the Juries' Act and the Municipalities Incorporation Act, together with the amendments to the Constitution and Department of Railways Act, for the purpose of creating a minister of railways, passed third reading.

At the opening of the afternoon session yesterday, Mr. Speaker Eberts, who has recovered from his illness, resumed the chair after an absence of about two weeks.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced bills to amend the Dower Act, the Inheritance Act, and the Shops' Regulation Act, 1909. By permission of the house, bills to amend the Constitution Act, the Juries Act and the Municipalities Incorporation Act, and respecting the department of railways, passed second reading.

The house then went into committee of the whole on "An Act to consolidate and amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act." Mr. Watson in the chair, the remainder of the afternoon, sitting being devoted to detail consideration of this measure.

Mr. Haworthwaite moved to add as a new section that "No boy or person under eighteen years of age shall be employed in any place in which inflammable gas has been found within the last twelve months." He explained that boys under 18 are allowed to work in mines, but the bill presented were very likely to be useless, and by carrying a naked light in the neighborhood of gas they might imperil the lives of all the other workers in a mine.

The premier said that while he sympathized fully with the object sought by the member for Nanaimo, it had been the custom in the past to allow boys to start their apprenticeship in coal mines at an earlier age, and as many boys now were working under the age prescribed in the amendment, it would mean that they would be thrown out of employment, as there were few mines in the province in which the certain quantity of inflammable gas had not been found at some time or the other. The bill was a hardship on their families if these boys were now dismissed, and he could not accept the amendment.

The premier then moved a long amendment, of which one clause declared that "nothing in this act shall prevent men from working longer than eight hours a day in changing the weekly shift." He explained that it would only be once a week, and could not mean more than half-an-hour extra a day, and that it was necessary in order not to dislocate the working of the mine.

Mr. Haworthwaite protested that that matter had better be left as it was in the old act since the amendment would mean that the eight hour day was not worth the paper it was written on. Under this amendment some clause would surely be found for breaking the eight hour day.

The premier said the amendment must go through, although the member for Nanaimo might if he pleased move to strike it out on report. Several other detail amendments were made during the afternoon, the committee rising with a progress report.

Habit-Forming Drugs

As to the permissibility of the bill introduced by Mr. Mackenzie relating to habit-forming drugs which measure had been challenged by Mr. Haworthwaite as an interference with trade and commerce, Mr. Deputy Speaker Hayward handed in a written ruling as follows:

"The objection that the bill was out of order, on the ground that it affected trade and commerce, and was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of this house to legislate on the subject, I think is untenable, as the bill proposes to deal with a matter as of public concern and order, and as affecting the health and morals of the public. The question of jurisdiction of both houses in matters of trade has often been in dispute between the Dominion and the provinces, and the better view seems to be that the provinces should not deprive themselves of their power to legislate before they are challenged by a higher authority."

"On the other objection, as to the effect of Rule 58—

"Generally speaking, all bills relating to trade must, in accordance with Rule 58, be initiated in committees of the whole; but some diversity of practice has arisen at different times, on account of a variance of opinion as to the proper application of this rule, and it has been held that the rule does not apply to bills to regulate the sale of poisons."

"See Bourinot, 3rd ed., p. 637; Eng. Journals, vol. 125, p. 187. I must, therefore, rule that the bill is in order."

Evening Sitting.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the first reading of "an act respecting the maintenance of wives deserted by their husbands." It provides that a wife shall be deemed deserted when living apart from her husband because of cruelty on his part, or of his refusal to supply wife and children with the necessities of life. Under such conditions, the wife may have her husband brought before a magistrate who may order him to pay not more than \$20 a week for the maintenance of his wife and family or commit him to jail for thirty days. The bill passed first reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on Hon. Mr. Bowser's bill to amend the Fire Insurance Act. He moved amendments to exempt from the provisions of the bill a mutual company incorporated under provincial charter.

The Attorney General also moved to reduce the fees of adjusters, brought in to adjust claims resulting from fire losses, from \$10 to \$5.

Mr. Brewster asked if the Attorney General had any idea of the amount of revenue that municipalities would lose from licensing insurance companies—power which was taken from them by this act.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that in moving the second reading of the bill he had underestimated the amount collected by municipalities from this source, as he had not included Victoria, which city he was informed collected about \$15,000 a year from insurance companies, which was received by far than any other city in the province. The insurance commission had gone throughout into the matter and considered that in view of the tax levied by the province it would not be fair to allow the municipalities to impose further taxation.

It was also pointed out by insurance companies that if taxed in a municipality they must charge so much more for their premiums to that municipality so that really they gained nothing.

Mr. Brewster said the Attorney General had mentioned Victoria. How would it affect Nanaimo, Rossland, Nelson and other places in the interior?

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he did not have the figures by him, but if he remembered rightly, the total amount collected by the municipalities of the province from insurance companies was about \$30,000.

Mr. Tisdall said that if Victoria collected \$15,000, Vancouver collected only about \$5,000, so that only left \$10,000 to be collected by all the other municipalities in the province.

Mr. Brewster thought it was too much for the municipalities to lose, and said he would move an amendment to amend the act.

The bill was afterwards reported complete with amendments.

The Consolidated Railways Bill, the biggest measure of the session, was read in committee to a close by Mr. Davy. Only a few amendments of minor importance were made and the bill was reported complete.

An act respecting infants and the appointment of an official guardian, and a bill to amend the Health Act were put through committee, the house adjourning shortly after 11 p.m.

MANITOBA HOUSE AND RECIPROCITY

Opposition Leader's Approving Resolution Introduced—Ministers Declare for Imperial Trade Extension

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—The Manitoba government came out flatfooted against the reciprocity treaty in the legislature tonight and advocated in its place a partial preference system of extension of trade within the empire. Hon. Robt. Rogers moved the amendment to the resolution of the opposition leader, T. C. Norris, favoring the present agreement and asking for its immediate adoption, and the minister of public works went on record in uncompromising hostility to it, with apparently the solid support of the government benches behind him.

Mr. Norris claimed that there was no need to be frightened at the idea of free wheat. The Canadian railroads could compete with the Great Northern and if it did not do so, the rest of the empire, except the United States.

Seven policemen were also summoned. Two of them, E. J. Margett, and Dan McLennan, were known as the personal emissaries of Wanpenstein when he was chief of police.

The witnesses in the corridor outside the grand jury room were particularly jubilant. When one of the policemen came from the grand jury room he jocularly replied, "I am not a policeman any more." They only ask two questions in there. One is 'where did you get it?' and the other is 'what did you do with it?'

When Tupper came out of the room the last time he said: "I have never come down in a parachute, but I am United States."

Frank S. Griffith was removed from his seat on the civil service commission today by Mayor George W. Dilling, who preferred charges of pernicious political activity against Griffith.

The council sustained the removal, and elected R. C. Erskine, a real estate dealer whom Mayor Dilling had selected for the post to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Rogers in moving the government amendment declared that the bonds of the empire should be strengthened. They should follow along the lines of development of the past forty years and build up inter-provincial trade.

"We are bartering away our national liberty and fiscal freedom," he said.

Before the adjournment of the debate Premier Roblin was drawn into the discussion. "We stand for a larger Canada and we resent the encroachment of President Taft. The Liberals want to destroy what has taken 45 years to build up."

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20.—The fourth test match resulted in Australia 285, first-class Australian cricketers, 265, first-class New Zealand, 260. Murdoch, most famous of Australian cricketers, while dining with the team, was taken ill, dying immediately from an epileptic stroke.

VIIEWS ON CANAL FROM EUROPEANS

Famous German Military Critic Sees Necessity of Fortification—United States Position of Advantage

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Col. Gaedke, a leading military critic, discussed in the Tageblatt from a military point of view the fortifications of the Panama canal. He says the United States' position in the Pacific is very unsafe, especially over the lack of warships, which are practically concentrated on the Atlantic. In case of war the United States would fall a prey in a few weeks, he says, and Pearl harbor, in Hawaii, could also easily be captured. Everything depends for the United States, adds the critic, upon the early appearance in the Pacific of the powerful Atlantic fleet.

Col. Gaedke concludes with the assertion that it is to the most pressing interest of the United States to fortify the canal at both ends, above all the Pacific outlet, and that the works must also be made defensible against land attack. In his opinion the entrance of the United States into imperialistic world politics entails still further steps, each of which is a necessary step in view of the preceding ones.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Panama canal is the subject of a lecture tonight given by M. de Roussiers, professor of political economy, before the Franco-American committee presided over by Admiral Fournet. After reviewing the history of the canal Prof. de Roussiers said the United States would be the complete master of the situation.

He pointed out that although the treaties guarantee equal treatment to all nations, the United States could discriminate in favor of American ships without violating the treaties by exempting from duties all American ships trading between two American ports.

Admiral Fournet said that the new spirit of imperialism, under the new administration, will bring the United States faced a powerful rival in Japan.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Two passengers were killed, two other persons were slightly injured, and many slightly hurt in the wreck of a Santa Fe passenger train No. 419 near here yesterday.

The dead: William eve, Wimberly, Kas.; Mrs. Ross, supposed to be of Wichita, Kas. The seriously injured were taken to Arkansas City, Kas., for treatment, and their names were not given out by the local railroad officials.

The wreck was caused by the derailing of three coaches.

The cause of the derailment is not known, but it is supposed that the engine and car broke a rail in passing over it, causing the two coaches, two tourist cars, one diner and one sleeper, to leave the tracks. The smoker and chair car which were derailed, were turned over on one side and hurled down the embankment. The derailed tourist cars, diner and sleeper were left upright.

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THE LATE DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

Particularly because of his tragic and untimely end—still fresh in the minds of readers—the following consideration of David Graham Phillips as a representative American story teller, by Calvin Winter, will prove interesting: Mr. Winter's writing in *The Bookman*, says:

You have ever watched a small ant attempting to drag a rather large beetle along a bit of rough ground? It is evidently a somewhat difficult and discouraging task, and the ant is likely to stop every now and then and walk around the beetle, trying to discover some point of vantage from which the more easily to grapple with his task. For, of course, there is some one way of doing the thing quite simply and easily, if only the ant has the perseverance to find it out. The critic who approaches the sum total of Mr. David Graham Phillips's published work finds himself at the start somewhat in the position of the above-mentioned ant. The work looms up rather big and bulky and unmanageable; and it seems to be a problem to know just from what angle to approach it. And yet undoubtedly here, too, there is some one way of approach that will greatly minimize the whole problem of analysis.

In the first place, however, let us frankly recognize that Mr. Phillips is a rather important factor in the development of American fiction at the present day. We could name on the fingers of one hand the contemporary novelists who, like Mr. Phillips, are devoting themselves to depicting and studying the big ethical and social problems of their own country and generation, and doing it in a big, bold comprehensive way, with a certain epic sweep and magnitude. And among these few none is more in earnest than Mr. Phillips, none striving more patiently to do the thing in the best, most forceful, most craftsman-like manner. Having conceded all this, we may also recognize that his results have fallen somewhat behind his intentions, that with all his industry he has developed his technique rather slowly, and that while just a few of his novels are of a quality which no serious student of present-day fiction can afford to neglect, a large proportion of the remainder may conveniently be set aside altogether as merely tending to increase the bulk of a critical analysis without contributing any light of real importance.

Now, in saying that Mr. Phillips has been slow in acquiring the technique of construction, we ought in fairness to define very carefully just wherein he seems to be defective. No competent judge could possibly read such books as "Old Wives for New" and "The Second Generation," without perceiving that the author must be widely acquainted with the best modern novelists, abroad as well as at home. There are certain qualities in these later books of his which are to be explained only through the influence of the best French realism—qualities which on the one hand are not the result of a conscious and deliberate imitation; but on the other, cannot possibly be an independent and spontaneous creation. The broad, Zolaesque sweep of phrase and action, the sense of jostling crowds and ceaseless activity, the endless panorama of city streets, the whole trick of treating humanity in the mass—these are things which Mr. Phillips has learned to do as very few American writers have done them; and necessarily he must have learned them at the fountain head. Indeed his whole conception of what a novel should be is French rather than Anglo-Saxon. If you talk with him about theories of fiction he will admit frankly on the one hand that he has small use for the artificiality of such devices for giving unity to a series of stories as Balzac's plan of the Comédie Humaine or Zola's complicated family tree of the Rougon-Macquart; but, on the other hand, he does insist upon seeing every human story as a cross-section of life; and by a cross-section of life he does not mean a little local slice carefully measured to fit the dimensions of the particular story he is telling. On the contrary, if he is narrating the simple love affair of a boy and girl in some small town of the middle west, he is always conscious, even though he has no need of bringing this out in the story, that there is between that boy and girl and all the other people in that town an inevitable and all-pervading human relationship; that that town is not an isolated community, but is itself one of the links in the vast network of social and industrial life stretching over a huge continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific with endless miles of railroad intersecting it, with a centralized government, a President and Congress at Washington and with countless lines of steamers keeping it in touch with the other world powers. All this helps in a way to show what to Mr. Phillips is a very vivid actuality. And of course the writer who always sees each little human happening, not as an isolated incident, but as a detail of a tremendous and universal scheme, necessarily has a bigger outlook upon life and necessarily communicates to his readers a similar impression of bigness and of vitality.

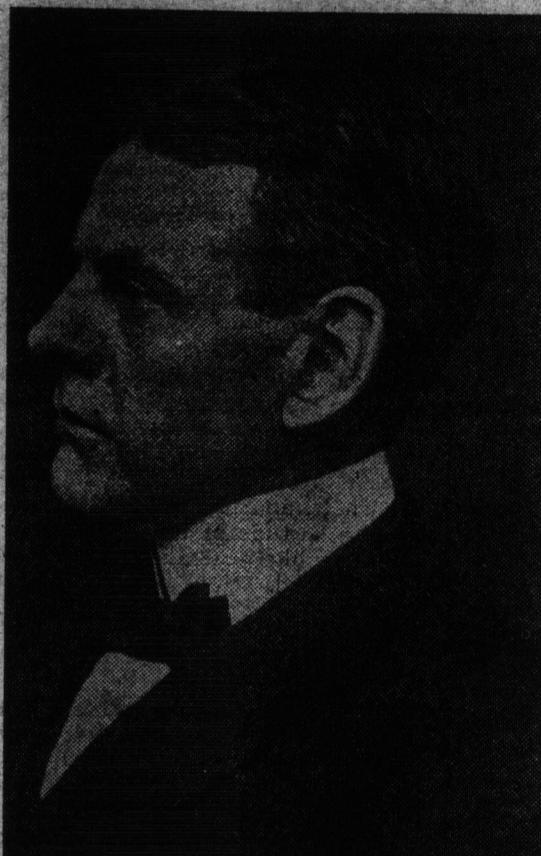
This brings us directly to the question: Why is it that so many of Mr. Phillips's books contain more of promise than of fulfillment? Why is it that, starting as they do with big ethical problems and a broad epic treatment, they are so apt at the end to leave rather the impression of having given us an isolated and exceptional human story and not

as having symbolized some broad and universal principle? The answer, I think, is that Mr. Phillips in his methods of work reverses the usual process followed by writers of the epic type by finding his germ idea in a single character or incident and building from these, instead of starting with some ethical principle or psychological problem and then searching for characters and incidents that would best illustrate it. It follows that while such books as "Old Wives for New," and "Light-fingered Gentry," and even "The Hungry Heart" make us feel that there is in the background, behind the specific story of individuals, a certain general and widespread principle, just as there must be in any story that lays claim to epic breadth; yet this secondary and general theme of the book is never clearly and specifically defined, never personified with that graphic visualization that makes us think in Zola's *L'Argent*; for instance, of the Bourre, in *Le Ventre de Paris* of the Halles, in *L'Assommoir* of Alcohol, as vast symbolic monsters wreaking their malignant pleasure upon mankind. The Zolaesque method is not necessarily the best method of arriving at this double interest, the individual and the universal, which just a few big novels have achieved; it is simply one of the best methods and the one most easily grasped by the layman, because it is so obvious. No one, for instance, could read Frank Norris's "McTeague," with its underlying symbol of Gold, and miss the significance of it. That symbol of Gold is flung at us from every page; it dangles in the air in the shape of the huge gold tooth-outside McTeague's dental parlor; it lies warm upon the ground in golden discs of sunlight filtering through the trees; we feel the cold, sharp greed of it in Trina's hoarded coins, the madness of it in the hidden treasure of glistening vessels that wrecks an unbalanced mind. In Mr. Phillips's books, on the contrary, one feels the ethical purpose far more vaguely; he is always stimulating, he sets us thinking deeply over big problems—most deeply, perhaps, when he most strongly antagonizes us; but it is difficult to say with precision, or, at all events, to say within the limits of ten words just what principle any one book of his stands for. Take, for instance, the best and strongest of all his books, "The Husband's Story"; even here the general public has groped rather helplessly to decide just what the author meant. It must be admitted that on the whole the general public has in this particular case been rather stupid in failing to recognize that when Mr. Phillips chose to set this particular story through the eyes of a certain shrewd and unscrupulous financier, he deprived himself of the chance of expressing his own ideas directly, and was obliged to give us everything strongly colored by his passage through another man's temperament. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly to some extent Mr. Phillips's own fault that a majority of his readers assumed that "The Husband's Story" was an indictment of the American woman as a whole, and not simply of one limited and ultra-snobbish type of American woman. And the same question of his meaning is raised with considerably more justice in every one of his earlier books. Is "Old Wives for New" a protest against girl-and-boy marriages, or an endorsement of divorce, or both? Is "The Hungry Heart" an arraignment of the doll house treatment of a wife, or a plea for equal standards for man and woman in questions of morality? And is "The Second Generation" to be taken mainly as a protest against inherited fortunes a glorification of work, or as a satire upon the snobbery of America's idle class? In other words, had Zola written this book, would his symbol for it have been the Probate Court, the Diner Pail or the Powdered Flunkey? It is part and parcel of Mr. Phillips's habitual tendency to see his cross-section of life in its completeness that he finds himself unable to do one thing at a time, obliged to complicate and obscure his central purpose by having in reality several central purposes.

And this brings us directly face to face with the real fault of Mr. Phillips's method of work, the real weakness of even his best achievements. He is not merely the clear-eyed and impartial observer of life; he is always a partisan and a reformer. He is so keenly interested in the problems that he is setting forth that he cannot keep himself and his ideas out of them. Of course when you take one of Mr. Phillips's novels to pieces you discover that in its essence it is a problem novel; but this side of his work he has learned to disguise pretty cleverly. It is not so much the way in which he twists the lives of his characters in order to point a moral, but rather the slight running comment going all through the narrative portions of his story that keeps us reminded of what his particular outlook upon life is and of the somewhat annoying fact that he is trying to do our thinking for us. Here, for instance, is a trivial little example which stands as typical of his whole method: in "White Magic" he has occasion to tell us, as evidence of the expensive scale on which his heroine's mother runs her summer home, that she had no less than five footmen in attendance at the front door. Now, some of us may think this mere foolishness; others may wax indignant over it as a criminal extravagance; and others again simply regard it as no more than right and proper for a person in her position of life. Mr. Phillips has as good a right as anybody else to

his own opinion about it; but it is not good art for him to force that opinion upon the reader by couching this little fact in the following terms: "Five lackeys... five strapping fellows with dumb faces and the stalwart figures that the rich select as menial show pieces." There is a veiled sneer in the very intonation of such a sentence that is incompatible with the best art.

It is this uncontrolled tendency to inject the personal equation into his books that every now and then sets the reader tingling with sudden antagonism in the midst of some of his strongest scenes. His outlook upon life is extremely clear-eyed and broad; and if he would be always content to give us the uncolored facts and let us think what we will about them we would get considerably more benefit as well as enjoyment out of contact with his people and their histories. That there is a good deal of snobbery among our wealthy and fashionable class, our imitation aristocracy of money, is undoubtedly true.



DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

And to the average sane-minded American there is something distinctly foolish in the sight of an American mother trailing her daughters through Europe with the open and unashamed intention of selling them to a title. But, after all, questions of this kind are largely a matter of the point of view. There is no useful purpose served in waxing indignant over people who happen to regulate their lives somewhat differently from the way in which you or I would regulate our lives. It is always worth while to set forth as strongly as possible in a story certain existing social conditions which the author in his secret heart condemns, but there is nothing gained by insisting that the reader must condemn them also. It may very well happen that the reader does not at all share the author's views, and in that case such an attempt to prejudice him is fully as irritating to read as the coloring given to news in a paper of the opposite political party to your own.

This interference on the part of Mr. Phillips, born as it is of over-earnestness, produces upon the types of his people and the construction of his plots certain modifications which are precisely what a shrewd judge of books might expect in advance to find there. In the first place, it leads him quite frequently to picture not what average people are doing under existing conditions, but what somewhat unusual people would in his opinion do under conditions just the reverse of those that exist—as, for instance, in "The Second Generation," not what happens to the inefficient heirs of great wealth, when the hard-working father dies, but to the distinctly exceptional and self-sufficient children of a rich man who, for their own good, deliberately disinherits them. Or again, in "White Magic," he studies not the typical case of the girl reared in wealth and luxury who, upon losing her heart to an impetuous artist, fights a long battle with herself because she cannot go against her training; but the exceptional case of the girl who flings such training to the winds and brazenly offers her heart and her hand to the penniless artist in question, repulses her because he selfishly thinks that she will interfere with his art.

And, secondly, this tendency to tell us what we ought to think has its effect upon the individualization of his characters, and more especially upon his women. What I mean here is best illustrated by taking for a moment a book from which this particular fault is absent, "The Husband's Story." This book being written in the first person makes it of course impossible for Mr. Phillips to obtrude directly his own opinions; and probably it is due to this fact, quite as much as to any other, that, artistically speaking, this is the best book that he has produced. The character of the wife Edna we get entirely as colored by the husband's eyes—as strongly colored as though we were looking at her

through a piece of stained glass. The admirable thing about it is that the color is uniformly and consistently maintained from start to finish—a bit of craftsmanship that requires a rather masterly touch. In turning from this book to others that are not written in the first person we realize that a good deal of the time Mr. Phillips is coloring his women not so strongly to be sure, but none the less to a noticeable extent—in other words, that he is forcing us to see them through the medium of his own eyes instead of directly from life. We become aware of this by finding that he quite frequently expects us, indeed demands of us, to admire things that his heroines do and say which we ourselves cannot find at all admirable; and sometimes he is led into making them take certain actions that we are quite sure the women that we ourselves think they are would not have been guilty of taking. But questions of this kind are not a matter for generalization; they can be better understood when we proceed to take up for separate analysis a few of the more significant of his novels.

Mr. Phillips has been writing novels for about a dozen years, during which time he has produced somewhat less than a score of volumes. To analyze these books one by one in the order of their production, beginning with "The Great God Success," and "A Woman Venturer," and coming steadily down the list through "Golden Fleece" and "The Cost," and all the rest of them, would be not only tiresome but futile. It would be simply one of the many ways of making it impossible to see the woods because of the trees. Mr. Phillips has been striving from the start to do pretty much the same sort of thing in all his work, and the only practical difference between his later volumes and his earlier is that he has been learning to do the same sort of thing considerably better. For this reason there is no more point in spending time on those earlier volumes than if one were writing an analysis of Zola it would be worth while to waste space on "Madeline Ferat" and "Nantas" and "Therese Raquin." In point of fact, one gets quite effectively the whole range of Mr. Phillips's powers and also of his weaknesses in the volumes that belong to his period of mature development, the volumes produced within the last four or five years.

"The Second Generation" is probably the best book to recommend to a reader approaching Mr. Phillips for the first time, because, on the one hand, it contains less than most of his books that is likely to arouse antagonism; and, on the other, it admirably illustrates his strongest qualities, his ability to give you the sense of life and motion and the clash of many interests. The substance of it can be told in rather fewer words than is usual with Mr. Phillips's novels. Old Hiram Ranger, millionaire manufacturer of barrels in a small western town, suddenly makes two rather painful discoveries. First, he learns that his remarkable physical strength, which has never failed him for day throughout all his years, is at last breaking and that he has not many days in which to "set his house in order." And his second and even more painful discovery is that for 20 years he has unwittingly been harming his son and his daughter by over-indulgence, allowing them to grow up in idleness, to form foolish and extravagant tastes, to choose their friends exclusively from the ultra-fashionable circles and to learn to despise the humble beginnings from which he himself sprang and from which the money that they thoughtlessly waste has come. He decides in bitter agony of soul that there is at this late date only one thing that he can do to repair his huge mistake, and that is to deprive his children of the inheritance on which they have counted. The act hurts him more cruelly than it can possibly hurt them—it hurts him through his love for them, through his pride in them and through his desire for public esteem and approval, since he foresees that such an act will be misunderstood and disapproved. All of this part of the story, the old man's sturdy courage and shrewd common sense, contrasted with the weak vanity and costly luxury of the son and daughter, is given with a graphic truth, a rugged strength, a sure swiftness of movement, that show you before you have finished the opening chapter that Mr. Phillips is one of the few American novelists who deserve to be taken seriously and to be watched with some care. But from the middle point of the story we get a rather exasperating impression that we are being allowed to behold not so much a cross-section of life as an up-to-date morality play. Old Hiram Ranger has chosen rather drastic methods to teach his son and daughter a lesson, to reform their characters, practically to make them over. No one can say that a situation thus created is without interest; but it becomes exasperating to find that the old man has made his calculations with the sureness of omnipotence, that his plan succeeds even in all its minor details and that the son and daughter repent of all their errors, reform themselves completely, are to all intents and purposes born anew. Mr. Phillips was probably not conscious of it when he wrote the book, but none the less it is to all practical intents a grown-up version of the story of the bad little boy who went fishing on Sunday and was drowned and the good little boy who

went to church and was rewarded with plum pudding.

A dozen different readers would probably give a dozen different statements of the central theme of "Old Wives for New." The real importance of the book—for among Mr. Phillips's books it is unquestionably one of the important ones—is that it sets forth quite pitilessly the gradual estrangement that arises between a husband and wife in the course of long years through the woman's sloth and selfishness and gratification of all her whims. It is an open question whether Mr. Phillips's method of presenting this problem might not have been improved upon. What he has done is to show us first in a brief prelude the sudden ardour of a boy-and-girl attachment, each caught by the mere physical charm of youth and health and high spirits and rushing into a marriage with no firm basis of mutual understanding. Then he skips an interval of about 20 years and takes us into the intimate life of this same couple, showing us with a frankness of speech and of thought that is almost cruel in its unsparing realism the physical and mental degeneration of the woman, fat and old and slovenly before her time, and the unspoken repulsion felt by the man who has kept himself young, alert and thoroughly modern in outward appearance as well as in spirit. The situation is complicated by the presence of two grown children, a son and a daughter, who see unwillingly the approaching crisis and realize their helplessness to ward it off. Such a situation in real life may solve itself in any one of 50 different ways. What Mr. Phillips has chosen to do is to bring the husband in contact with a young woman who represents everything in which his own wife is lacking. And although the man fights for a long time against temptation, in the end he obtains freedom from the old wife through the divorce court and promptly replaces her with the new. There is probably no other American novel that gives us with such direct and unflinching clairvoyance the sordid, repellent, intimate little details of a mistaken marriage that slowly but surely culminates in a sort of physical naught and an inevitable separation. What a good many of us are apt to resent in the book is the stamp of approval that the author seems to place upon the man who deliberately discards a wife after her youth and beauty are gone, not because he thinks it for their mutual welfare, but for the cold-blooded reason that he wants to marry somebody else. There is a sort of heartless immorality about the whole, proceeding that makes us feel that the slovenly, faded wife, with her shallow pretense of having worn herself out with household cares, her gluttony that has been the ruin of health and beauty, her peevish temper and ridiculous vanity, makes on the whole a rather better showing than the husband. One cannot leave this book without adding just a word of protest against what may seem a trivial detail, yet it is the sort of detail in which Mr. Phillips sins rather frequently. The husband has met the woman who embodies his ideal of feminine perfection quite by chance in the woods, where he and his son are camping out. In the course of three weeks, almost without their knowing it, they have fallen in love with each other; then comes the awakening, and they go their separate ways, the man still knowing nothing of the woman's identity, her station in life or of the particular corner of America which is her home. Several chapters later the man is in New York helping his daughter buy her trousseau. There are a thousand shops in New York from which she might choose, but purely by chance she takes her father to the one shop which happens to be presided over by the woman with whom he is in love. A coincidence of this sort is bad enough when it seems to be more or less of a structural necessity; but when, as in this case, one can think of a dozen simple ways of avoiding it, it becomes unpardonable.

There is only one excuse for pausing to speak of Mr. Phillips's next volume, "The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig," namely, that it shows that even yet the author is weak in the power of self-criticism. How it is possible for a writer possessing the breadth of view and the power of expression that have gone into the making of at least four or five of Mr. Phillips's best novels to put forth seriously a piece of cheap caricature like Joshua Craig quite passes the understanding of the ordinary impartial outsider. Joshua Craig is simply an exaggerated specimen of a rather exasperating type of novel which has unfortunately become far too common in American fiction; the novel which shows the refined and carefully nurtured American girl, usually from the east, belying all her inherited instincts and acquired training by marrying the rugged, virile, usually rather vulgar man of the people who, for the purposes of this type of novel, is generally represented as coming from the west. The whole type seems to have originated at about the time that Owen Wister made Mollie's New England conscience capitulate to "The Virginian" and the type has rather steadily degenerated year by year. But of course it is never fair to quarrel with an author simply because one does not happen to like what he has tried to do. The trouble with Joshua Craig is that he has so obviously failed to do what he tried. Joshua is not merely bluff and (Continued on Page Nine.)

Popularity, next it is an introduction can happen to a wild come popular among is sealed. It may live for many years and the degree of popularity and habitat, reaches that point when its diminished size of the normal hazard of the species is the If the animal itself group, its fate is not in recognition of this advanced game laws for the adequate vivorous beasts as has to an extent that ends. Thus there is already the bear in some sections other wild animals, "pests," which are g favor of sportsmen. when these beasts of out to the point where game do not balance iniquities.

Foremost in this the largest and most American cats, and member of the genus panther, painter, and puma, it has a place in the imaginative country, where nothing concerning its real character is known. Its power and apparatus seem made unprovoked on there are exceptional cases, such as are observed in meekest animals, and sense characteristic of To assert, however, early tales of the cougars invariably fables seem unless, indeed, we are the character of the changes in consequence civilization. It is a variation the grizzly has lost its city and courage when possibly in the skin the cougar has learned grizzly. At least, lastly, the contrary, it is just the unsophisticated may have been a great it is at present.

The following ext American sporting type of incident while gravest suspicion, is of possibility that is whether it is fact or fiction.

"While Mrs. Wilkerson's township, was out large panther sprang of the frightened animal and another panther from race ensued for three hours was fleet of foot in the race till the at home, jumped from and at the same instant saddle. Her husband excepted for certain originated in the immediately the event, report that conceivable. Two of the dangerous, and a third, when attacking animal, and in many greater part of the year noise at any time; never seriously amiss with the cougar screamed. It is impossible that a second pursuit. These animals and even during the are not sharply defined, the society of the female individuals vary greatly. On the third point the The cougar, although it carry it with wonder distances, has the wind could no more keep up a portly city magnate motor. It is an exception overrun the dogs for yards, if started close up hunters will agree that age limit of the cougar speed. After that its ru

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE COUGAR.

ould probably be the best New." The or among Mr. ably one of the is worth quite ingement that wife in the woman's cification of all sition whether this prob- proved upon us first in a of a boy-and the mere phys- and high rige with no nding. Then 20 years and of this same ness of speech uel in its un- mental de- old and the unspoken has kept him- modern in in spirit. The presence of a daughter, aching crisis ward it off. y solve itself. What Mr. ring the hus- man who re- own wife is fights for a n end he wife through replaces her only no other h such direct e sordid, re- a mistaken culminate in an inevitable us of are stamp of appo place, upon is a wife af- tone, not be- tual welfare, hat he wants is a sort of whole, pro- the slovenly, tense of hav- eschold cares, tin of health and ridiculous rather better cannot leave word of pro- trival detail. Mr. Phillips and has met leal of femin- in the woods, ing out. In ost without in love with ikening, and the man still identity, of scular corner me. Several York helping There are a m which she takes happens to with whom is sort is bad or less of a in this case, ways of avoid-

Foremst in this class stands the cougar, the largest and most powerful of North American cats, and perhaps the most cowardly member of the genus Felis. Various known as panther, painter, sneak-cat, mountain lion and puma, it has ever occupied a fantastic place in the imaginative literature of its native country, where until recent years practically nothing authentic was known concerning its real character and habits. Consequently fancy wove preposterous tales around the power and apparent truculence of the beast, and indigenous hunters, who rarely encountered the cougar and knew little enough about it, were not slow to feed the popular imagination with highly-colored yarns of its ferocity and prowess. Even today, in spite of considerable dogmatic assertion and counter-assertion, little more is known of the animal than its general behaviour under the stress of pursuit, but our information under this head is now sufficiently comprehensive and authentic to dispel all doubt as to the cougar where human beings are concerned. Instances are on record of the cougar having made unprovoked onslaughts on man, but there are exceptional cases of individual temperament, such as are observable even among the meekest animals, and are not now in any sense characteristic of the species.

To assert, however, as some do, that the early tales of the cougar attacking man were invariably fables seems to me to be ill-founded, unless, indeed, we are prepared to prove that the character of the cougar has undergone no change in consequence of the advance of civilization. It is a well-established fact that the grizzly has lost much of its former ferocity and courage where man is concerned, and possibly in the subtle school of the wild the cougar has learned wisdom with the grizzly. At least, lacking direct evidence to the contrary, it is justifiable to presume that the unsophisticated panther of earlier days may have been a greater menace to man than is at present.

The following extract from a reputable American sporting publication exemplifies a type of incident which, while open to the gravest suspicion, is yet so close to the bounds of possibility that none can say definitely whether it is fact or fiction:

"While Mrs. William C., of Canada township, was out riding on January 24, a large panther sprang at her horse. The cries of the frightened animal, together with those of the panther and the rider's for help, brought another panther from its lair, and a breakneck race ensued for three miles. Fortunately the horse was fleet of foot, and only one panther kept in the race till the end. Mrs. C., arriving at home, jumped from her horse to the ground, and at the same instant the panther landed in the saddle. Her husband killed the panther."

Except for certain details, which may have originated in the imagination of him who chronicled the event, there is nothing in this report that conceivably might not have happened. Two of the details, however, are improbable, and a third is impossible. Ordinarily, when attacking, a cougar is a silent animal, and in many sections, and during the greater part of the year, it makes very little noise at any time; nevertheless, there is nothing seriously amiss with the statement that the cougar screamed. Neither is it altogether impossible that a second cougar joined in the pursuit. These animals are solitary by nature, and even during the amorous season, which is not sharply defined, the male is seldom in the society of the female. But here, again, individuals vary greatly from the common habit. On the third point there can be no question. The cougar, although its long, graceful bounds carry it with wonderful swiftness for short distances, has the wind of an alderman, and could no more keep up with a fleet horse than a portly city magnate could pace a racing motor. It is an exceptional cougar that can outrun the dogs for more than four hundred yards, if started close up, and I think that most hunters will agree that 200 yards is the average limit of the cougar's highest burst of speed. After that its running powers fail with

astonishing rapidity, and it speedily turns at bay, or, what is more frequently the case, "holes" or "trees."

A full-grown cougar at bay is an inspiring spectacle. With its small ears laid close to its head, its yellow eyes glaring, and its teeth bared in demoniacal grins, while its long, cylindrical tail vibrates with fury, and its whole lithe body bespeaks the ultimate pressure of passion, it is an object to thrill the stoutest and most blasé sportsman. Yet the danger to the hunter, unless he is unnecessarily venturesome, is practically nil. The brunt of the fighting falls on the dogs. Their fitness is then swift and inevitable. If the animal itself belong to the predaceous group, its fate is none the less certain; and in recognition of this danger some of the more advanced game authorities are advocating laws for the adequate protection of such carnivorous beasts as have lately become popular to an extent that endangers their existence. Thus there is already limited protection of the bear in some sections, and so undoubtedly in time to come there will be protection of those other wild animals, now described as "pests" which are growing so rapidly in the favor of sportsmen. But this will come only when these beasts of prey have been thinned out to the point where their depredations on game do not balance their own value as sporting quarries.

Hunting the cougar is, in fact, one of the most exciting sports afforded by the wilderness. It is as if all the hunting possibilities of the animal were concentrated into one vital essence. Other animals dissipate the spirit of their pursuit in various methods, but the cougar can be hunted successfully in only one way—with dogs. Very rarely one is shot by chance when the hunter is seeking other game, and occasionally the lure of a carcass claims a victim, but of the hundreds that are accounted for annually fully 90 per cent are secured by chasing. This method is especially deadly, practically every cougar that is "treed" being killed, while of the total number started and run, only about half escape, generally by "holing." Felis concolor in a hole is an ugly proposition, and frequently is best left alone; but where the conditions are at all favorable dogs will often turn out the more timid cougars, though almost always at the expense of some dog's hide or life. In the opinion of a few hunters it would be safe for a man to crawl into a cave to shoot a cougar, but, so far as I am aware, this is purely suppositional, and is likely to remain in that category for an indefinite time. The only man I ever knew to attempt the trick backed out hurriedly before his heels disappeared, and did not make a second trial. But this may have been final rather than conclusive.

In the late eighties, while staying at a rela-

tive's ranch in the cow country, I had excellent opportunities to study the habits and characteristics of the cougar, or sneak-cat as it was called in that section, and among my notes of that period there is much information bearing on the subject of this little-known animal.

At that time, however, our knowledge of its ways was not only very meagre but highly colored with imaginative details, and in looking through my copious memoranda I find that, with the exception of what came to me in the way of personal experience, my data require extensive revision and emendation. For instance, we now know (or think that we know, which for the purpose of the hour amounts to the same thing) that the cougar never disputes a carcass with the grizzly, but in the eightights between Felis concolor and Ursus horribilis were the favorite theme of native hunters. There is, of course, no absolute proof that such contests have or have not been waged, and possibly we are a little rash in forming a negative conclusion without seeing more steps thereto; for the cougar, while it is now undeniably a cowardly beast in the presence of man, has far less fear of animals, and it is conceivable that particular cougars may occasionally submit differences with the grizzly to the arbitration of tooth and claw. Mr. Roosevelt is very emphatic in denying this possibility, and supports his argument with the fact that he once saw where a grizzly had taken possession of a cougar's "kill" without molestation by the rightful owner; but this really proves nothing more than that that particular cougar was either "fed-up" or of a pugnacious temper. Mr. Roosevelt is an excellent observer, but, although he expressly warns against the practice, he is here subconsciously inclined to allow the single instance to define the whole and in this case, in view of the surprising latitude of the cougar temperament, anything like generalizing from one datum is ill-considered. Until we have something more definite to go upon in this matter it would, in my opinion, be wiser not to dogmatize.

To readers who still have in mind old tales of 11-ft. cougars the following list of weights and measurements, taken from my notebooks, will be disappointing, but to such I would explain that no cougar measured in the carcase and not by the skin (which can be stretched a couple of ft.) has ever been found to greatly exceed 8 ft. As a matter of fact animals specified here were all full-grown adults. The value of the measurements given, however, lies not so much in their length (although the largest must be nearly the record) as in the idea they convey of the remarkable variation in size of these big cats. It will be noticed that the females outnumber the males by more than two to one, and these proportions are fairly representative of the actual numerical disparity of the sexes:

	Male	Female	Weight
7 ft. 2 in.			142 lb.
7 ft. 9 in.			170 lb.
8 ft. 2 in.			226 lb.
4 ft. 9 in.			43 lb.

THE LATE DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

(Continued From Page Eight.)

rugged and primitive of manner, he is loud mouthed and vulgar and deliberately disreputable. Margaret Severance, the reigning beauty of Washington, whom he decides in his stormy, violent, irresistible way to marry—not because he loves her, but because he conceives the idea that she loves him—is in point of manners pretty nearly his match. She has a way of looking at people "with a lady's insolent tranquillity," and on one occasion, when she receives a letter that angers her, and her maid happens at the same moment to be buttoning her shoes, she retrieves her feelings by springing up and bringing the sharp French heel of one shoe down with full force on the back of her maid's hand, leaving it skinned and bleeding. She is distinctly an unpleasant personality, yet even so, to marry her to such a cyclonic boor as Joshua Craig doesn't seem rather like making the punishment exceed the crime.

Passing over "White Magic," which is simply an innocuous little love story told with rather more explosive violence than the theme warrants, we come to the two books that exhibit Mr. Phillips' ripest powers, "The Hungry Heart," and "The Husband's Story." "The Hungry Heart" is a sincere and detailed study of a marriage that threatens to be a failure because the man adheres to old-fashioned standards regarding woman, while the wife, with her modern education and progressive views, finds it impossible to accept the role of domesticity and inaction to which he would assign her. As a piece of careful construction this volume deserves high praise. The entire action takes place within the house and grounds of the husband's ancestral home; the cast of characters is limited to just four people—two men and two women; we hardly get even a passing glimpse of any outsiders. And yet within this little world of four people we get a sense of universality of theme and interest, an impression not of learning the secrets of a few isolated lives, but of learning much that is big and vital about man and woman. There is nothing essentially new in the specific story; it is simply one of the

5 ft. 3 in.	61 lb.
5 ft. 11 in.	70 lb.
6 ft. 3 in.	103 lb.
6 ft. 5 in.	116 lb.
6 ft. 7 in.	99 lb.
6 ft. 10 in.	135 lb.

The old belief in the separate identity of panther and cougar dies hard, being kept alive by the many curious contradictions in the character of the species, and the variations of shade to which these almost uni-colored cats are susceptible as between individuals. The color phases range from slatey grey to bright rufus, females inclining more to the so-called "blue" shades, males to the "red," but neither to a degree to form a rule.

Indeed, the cougar is in all things apparently loath to submit its individuality to the tyranny of rules. Even in the production of its young it preserves no semblance of exactitude. The bulk of the kittens—two to four in a litter, of which quite half die young—are brought forth within the space of two months, but kittens may be found at any time between the beginning of January and the middle of June. When taken very young they make amusing pets, but must be carefully watched, for as they grow older they sometimes develop treachery with amazing abruptness. An old hunter friend of mine, who had a half-grown cougar running about his cabin, was suddenly attacked as he sat smoking by the fire, and had his right hand so badly bitten as to render it permanently useless.—Lincoln Wilbar in "Baily's."

SHOOTING FLYING FISH IN PACIFIC

Imagine trying to hit an animated clay pigeon with a shotgun during an earthquake, when the bird goes out of the trap at an unknown angle and plumps out of sight after a 30-yard flight. Imagine that, and you have some idea of flying-fish shooting.

To readers who still have in mind old tales of 11-ft. cougars the following list of weights and measurements, taken from my notebooks, will be disappointing, but to such I would explain that no cougar measured in the carcase and not by the skin (which can be stretched a couple of ft.) has ever been found to greatly exceed 8 ft. As a matter of fact animals specified here were all full-grown adults. The value of the measurements given, however, lies not so much in their length (although the largest must be nearly the record) as in the idea they convey of the remarkable variation in size of these big cats. It will be noticed that the females outnumber the males by more than two to one, and these proportions are fairly representative of the actual numerical disparity of the sexes:



Sportsman's Calendar

FEBRUARY

Sports for the Month—For the angler, grilse and spring salmon. For the shooter, ducks and geese. **In Season**—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe; grilse, salmon, steelheads in tidal water. **February 28** the last day of the season for ducks and snipe.

for the first school. This came, with a great scurry of blue wings, just as the boat swept around the last channel buoy and headed towards the sun—the fish taking to the streak that the sunshine made in the water. It would have been a sad day for that flying-fish family if the launch just then hadn't lifted its nose over a roller, and the shot scattered Waikiki-wards.

From that time on the shots came fast and furious, and the dip-net came into requisition. For three hours the sport was kept up. With shark fishing there is likely to be more disappointments than successes. With flying-fish shooting there is almost a certainty of sport. Besides this, the beautiful little fliers, ranging from 10 to 15 inches in length, are very tasty eating. The native Hawaiians catch them for this purpose by the thousands. Their method of doing this is interesting. As many canoes as possible are pressed into service, forming a large half-circle about the fish, which are then driven before the advancing boats, by beating upon the water, into nets spread to intercept them. The flying fish always remain near the surface and may be driven in this manner for a long distance. When the fish are stopped by the net, the ends are quickly brought around together and the catch is scooped up by the canoe-load.—Roderick O. Matheson, in Sports Afield.

THE KAISER'S BAG FOR 1910

The following figures have been published in the German sporting papers as the result of the Kaiser's shooting for the season, 1910—Sept. 6, Prokewitz, five roebuck; Sept. 12-14, Pait, two bull elks and one calf, one roebuck; Sept. 16-19, Bellye, Karapancs, Hungary, nine stags, one roebuck; Sept. 24-Oct. 6, Rominen, 11 stags; Nov. 5, Oranienburg, 27 fallow bucks, Nov. 12-17, Donaueschingen, 97 foxes; Nov. 25, Neudeck, 620 pheasants, three hares, one various; Nov. 28, Rauden, 738 pheasants, one hare; three wild turkeys, one various; Dec. 9, 10, Springe, five fallow bucks, 66 wild boars; Dec. 27, Hinter den Comms, (Potsdam), 43 pheasants, one hare; Dec. 29, Entenfang (Potsdam), 173 pheasants, 21 rabbits—in all, 1,842 head. His Majesty's total bag during his career as a sportsman is given as follows: 1,880 stags, 90 hinds, 1,768 fallow bucks, 98 does, 3,392 wild boars, 931 roebuck, 17,963 hares, 2,447 rabbits, 121 chamois, 439 foxes, three bears, 12 elk, six bison, three reindeer, six badgers, one marten, 108 capercaille, 24 blackcock, three wild turkeys, 33,637 pheasants, 856 partridges, 95 grouse, four woodcock, two snipe, 87 ducks, two guinea fowls, 826 cormorants, herons, etc., one whale, one pike, and 516 various. Our German contemporaries credit the Kaiser with a gross total of 65,332; according to our calculation this exceeds the tale by 10.

THE SOLACE

Proud Motorist—"Yes, it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine."

Pedestrian—"And what ave you got for your pains?"

Proud Motorist—"Liniment."—Tit-Bits.

THE DECLINED DRAMA

Bobbins—"Scribbler has had no less than nine plays rejected."

Slobbs—"What is he doing now?"

Bobbins—"Writing essays on the decline of the drama."—Philadelphia Record.

THE MILKMAN'S FIR

Boy—"What is a white lie, Pop?"

Father—"Most of the milk we buy, my son."—Lippincott's.

WANTED—Millinery Apprentice. Apply, Millinery Department.

WANTED—Millinery Apprentice. Apply, Millinery Department.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

VOL. L. NO. 435.

BRIAND CABIN
GIVES UP

Disgusted by Smo
Secured on Vote
ence in Chamber
Night.

PREMIER TIRED
OF HOSTILE

Adversaries in His
Accused of Plotting
Downfall—Specu
Successor

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Premier Briand and his cabinet members reached the parliament this afternoon at the opening of the session, when they were thoroughly defeated. A majority of sixteen votes was received last night, and confidence in the chamber following the premier's speech by the radical Socialists, led by Paul Meunier, who has been sustained many times by much larger majorities. The only reason for the president's speech is that he wishes to show their memory of their late colleague, Bruno, whose funeral was held yesterday.

There is much uncertainty as to what will happen now. Briand, after taking command of the government, has invited M. Briand to stay with him. He will invite to the ministry Leon Bourges, former minister of finance, Raymond Poincaré, former foreign minister, and Emile Combes are mentioned, although it is Delcasse is personally not mentioned.

The decision of the ministry to draw has caused an enormous sensation. The Conservative party, which is the force of radicalism and progressivism, is divided on the clerical issue which was decided as a mere pretext for the downfall. They are ridiculous to accuse the Separatists of constructing the separation, and now that the state is completely divided and have been following a programme of "apartheid."

The vote in the chamber last night, therefore, is the result of an internal quarrel between the two parties who have been plotting since the great crisis of 1914, and blocking the programme of arbitration in connection with public pensions.

Physically and mentally tired of the responsibilities of official life, M. Briand is anxious to retire. Even, however, with his friend of a proposed trip to the sea, it is understood, he has no desire to withdraw.

The Temps, in summation, blames parliament for much interest in the revolution, who imperilled the safety of the country, and not enough measures designed to protect civil war.

SCHOOL CHILDREN
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia: School children were killed in an avalanche buried alive.

Mrs. Lloyd George
LONDON, Feb. 25.—After participating in the debate of Commons on the value of the Exchequer today confined to his rheumatism. His friends are

New Arctic Expedition
DENVER, Colo.—Follett's expedition, which the North Pole will be visited, was announced by Captain Baldwin, the captain of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. The expedition left in 1901-2, and his expedition about the same time. The expedition, he said, aeroplanes and balloons equipment. It will start in the Strait and will follow the drift for several years. It will be, he says, to collect data and to complete the survey, now being made by the Arctic Institute. Reaching the pole, Captain Baldwin will be an easy matter and incident.

Exceedingly Strong Values in New Spring Suit Arrivals

Regular \$25.00 to \$35.00, Friday, \$19.75

We have just made a very special purchase of Thirty-two Sample Suits in the latest Spring styles. These suits represent the best values to be had at this season—all new lightweight models designed and approved by fashion's directors. The coats are strictly tailored in twenty-six to thirty-inch box and semi-fitted styles—skirts plain narrow-gored. The materials are fashionable homespuns, diagonals and mixtures in serviceable colors

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Friday Sale News from Hardware Dept.

36 Gem Roasters, seamless, black sheet steel. A very satisfactory roaster. Friday, each	\$3.50
Laundry Baskets, round and square, strong handles on top and sides, 3 sizes. Prices for Friday, each, \$1.50, \$1.25 and	\$7.50
Ironing Boards, strongly made of well finished bass wood—	
Folding Boards, Friday	\$1.75
Padded Boards, Friday	\$1.75
See View St. Windows	
ANOTHER LIST OF HOUSEHOLD NEEDS	
Hand Churns, with glass body and metal tops. Easily operated and will churn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds of butter. Special	\$1.00
Garbage Cans, of heavy galvanized iron, with lids and heavy handles. Special \$1.50, \$1.10 and	\$5.00
Garbage Cans, in heavier makes with wood supports, \$4.50 and	\$3.75
Coal Hods, of galvanized iron, open top	\$5.00
Wash Boards, with glass fronts	\$5.00
Wash Boards, with brass fronts	\$4.50
Wash Boards, with tin fronts	\$2.50
Pastry Boards, well finished, 50c, 45c and	\$3.50
Oval Foot Baths, finished in dark grey enamel	\$1.25
Tin Chamber Pails, in red and blue, with gold bands and lid	\$5.00
Chamber Pails, heavy white enamel large sizes	\$1.50
Alarm Clocks. We have a full line of these reliable timekeepers, with extra strong alarms. Each, \$1.75, \$1.50 and	\$1.25
Galvanized Tubs, best grade, anti-rust, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and	\$6.50
Galvanized Buckets, English pattern, with flat handles, 50c, 45c, 35c and	\$3.00
Galvanized Wash Boilers, flat bottom. Special	\$1.25
BRUSHES	
Sink Brushes, roc and	5¢
Clothes Brushes, 25c, 15c and	10¢
Shoe Brushes, 50c, 45c, 35c, 25c and	15¢
Stove Brushes, 50c, 35c, 25c and	20¢
Scrubbing Brushes, 25c, 20c, 15c and	10¢
Floor Brushes, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and	75¢
Dandy Brushes, 50c and	35¢
Bottle Brushes, 35c and	25¢
Yard Brooms	65¢
Whisk Brooms, each	25¢

Men's Spring Fit-Rite Suits

These new suits in the latest spring Fit-rite styles, are all that can be desired, for you cannot excel the fit and style we are prepared to give you.

Men's Suits of worsteds and tweeds, in browns, greens and greys. Patterns small checks and stripe. Single-breasted, 3-button and long lapel effects. Special Friday

Men's Pants, of heavy Canadian tweeds, well made. Friday

\$1.50

Book and Stationery Department

Maxim Cameras. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$. Price	\$2.50
Maxim Cameras. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$. Price	\$4.00
The Maxim's Guaranteed Post Card Cameras, reticule lens and bulb. Can be focused to any distance and timed to suit lights. Films or plates can be used, and for a well-constructed camera you cannot do better than our line at	\$17.50
The Same Camera in size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Price	\$13.50
Films, all sizes.	
Developing and Fixing Powders, Printing Papers and Mounts are here in a complete assortment.	
STATIONERY	
Silver Linen Tablets, 100 sheets of Bond paper, letter size. Regular 25c. Friday	15¢
Colossus Stationery, 100 sheets of liner paper and 75 envelopes to match. Nicely boxed	50¢
Merchant's Bond Tablets—	
Letter size	25¢
Note size	15¢
Holland Linen Tablets—	
Letter size	30¢
Note size	20¢
Office Diaries, 1911. A few large diaries left. Regular price 50c. Special	30¢

New Dress Silks

BLACK SILKS SPECIALLY FAVORED

The display of New Silks is extensive and additional assortments are arriving daily. Black Silks hold first place among the season's silk for street wear.

Black French Paillette, a very rich twill silk that wears well and does not cut

Black Amure Silk, very rich appearance and soft finish, diagonal effect

Black Cachemire Superbe Silk, a clean even weave, very silky and wear guaranteed

Black French Merv, a good wearing heavy silk, satin finished

Black Peau de Soie, extra fine quality, wear guaranteed. Every yard stamped

Fancy Brocade Louisiane, in light grounds with dainty floral patterns. Very smart for afternoon dresses

Tartan Plaid, in red and green grounds, various clans represented

Fifty Shades of New Tamaline Silk

42-Inch Oriental Satin, the most favored silk of the season for evening or reception gowns. Colors, Nile, pink, pale blue, mauve, rose, Persian, reseda, cream, ivory and black. Special at

50 Dozen Huckaback Towels. Friday, each	12½¢
250 Yards Washing Gingham, in check, stripes and plain. Friday	12½¢
100 Yards White Check Muslin, in three size checks. Friday	10¢
75 only, Swiss Applique Runners and Squares. Friday	25¢
Soiled Battenberg Runners and Squares. Regular \$1.75. Friday	\$1.00

Five Specials from the Staple Department

44-Inch Bengaline Suiting, a clean even weave of good wearing quality. Tan, brown, reseda and electric. A yard	\$1.00
44-Inch Arbratros Suiting, in a beautiful range of colors. Particularly serviceable for misses' and children's dresses	65¢
44-Inch French Cashmere, a fine even cloth in the daintiest shades. Pink, pale blue, champagne, grey, rose, wisteria, Persian and cream	75¢
52-Inch French Broadcloth, satin finished and wear guaranteed. Makes handsome tailored suits and comes in a full range of colors comprising Persian and electric blue, champagne, tan, biscuit, brown, rose, taupe, mauve, sky, pink, gold, maize, cream, white, navy, myrtle and black. Special, per yard	\$1.75
42-Inch Armure Suiting, a good wearing cloth, even weave and will make up into the most serviceable suits. Colors, myrtle, tan, taupe, reseda, grey and black	75¢

A Money-Saver--The Diamond Range

This is a new addition to our Stove Department. By buying these ranges by the carload direct from the factory, we are enabled to give our customers exceptional value.

SPECIAL CASH PRICE DURING HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE	
21-inch Oven Range and High Warming Closet	\$36.00
19-inch Oven Range and High Warming Closet	\$33.00
17-inch Oven Range and High Warming Closet	\$31.00
15-inch Oven Range and High Warming Closet	\$28.50

This Range must be seen and examined to properly appreciate the value. For those who want the best Range money can buy, we have the Arcadian Malleable Range.

Hearth Rugs. Size 4 x 7. These are strong woven rugs, have a thick heavy pile, and the patterns are reproductions of Persian and Indian rugs, in Oriental colorings. Friday	\$2.00
Madras Muslins, in natural shade in new and pretty patterns including mission and cathedral. This is one of the best curtaining values offered and very appropriate for casement windows. 45 inches wide. Friday	35¢
White Muslin, for long or short curtains, with coin spots. 4 inch frill on one border and can be used with the daintiest effect in bedrooms. 36 inches wide. Friday, per yard	25¢

The bargains offered in house furnishings have been unequalled, but the reductions that are being made for the last few days of the sale would alone make this a month to be remembered by all those who are taking advantage of the price concessions on high grade furnishings. Friday's list comprises

Rattan, Tables, Hearth Rugs, Jardiniere Stands and Madras and White Muslins.

Rattan Tables, square tops, strong legs and undershelf. This is one of the latest novelties in this furniture, and being exceptionally strongly made, are very special value Friday at

\$4.50

Jardiniere Stands, in solid quarter cut oak, finished Early English. Has copper plate for jardiniere to rest on. Height 21 inches. Friday

\$1.00

Dainty Bridal Sets

Bridal Sets, made of nainsook and daintily trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery. The set comprises, skirt, corset cover, drawers and night gown. Price	\$12.50
Bridal Set, of the finest nainsook. The skirt has a 22-inch flounce of muslin trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace and insertion finished with Honiton beading and white satin ribbon. Drawers, gown and corset cover elaborately trimmed to match. Special	\$17.50
Bridal Sets of fine French nainsook, hand-embroidered and hand-sewn. Three-piece sets. Prices, \$15.00 and	\$12.50

White Muslin, for long or short curtains, with coin spots. 4 inch frill on one border and can be used with the daintiest effect in bedrooms. 36 inches wide. Friday, per yard

25¢