

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. 23.—Premier Asquith was the recipient of a tremendous ovation from his supporters in the House of Commons tonight when the parliament bill, otherwise known as the veto bill, a measure designed 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 amid 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 on the government of outraging the convictions of half their fellow countrymen on a matter that could never be settled except by consent.

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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 wait for congratulations.

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. Cabell, 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 24 hours out of Valdez, F. W. Henrich, 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. Henrich had been in Alaska two years, and was employed by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Com-

TOWN CLEANED UP

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

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Feb. 20.—Via wireless to New Orleans, Feb. 22.—Details of the house cleaning given to San Pedro by Lieut. Roper and the bluejackets 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."

Lieut. Roper wanted to make a proclamation, but discovered that the town had deserted.

A bass drum and a cornet had been left behind so he sent his bluejackets 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.

General Carlos, 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 Rosales, who obtained authority from President Davila to release all political prisoners.

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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. 21.—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 "Frank" Nationalist group, which has been freely charged with disloyalty for its stand on the naval issue.

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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

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The first day's debate on the government bill to abolish the veto power of the House of Lords, introduced today in the Commons by Premier Asquith, while it failed to indicate the fate of the measure, left little doubt as to the attitude of the leaders of the opposition on the question.

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HUGE DOCK FOR ESQUIMAULT

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

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IMITATE BLACK HAND

Greeks Form Secret Society for Extortion by Means of Threatening Letters

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IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

Measures to Regulate Trust Companies and Amend Companies' Act Before the Legislature

SESSION DRAWING TO ITS CLOSE

Attorney-General Amends Insurance Measure, Delaying its Operation Until Close of Year

In addition to disposing of a large mass of routine business with the extra session characteristic of the closing days of every session, the local legislature yesterday saw the introduction during the afternoon of the government bills relating to the regulation of trust companies and also further amending the much-discussed Companies Act where the test of practice has shown minor imperfections to exist. With these additions to the government measures already on the order of the public programme for this session is practically completed and it is not assumed that there will be any special difficulty in reaching prorogation by Wednesday of next week. The two government measures of the year yet to be introduced are for the requisite approval by the House of the consolidation and revision of the provincial statutes and with respect to solving the difficulties incident to the unique situation in municipal government at present confronting Victoria city. A bill in the latter connection will probably be laid before the House tomorrow. As further indicative of the approach of prorogation, arrangements have been made for continuing Mr. Smeaton's and the ministerial officers, which are usually given at the session's end and which will this year be a composite function taking place on Monday next. Of the routine of yesterday afternoon a summary will suffice. The bill to further amend the water act of 1909 on lines foreshadowed in the address from the throne, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Ross, and given preliminary reading. The bill for alteration upon its principle at present pending in the House, progress was made with the Victoria Stock Exchange charter bill; the bill for extending the time for the initial expenditures on account of construction of the Crowe Street Northern Railway company; the enabling bill of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Limited, with reference to the desired amalgamation of this corporation's various water rights; the bill to amend the Constitution Act, and bill to amend the Department of Lands Act, 1908, each of which measures took their final readings; the bill relating to fire insurance; the Coal Mines Regulation Act amendment bill; the bill respecting bedding supply; and the bill respecting Agricultural associations. It was but a short time before the rising, for the afternoon that the Trust Companies Regulations bill, and the bill for the amendment of the Companies Act came down by message from the Lieutenant-governor and took initial reading.

Mr. Tisdall in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, said it would not require many words of his to comment to the attention of the members many of the changes asked for in this bill. Most of the members on their way to attend the legislature passed through Vancouver, and others had more or less business in that city or its vicinity during the year, and so were fully aware of the rapidly changing conditions there. They could have seen a large amount of buildings, combined with a general air of prosperity which spoke for itself. While it was not his intention to bore the house with a mass of statistical information, he thought by quoting a few figures he could show the House the need existing for the amendments desired to the city charter. The cleaning house returns for 1910 were \$44,836,818, or five times more than they were five years ago. While bank clearings could not be taken as an exact barometer of the progress of the city, they did afford an indication, which was fully borne out by the revenue of the customs house. Customs returns for Vancouver in 1908-9 were \$2,881,558.84; for 1909-10, \$3,822,226.55; 1910-11, \$5,996,812.20. As there were still six weeks to run before the close of the fiscal year 1910-11, an average had been struck for the period, but it was sufficient to show that the customs returns had doubled. The total revenue for 1910 was \$2,865,000, and the city debt to January 1911 was \$11,758,230.

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ACT REGULATES TRUST COMPANIES

Measure Providing for Control of these Corporations Introduced 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.

MANITOBA'S VOTE IS IN NEGATIVE

Premier Roblin's Speech in Denunciation Cheered from the Gallery—Winnipeg Board of Trade Resolutions

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—There was a most unusual scene in the Manitoba House today when at the close of a speech by Premier Roblin, in which he unambiguously expressed the reciprocity agreement, the galleries broke into cheers.

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.

STILL AT HIS OLD CONFIDENCE GAME

San Francisco Police Want Information Relative to Individual Who Operated Here—Is Now a Philanthropist

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.

ROAD MACHINERY FOR EQUIPMENT

Four Watrous road wagons ordered by the provincial department of Public Works for use in construction and repair of roads in Esquimalt district.

OAK BAY BILL BEFORE HOUSE

Much Discussed Water Measure is Introduced—Mr. H. B. Thomson Raises Point of Order

The troubles of Oak Bay Municipality in connection with its strongly expressed desire to become a purchaser of water from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company have not made an end of by the report of the municipality's special legislative committee.

DEMONSTRATION IS ABANDONED

Russian Foreign Office Says China's Answer to Note is Satisfactory on Four Points of Six

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The foreign office announces that China's answer to four out of the six points in the Russian note relative to the treaty of 1881 is wholly satisfactory.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, and other goods, listing prices per unit.

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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 here last December for Salina Cruz with a heavy cargo of coal, a Chinese, drifted ashore on Aristabla Island, Hecate straits, attached to a lifebuoy with the name of the ill-fated steamer, according to advices brought by the Amur yesterday morning. The body, fully clothed was found by some prospectors who were working at the south of Aristabla Island. Entangled with it was an engineer's coat, scarcely degradable 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 just at Cape Scott, consisting of a broken lifeboat with the davit attached, part of the after galley and parts of the mainmast. A lifebuoy was found some weeks later close to the outer wharf. The trend of current drifts floatam 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. Northward, as soon as the steamer entered the Queen Charlotte Sound she ran into heavy weather, and while crossing Hecate Strait met a southeaster which swept big seas over her. Southward she ran again into heavy weather and reached port two days late, owing to heavy weather. A lifebuoy will leave again tonight for the north.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

(Continued from Page 1.)

and bylaws since voted on brought it up to \$14,780,235. While this seemed a large debt, bearing in mind that of the whole province, the city had to set against it 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 mean the equal of any in the province. There were 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 necessary to purchase a number of these parks, but the city had not counted 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 city parks they had spent \$1,000,000, and the city had spent on bridges \$1,220,713, and there was also on land \$171,294 to complete bridges now building, making an expenditure from that source alone of nearly \$2,000,000. 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 \$25,337 on the upkeep of schools during the year 1910. The city had also these figures went to prove that if the city had a large debt, it had also large assets. At this moment there were over 1000 children attending the public schools. Building permits issued in the city during 1910 amounted to \$13,150,000, 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 see 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, 1906."

"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. In the past only single women had been allowed to exercise this privilege. Much of the bill was taken up with provisions for the incorporation of D. L. 301 Hastings Townsite, which previously had been practically "no man's land," without any proper survey or other conveniences. The bill might yet need some further amendments which he would move in committee.

Fire Insurance Act

Hon. Mr. Bower 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 revenue

from the taxation of insurance companies had represented to him that they had based their estimates for the year on the assumption that this revenue, not having heard of this bill in time. The four cities most affected were Victoria, which received \$18,600 a year from this source; Vancouver which received \$15,000; New Westminster \$4,000, and Nanaimo \$100, or about \$37,000 altogether. He therefore moved that the repeal of the former act should not take place till the end of the year, after which all municipalities would be compensated to pay two per cent on their premiums to the government direct, and the cities would receive no revenue from them.

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 taxation 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 mentioned by the Attorney-General collected about half the taxation at present levied on the insurance companies in the province, and the other municipalities 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 stave off any temporary dislocation of finances.

For Benefit of All.
The Premier agreed with Mr. Brewster that it seemed hard to take from Victoria \$13,000 of the city's revenue, especially as within the past few months Victoria had seen fit to spend a large sum of money to up-date its equipment, but the House must look at this question from a broader standpoint. A year ago the government had listened to representations made by both insurance and fire companies, and they had reached the conclusion that the question was too large to be settled off-hand, and that it would be in the public interest to appoint a commission to investigate it. That commission sat and went into the matter exhaustively in different parts of the province, and the result of their labors was embodied in the bill before the house. The report of the commission was one of the most instructive and valuable that had ever issued from the press, and the government had tried to follow it. Their policy had been directed to the general good of the country, rather than to the fiscal welfare of any particular part. They had been assured that with a uniform taxation on the insurance companies there would be a reduction of insurance rates all over the province, of which the people would get the benefit. In addition to that if they looked through the bill they would find that its provisions would make a much safer system in future than had prevailed in the past.

If there should appear any incidence in connection with this taxation that might seem unjust or unfair, the commission should be asked to investigate it. The desire of the government was not to injure but rather to encourage municipalities in every way they could. There were other things to be done for the provincial government to try to give satisfaction to every part of the country and they recognized the value of home rule and municipal control in localities.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the premier had a very nice way of dismissing criticism, but how were the cities to be recuperated for the loss of this taxation which was necessary to keep up their fire-fighting systems? It would simply mean that the general rate of taxation would have to be increased by so much. While the general principle of this bill was good and he had nothing to say against it on the whole, he did think another measure by the government might very well have been left in the hands of the municipalities.

Mr. Brewster asked whether the government would need the whole of this proposed two per cent taxation to keep up their insurance department.

The Premier said that until the government had had some experience it would be impossible to say just what it would cost.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

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

reading stage by adoption of report, and the charter bill of the Mid-Provincial and Nechako Railway Co. was considered in committee. The bill of Mr. Williams again entering objection as to the undeniability of granting any more such special railway legislation since a general Act has been provided covering all necessities in the direction of railway company promotion.

As it is provided in the new model railway act that \$15,000 must be deposited with the government within thirty days after the filing of the certificate of incorporation, while clause 31 of this bill provided that only \$5,000 need be deposited within six months, Mr. Williams thought there was obvious conflict, and that some interpretation from the Attorney-General was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Bower explained that numerous companies seeking railway building privileges had brought their petitions and bills forward this session having had no previous knowledge of the contents of the new law providing for free trade in railways. It was evident that this company and all others incorporated this session would be subject to the provisions of the new Railway Act, and this demanded the deposit of \$15,000 and stated within thirty days after the filing of the certificate necessarily precedent to the company engaging in business. As for this bill conferring a blanket charter over all the northern part of British Columbia—as Mr. Parker Williams had also suggested—a contention was wholly untenable, as five people might tomorrow form a company and acquire equal powers and privileges under the new model railway bill.

The bill was reported complete with slight amendments.

Committee consideration was also given 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 100, which provided:—"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 superstructure shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet in height, measured from the sidewalk level of such superstructure, and that such superstructure shall not contain more than eight stories."

Hon. Mr. Bower remarked that he had received certain representations from Vancouver in opposition to the proposed new section, which he had not as yet had time fully 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 Insurance Companies 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 amendment, 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 amendments.

Second reading of the Oak Bay Act, 1910, amendment bill was moved by Mr. Miller, and a point of order being raised by Mr. Thomson, the adjournment of the debate arising was moved by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. The bill affecting the Greenwood Phoenix Tramway enterprise passed second reading on Mr. Jackson's motion, and the second reading motion on the bill of the West Kootenay Light & Power Co. was moved by Mr. Miller, and the debate continued until the House's next sitting.

The scope and purpose of the Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway Co.'s bill having been very briefly outlined by the motion member for Greenwood, that gentleman was elaborating some of the prospective benefits to be derived from the great tunnel enterprise contemplated under sanction of this legislation, when Mr. Hawthornthwaite interposed a question as to whether the bill had been printed as the rules require, it figuring on the orders as "not yet printed."

Several members generally waved their copies as Mr. Speaker explained that the bill, as revised by the committee in that behalf, had not been printed during the afternoon sitting of the House, or when the orders for its printing were edited, but had since come down and been duly distributed.

TELLS OF PROGRESS IN FORT WILLIAM

Mr. H. S. Hancock, as City Engineer, Played Part in Up-building of Prosperous Lake Superior Port

Throughout the Dominion Mr. H. Sidney Hancock, who is at present visiting Victoria, has come to be regarded as an engineer of considerable talent. The city engineer at Fort William has, for so young a man, a lengthy and distinguished record of public work and of professional achievement. Mr. Hancock has been responsible for many engineering feats of all kinds both in Canada and in the Old Country. Last, but by no means least of these, was the big feat of laying down the new water supply for Fort William, a proposition somewhat resembling the projected system at Sooke Lake. Mr. Hancock is on a sabbatical leave from his position, now starting as a consulting engineer in Vancouver, where I think there is a big opening. Before Fort William? I won't bore you with all I have done in the past. Cannot I tell you of something more interesting?

In answer to a question about his work at Fort William, his eye kindled with enthusiasm.

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, of Buffalo, Ont., member of the "Liberal" party, a staunch supporter of the Laurier government, and Secretary of Agriculture, was one of the guests of honor at the Washington Day celebration of the Elliott 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 sentiment 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.

Mr. Wilson discussed the agreement at length tonight before the Elliott 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 from the proposed reciprocity agreement, Mr. Wilson said: "The advantages that will come from reciprocity to the people of the United States will be, first, access to the Canadian woods. Then there will be access to the Canadian markets for our fruit, free fish, free trade in seeds, free trade in flax, free trade in furs, free trade in furs in horses. This last will give us a market for our draft horses in the new provinces that are being opened up."

"The citrus fruit grower of California will have the northern market open to him. The producer of grapes north of the line will have the southern market open to him. Those in the corn belt of the United States can look to the north for the stock steers that desire to sell in our markets. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will get cheaper farm machinery from us, and cheaper draft horses from us. I am firmly convinced that it would be to the advantage of both countries for us to take the export wheat of Canada, mill it and send the flour to the markets of the United States. The dairymen of the United States would then get the by-product of the mills and as a by-product of the United States dairymen, the dairy market will be greater."

In concluding Mr. Wilson said: "The American farmer brought about the building of the American factory which he wanted a home market; he has voted steadily for half a century to give protection to the extent of the difference in cost of production between this country and any country that desires to sell in our markets. The question pending with regard to reciprocity thus seems to be up to the farmer. Is he willing to have the government enter into a trade agreement by which the development of the United States and the development of the Canadian people shall be furthered, or is it desirable to limit our intercourse with the Canadians to the actualities of the present day?"

"If you do not desire that the Canadian is one of our best customers. We sell more to Canada than we do to any other country except Great Britain. If we can extend that trade so that the business of both countries will increase, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished by both."

Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, spoke in a humorous vein to explain what Chase Clark was driving at when he started the annexation talk. "Mr. Clark is a joker," said Mr. Mack. "There is no significance in what he said, and I pledge to you that such a never-fest in annexation, with Clark will be found acting with President Taft to bring about reciprocity."

BLUEJACKETS FIGHT CHINESE

Landing Parties from H. M. S. Thistle and German Cruiser Jaguar Retain Naval Honors

Further advice of the rioting at Hailow, where H. M. S. Thistle and the German gunboat Jaguar landed parties and 20 Chinese were killed, were brought by the steamer Montague.

Rikisha coolies started the trouble, following the death of one of their number who had been arrested. They attacked the police and stoned the police station, and in short time 2000 people were rioting, stoning the principal places in the concession.

Every man who could be spared from the Thistle, which was lying in the river, was brought ashore, as well as two Maxim guns and a good deal of gear, then the Jaguar and the German gunboat, sent ashore a contingent. These naval contingents were augmented by the local volunteers and almost every European in the city who would accept arms.

Throughout the day the wildest excitement prevailed. The defending forces charged and re-charged the mob at all angles, and many men were captured and put in irons. Several of the shops on the main business street, dividing the native city from the British concession were looted and smashed up, the shipping offices on the Bund were bombarded with missiles, trees were pulled up, much of the ornamentation on the Bund in various concessions was destroyed, and all the sympathies of the crowds were with the Chinese version of the story.

The naval authorities refrained from firing as long as they could, but at last they opened fire, and during the day there were about a score of Chinese on the death-roll and several were wounded. Considerable uneasiness was felt owing to the fact that the troops at Wuchang, across the river, which were telegraphed to appear early in the morning did not put in an appearance until well on towards sundown.

At one time during the day there must have been thirty thousand people on the Bund, stretching from the Customs, which is the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., which was continually pelted with stones and other missiles.

It was felt that the troops available from the men-of-war were not sufficient to barricade the various concessions, and although small contingents were placed at the various roads leading into the British concession, the mob could not be kept back.

"When the bluejackets took up a station at the south end of the Bund, the Taotai came and requested that they should be shifted further up the Bund, guaranteeing the safety of lives and property. The request was acceded to, unfortunately, as it proved, as no sooner did the bluejackets and marines retire than the mob gained courage and shouting like demons, re-started the fusillade of stones. On this occasion the Taotai was hit and badly wounded in the head. His soldiers were absolutely useless. The mob directed its attention to the houses of the masters' private house and smashed nearly every window in the front portion of the building. Everything that they could lay their hands on in the front and back garden was attacked and stolen. It was when an actor was being made on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises that the sailors were ordered to advance. The mob slowly retreated, fighting as they went. The bluejackets were ordered to advance and would have stoned them to death had not the officer in command given the order to fire. A dozen of the rioters fell and this awed the mob, which disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. No more stones were thrown.

Native foreign-drilled troops were shortly afterwards posted on the Bund, British and German bluejackets and marine patrols the settlement last night and so far there has been no further trouble. The Chinese officials are trying to preserve order.

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 purposes 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 the streets of Graham and Baker avenues. Its value is in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Efforts to locate the origin of the rumor, or to prove its authenticity have been fruitless up to the present.

"Well," said he, "I am a city engineer at Fort William for five years, and am now starting as a consulting engineer in Vancouver, where I think there is a big opening. Before Fort William? I won't bore you with all I have done in the past. Cannot I tell you of something more interesting?"

In answer to a question about his work at Fort William, his eye kindled with enthusiasm.

"Well," said he, "I am a city engineer at Fort William for five years, and am now starting as a consulting engineer in Vancouver, where I think there is a big opening. Before Fort William? I won't bore you with all I have done in the past. Cannot I tell you of something more interesting?"

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PRETTY WEDDING AT BROMPTON ORATORY

Nuptials of Miss Emma Sehl, of Victoria and Mr. E. S. G. Dottridge, F. R. G. S., are Celebrated in London

A Hampshire paper to hand contains the following account of the wedding of Miss E. A. Sehl to Mr. E. S. G. Dottridge:—

"On Wednesday, January 4th, at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton, an interesting wedding took place, the contracting parties being Miss Emma Sehl of Victoria, B. C., and Mr. E. S. G. Dottridge, F. R. G. S., only son of Mr. Edwin Dottridge, J. P., of 8 Heath Drive, Hampshire, London, England.

"The beautiful edifice formed a fitting setting to one of the prettiest weddings held within its precincts. Presently at 2:30 the bride, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Turner, formerly premier of British Columbia and now agent general for B. C. in London, who gave her away. She looked charming in a handsome wedding gown, composed almost entirely of the richest white chiffon velvet which was relieved with bands of tiny silver tissue roses and leaves and pearl and crystal embroidery. From the front of the corset she depended a beautiful panel of white tulle, embroidered in silver. A garle of pearls outlined the high collar, and fell in two long ends finished with pearl and crystal tassels. The full court train was inset between the shoulders a band of rose and myrtle and lined with silver tissue which was daintily turned back at one corner with a large silver rose and leaves. The veil was arranged in an original manner, the Juliet cap of silver, the front encircled with a fillet of natural green myrtle leaves and blossoms at the back interspersed with tiny sprigs of white heather—that is to say, no beloved of brides. The train was carried by Master Fred Peck who wore a handsome white satin page's costume, his little fellow being most gallant in his attentions to his beautiful lady. The bride carried a beautiful sheath of white lilies and a great orange blossom, tied with a beautiful knot of silver tissue ribbon.

"The principal bridesmaid was Miss Margery Dottridge, sister of the bridegroom, accompanied by Miss Frances Dean, Miss Cecilia Hoogenboom and Miss Kitty Dottridge, cousin of the groom. The four bridesmaids preceded the bride and until near the top of the aisle when they stood aside to allow her to pass through to her expectant groom who was supported by Mr. Sharp, his best man.

"The bridesmaids were dressed alike in dresses of soft white satin, covered with tulle of Irish Crochet lace, edged with a band of pink velvet ribbon. There was seen in a flash like effect, the came from the shoulders beneath the tulle and ended in a large bow at the end of the skirt. With these dresses were worn large black silk beaver hats bordered with silver cord and tassels, and rolled gracefully upon one side showing the pale pink silk beaver underneath. The finishing touch was added by large flat muffs of white satin edged with opalescent fringe, the brown fur bordering a band of silver cord and tassels across the muff; one large water lily and leaves trimming the corner. The ceremony was conducted by the Reverend Father McKee, and during the bride and bridegroom's absence in the vestry they were attended by a score of Chinese on the death-roll and several were wounded. Considerable uneasiness was felt owing to the fact that the troops at Wuchang, across the river, which were telegraphed to appear early in the morning did not put in an appearance until well on towards sundown.

At one time during the day there must have been thirty thousand people on the Bund, stretching from the Customs, which is the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., which was continually pelted with stones and other missiles.

It was felt that the troops available from the men-of-war were not sufficient to barricade the various concessions, and although small contingents were placed at the various roads leading into the British concession, the mob could not be kept back.

"When the bluejackets took up a station at the south end of the Bund, the Taotai came and requested that they should be shifted further up the Bund, guaranteeing the safety of lives and property. The request was acceded to, unfortunately, as it proved, as no sooner did the bluejackets and marines retire than the mob gained courage and shouting like demons, re-started the fusillade of stones. On this occasion the Taotai was hit and badly wounded in the head. His soldiers were absolutely useless. The mob directed its attention to the houses of the masters' private house and smashed nearly every window in the front portion of the building. Everything that they could lay their hands on in the front and back garden was attacked and stolen. It was when an actor was being made on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises that the sailors were ordered to advance. The mob slowly retreated, fighting as they went. The bluejackets were ordered to advance and would have stoned them to death had not the officer in command given the order to fire. A dozen of the rioters fell and this awed the mob, which disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. No more stones were thrown.

Native foreign-drilled troops were shortly afterwards posted on the Bund, British and German bluejackets and marine patrols the settlement last night and so far there has been no further trouble. The Chinese officials are trying to preserve order.

"The bridesmaids were dressed alike in dresses of soft white satin, covered with tulle of Irish Crochet lace, edged with a band of pink velvet ribbon. There was seen in a flash like effect, the came from the shoulders beneath the tulle and ended in a large bow at the end of the skirt. With these dresses were worn large black silk beaver hats bordered with silver cord and tassels, and rolled gracefully upon one side showing the pale pink silk beaver underneath. The finishing touch was added by large flat muffs of white satin edged with opalescent fringe, the brown fur bordering a band of silver cord and tassels across the muff; one large water lily and leaves trimming the corner. The ceremony was conducted by the Reverend Father McKee, and during the bride and bridegroom's absence in the vestry they were attended by a score of Chinese on the death-roll and several were wounded. Considerable uneasiness was felt owing to the fact that the troops at Wuchang, across the river, which were telegraphed to appear early in the morning did not put in an appearance until well on towards sundown.

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Mr. James Punch, who represented Delta riding in the local legislature in 1891, under "his" name, and indeed, lost the seat chiefly through his broad provincialism in voting for the new parliament buildings which yesterday he entered for the first time, was a visitor to the local parliament yesterday.

RESTRICTION

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 which is the special design of eliminating the restrictions upon immigration contained in that treaty, was laid before the senate today by President Taft.

The essential differences between the proposed treaty and the existing convention is said to be that it omits all reference to such restrictions and leaves to the national honor of Japan the enforcement of 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 six months if it fails to operate as expected.

Because it embodies this radical departure from the existing treaty 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.

The new treaty will encounter opposition seems certain, and even if it should be speedily reported to 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 treaty during the remainder of this session of congress will not result in its extinguish its validity, which will keep 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 Secretary of State and Baron Komura, 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 consular, import and export duties, tonnage duties, port regulations, despatches, shipping rights, consular functions and other subjects.

It already has become antiquated, because of the rapid development 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 the nineties 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 providing 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 concede 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 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 securing for America any advantages extended to other peoples.

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

The two governments have enjoyed the undeniable 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 understood there is no disposition on the part of the Japanese to deny the extension of such powers. 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

LUMBER CONCERN ON BIG SCALE

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

VANCOUVER, Feb. 21.—The largest 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 launched. The headquarters of the corporation will be in Vancouver together with the executive department. British financiers, eastern Canadian and American capitalists have all combined to launch the new company.

The corporation has very large timber claims in many parts of the province, as well as in other parts of Canada, and it is said that the total acreage under its control exceeds \$1,000,000,000. A large tract of spruce is owned in the Massena district, Queen Charlotte Islands, where a lumber and pulp mill will be erected. Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound will both be included in the plan.

Other large tracts are in contemplation, one on the Columbia and other in Vancouver, Port Moody and New Westminster.

A London cable states that the Cunard company has made a denial, but third vice-president D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian Northern Railway in Toronto, declares that the company has no objection to the project.

Enquiry among Toronto steamship men elicits the information that the move, if made, has probably been sought by the N. R. as a protection against one of the best organized shipping companies in the world, the C. N. R. and American Pacific, and the G. T. P.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 21.—Col. Martin Casillas, insurrection leader, who has been in jail here in a charge of violating the sum of \$500 and was released from custody.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—A permanent injunction was granted in the supreme court today restraining the publication of certain letters and manuscripts written by the late Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of Christian Science.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The noted "boycott" case brought by the Buck Stove & Range company against the local courts came to an end today, when the supreme court decided in appeal to it from the lower courts. The action does not affect the contempt case against President Gompers and two other officials of the federation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Sir James Whitney cables the London Express that President Taft struck the keynote of the reciprocity matter when he said that Canada will be at the view held for many years by all intelligent Americans, namely that when the proper time comes Canada will drop away from the British Empire, like a ripe fruit from a tree.

It has been said day after day by the best men in the United States, I cannot quote in this short statement, but the language of Senators Beveridge and Hill and many others puts the desire and intention and belief of the American people beyond doubt. Canada's map had begun after and perhaps on account of the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty. We have turned to nationhood, our inter-provincial relations are complete and satisfactory, and there is the intense desire, and indeed the determination on the part 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 the 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 totally injured; the aspirations of Canadians for Imperial and national unity, throttled, 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

CORDOVA, Alaska, Feb. 21.—A movement has been started to have meetings held in Cordova, Seward, Valdez and Fairbanks to adopt resolutions asking congress to divorce Alaska, so that it can annex itself to Canada, as the only possible relief for continued and oppressive burdens on pleasers. Business men are behind the movement, and much correspondence touching the matter has been exchanged.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21.—The prospects of a serious disturbance in the labor world have grown greater during the past week. The harvest companies are faced with a general strike of their employees and several firms have forestalled the action of the trade unions and have declared a lockout. Over three thousand artisans are now idle, and there is every likelihood of all the allied trades taking up the cause of the lockout. The labor officials say that they will take every possible step 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.

THE demands of the postal employees have not been met by the concessionals already made by the government. Delegates from the postmaster-general asking for the removal of the most pressing of their grievances, a postmaster-general suggested that the employees should refer the matter to the arbitration court. The minister says he will not be 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.

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NOT CONSULTED ON AGREEMENT

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—By a majority of 10, the Senate today, in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement, in the hearings given by the senate committee on finance, put into the records statements by witnesses that President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and the American commissioners had failed to consult any of the interested parties 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 industry of this country, which are centered at Gloucester, which prediction was based on the information of Canadian bounty paid to her fishermen and the subsidies granted by Canada. Mr. Gardner's remarks were repeated by Senator Hale, of Maine, who took a leading role today in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement. In the hearings given by the senate committee on finance, put into the records statements by witnesses that President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and the American commissioners had failed to consult any of the interested parties affected by the agreement negotiated.

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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 mine management on several matters of difference reported the result of their interview. The meeting was held in the evening and the company agreed to pay the same for breakfast, lunch, 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 appointing two checkweighmen and deciding to resume work yesterday morning.

Geo. Pettigrew, organizer for the Canadian Federation of Miners, was present at the meeting and addressed those present on the advantages of trade unions and at the close of the meeting it was unanimously agreed to form an organization among the South Wellington employees on Sunday next.

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A Grand Medicine For Old People

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

Grande Ligne, Que., Jan. 2nd, 1910. "I heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all who suffer from constipation and the painful consequences. I am now over 80 years of age and suffered for more than 10 years with Constipation and Piles. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing cured me. About four years ago, I received a sample of 'Fruit-a-tives'. After taking a few doses, I felt that 'Fruit-a-tives' 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-tives' tablet half an hour before meals—or one or two at night—old people can correct all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 'Fruit-a-tives' the famous fruit medicine is mild and gentle in action—pleasant to the taste—yet in no other 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. All dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

By taking one 'Fruit-a-tives' tablet half an hour before meals—or one or two at night—old people can correct all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 'Fruit-a-tives' the famous fruit medicine is mild and gentle in action—pleasant to the taste—yet in no other 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. All dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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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 in committee. Apart from this, three bills were introduced by Hon. Mr. Bower, embodying some recent requests related to widow's work, 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, which is still incomplete, the Fire Insurance Act to which a number of amendments were made, and the Consolidated Railways Act, which was completed in committee. The amendments were very radical changes made. Bills to Amend the Juror's 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. Bower introduced bills to amend the Dower Act, the Inheritance Act, and the Shops Regulations Act. By permission of the house, bills to amend the Constitution Act, the Juror's Act, and the Municipalities Incorporation Act, and respecting the department of railways, passed report and third reading.

The house then went into committee on 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. Hawthorthwaite 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 preceding twelve months." He explained that boys of 14 or 15, as allowed to work in mines by the bill at present, were very likely to be careless, 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 a certain quantity of inflammable gas had not been found at some time or other. It would be 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 machinery of a mine." 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. Hawthorthwaite protested that that matter had better be left, as it was under 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 cases would always be found for making 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.

GENERAL SPEAKING, ALL BILLS RELATING TO TRADE MUST, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 55, BE INTRODUCED IN COMMITTEE 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 THIS 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."

Hon. Mr. Bower 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 his refusal to supply with children with the necessities of life. Under such conditions she may have her husband brought before a magistrate who may order him to pay not more than 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. Bower'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 bill dealing with the amendments to reduce the license fee of adjusters brought in to adjust claims resulting from fire losses, from \$25 to \$10.

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. Bower 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 greater by far than any other city in the province. The insurance commission had gone thoroughly 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, 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. Bower 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 half the amount 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 that effect on report.

The bill was afterwards reported complete with amendments.

VIEWS 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 Reichstag from a military point of view the fortifications of the Panama canal. He says the United States position in the Pacific is very unsatisfactory, owing to the lack of warships, which are practically concentrated on the Atlantic. In the event of war with Japan the Philippines 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 sequence of the preceding one.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Panama canal was the subject of a lecture tonight by M. De Roussiers, professor of political economy, before the Franco-American committee, presided over by Admiral Fournier. 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 of 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 Fournier gave his opinion the principal effect of the Panama canal on Far-Eastern affairs would be the great impetus given to American expansion in China under the new spirit of imperialism, but the United States faced a powerful rival in Japan.

PROBE IS USED BY GRAND JURY

Witnesses Examined in Seattle Graft Investigation—Civil Service Commissioner Removed by Mayor

SEATTLE, Feb. 20.—Business men supposed to have an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the so-called vice syndicate, policemen and political advisers of the administration ousted at the recent recall election were among the witnesses summoned before the special grand jury investigating charges of graft in the police department under the administration of former chief of police Charles W. Westerman today.

Clarence Gerald, a close friend of ex-Mayor Hiram C. Gill, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the gambling privileges under the old regime, and Gideon Tupper, a well-known local Chinese gang leader, were two of the most important witnesses examined.

Tupper has been before the jury three times, and when he emerged from the witnesses' room late today he stated that he had obtained permission to go to Hot Springs, Ark. for his health. He said that he had been notified to furnish a bond of \$7,500 to assure his appearance upon demand by the prosecuting attorney, before leaving the state. Tupper set about at once arranging his bond.

Among the other witnesses who appeared before the investigators today were Robert Boyce, private secretary to former Mayor Gill, James P. Lane, cashier of a bank.

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

FAST TRAIN WRECKED

China-Japan Mail on Southern Pacific Leaves Traces—Several Passengers Hurt

PALISADE, Nev., Feb. 20.—Fifteen passengers were injured, three of them seriously, possibly fatally, when six cars of the postbound China-Japan fast mail, left the tracks tonight one and a half miles west of here. Two of the coaches, the smoker and the chair car, rolled down the embankment into the ditch. The diner, two tourist cars and Pullman sleeper, bumped over the ties for some distance but remained upright.

A broken rail is said to have caused the wreck. The injured were taken from the smoker and chair car, but at 12 o'clock tonight, the railroad company stated that it had not yet obtained the names of the injured.

Physicians and nurses were rushed to the scene of the wreck from Elko on westbound passenger train No. 9 which was just pulling into Elko when news of the disaster was received.

Train No. 10 left San Francisco at 4 o'clock last night, and was due at Palisade at 8:10 tonight.

COSTS FOUR LIVES

Two Passengers Killed and Two Fatally Injured in Wreck of Santa Fe Train

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

The dead: William Owe, Winfield, Okla.; Roy Rowley, Okla.; and W. H. Wickett, Okla. 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 derailment of the train for a mile or so. The cause of the derailment is not known, but it is supposed that the engine and mail 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.

Australian Tariff
MELBOURNE, Feb. 20.—The federal tariff grants a preference of 25 per cent on goods made with British labor. The minister of customs has just issued a regulation limiting the preference to goods finished in Great Britain.

Killed While Boxing
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In a friendly boxing bout on board the U. S. battleship New Hampshire, now engaged in battle practice at Quantico, Colo., Edward Joseph Scully, a seaman, was accidentally killed, according to a wireless despatch received by the navy department today from Captain Rodgers, commanding the New Hampshire. The despatch says that the seaman was fighting with a friend and was accidentally killed by a fall. While there seems to be no question that Scully was killed accidentally, it is said at the navy department that at the recent recall election he was a member of the recall party, and was undoubtedly well known to the special grand jury investigating charges of graft in the police department under the administration of former chief of police Charles W. Westerman today.

FINANCES OF THE LOCAL EXHIBITION

Satisfactory Statement Submitted by Secretary—Treasurer at Annual Meeting of B.C. Agricultural Society

At the adjourned annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural Association held last week a financial report was submitted showing that the deficit of last year's show amounted to \$206.43, and a committee was appointed to interview the provincial government and the city council asking for assistance towards the building of a new structure on the grounds to be used for manufacturers' exhibits—machinery in motion etc.

There was an attendance of about forty members. At the outset Mr. H. D. Helmcken occupied the chair, which however he later vacated in favor of E. F. Thorne, on the latter being continued in his office of association president by resolution.

The next business was the submission of the treasurer's report which was adopted, being considered most satisfactory. It follows:

Accounts owing as at Nov. 30, 1910.	
Albion Store Works	\$ 15.75
Gates and P. Co.	899.45
Hinton Electric Company	460.13
Colonist P. & E. Co.	218.90
Mich. Puget Sd. Lum. Co.	246.12
Victoria Transfer Co.	21.00
J. Wengler	2.35
Holstein Ass. Priz. (B. & C. & H. Bonnell)	75.00
J. Johnson	2.00
J. Hutchison (wages)	100.00
Auditor's Salary	25.00
	\$ 1,985.70
Accounts due as at Nov. 30, 1910.	
Victoria County Club	\$ 807.88
Victoria Electric Co.	809.00
Clydesdale Association	150.00
North Shore Breeders' Ass.	50.00
Colonist P. & E. Co.	15.00
Albion Store Works	15.00
Hinton Electric Co.	15.00
Balance on hand	6.41
	\$ 1,156.27
Balance	\$ 806.43
(Signed) I. G. ELLIOTT, Auditor	
GEO. SANGSTER, Secretary.	

Receipts.	
Sundries	\$ 74.60
Membership Fee	654.00
Subscriptions	1,461.50
Advertising	814.20
Privilege	2,497.24
Entry Fees	1,655.90
Gates and P. Co.	9,859.00
Grand Stand	624.25
City of Victoria Grant	2,000.00
Prov. Govt. Grant	3,000.00
Provincial Government Grant (debt 1908)	5,000.00
	\$28,306.59

Expenditure.	
Sundries (Printing, Hauling, etc.)	\$ 1,081.10
Office Expenses (Salaries Rent Postage, Telephone)	2,438.70
Prizes	10,773.25
Sports and Attractions (Judges Fees, Rough Riding, Circus Music)	4,071.91
Maintenance and Repairs	613.90
Advertising	614.30
Printing	592.15
Halls and Buildings (Decorating, etc.)	176.75
Live Stock and Yards (Wages Pay Roll, Feed)	2,230.77
City of Victoria	5,261.55
Cash on Hand	6.41
	\$28,306.59

Certified correct.
(Signed) J. G. ELLIOTT, Auditor
GEO. SANGSTER, Secretary.
January 16, 1911.

Dates of 1911 Show.
There was some discussion over the dates of the 1911 exhibition, it being pointed out that the time selected by the Farmers' Association would have to be changed as Vancouver had made an alteration. This matter was left in the hands of the executive, on motion the consensus of opinion being that it should take place in the first week instead of the last week of September as heretofore.

A committee was appointed to select a working committee to take charge of the preparations when the time arrived for such a step. Those chosen follow: W. H. Price, E. Henderson, Mrs. A. Richards, W. A. Macpherson, E. A. Wallace, Dr. Toimie and H. D. Evans.

W. J. Creighton was present as the representative of the Victoria Kennel club, and asked that provision be made for a dog show in connection with the exhibition. This was considered favorably.

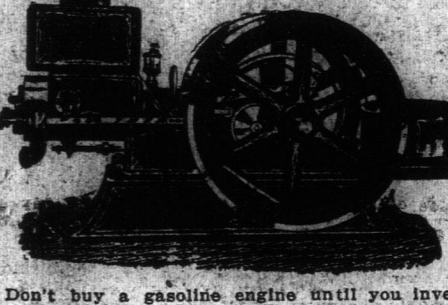
A letter was read from Fire Chief Davis suggesting that a permanent building be erected on the grounds for the accommodation of the fire department from which displays of quick hitching, etc., might be given during the fair week. This gave rise to the whole question of buildings, and as stated a committee was appointed to wait on the government and city to secure financial aid in the construction of the several structures needed to hold the growing exhibition.

Hello People! People Hello!

COPAS & YOUNG

- MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON, sliced, per lb. 25¢
- By the side 23¢
- JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16oz. bottle 90¢
- PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. 20¢
- NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen, 35¢, 25¢ and 15¢
- CALIFORNIA HONEY. Bring your jar and get 3 lbs. for 50¢
- CANADA FIRST or ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20-oz. can 10¢
- H. D. Helmcken occupied the chair, which however he later vacated in favor of E. F. Thorne, on the latter being continued in his office of association president by resolution.
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Clydesdale Association	150.00
North Shore Breeders' Ass.	50.00
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Balance on hand	6.41
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Balance	\$ 806.43
(Signed) I. G. ELLIOTT, Auditor	
GEO. SANGSTER, Secretary.	



The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

One of the best and simplest engines in the world.

We guarantee low price and high satisfaction in every sense a strictly high grade engine.

Don't buy a gasoline engine until you investigate the "Waterloo Boy."

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Victoria, B. C. Agents.

Don't Let the Price

of a one-dollar bottle of Boves' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilding we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist
1228 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Top-Notch Cheeses

- New Roquefort Cheese, per lb. 90¢
- New Gorgonzola Cheese, per lb. 50¢
- Genuine Swiss Cheese, per lb. 50¢
- Edam Cheese, each 10¢
- Prime Canadian Cheddar, per lb. 25¢
- Canada Cream Cheese, per lb. 20¢
- Prime Old Canadian Cheese, per lb. 20¢
- English Stilton, per lb., 60¢; whole cheese, per lb. 30¢
- Limburger (fine bouquet), per lb. 30¢
- Oregon Brick, per lb. 10¢
- Sap Sago Cheese, each 10¢
- Canadian Brick Cheese, per lb. 35¢
- Eidweits Camembert, per tin. 50¢

—SPECIAL TODAY—
TUCKFIELD'S WORCESTER SHIRE SAUCE, 3 bottles for 25¢

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51 and 52 Liquor Dept., Tel. 1590

Co., offered a cup for produce grown from these seeds. The same offer was made by the Rennie Co. of Vancouver.

PETERBORO, Ont., Feb. 20.—Hon. J. R. Stratton has issued a statement in connection with the Farmers' Bank case, in which he explicitly denies any participation in the negotiations upon which the conspiracy charges now being tried are based.

district of Coast, Harry Burns, agent for permission to occupy lands: post planted east 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, south 80 chains, area 640.

district of Coast, E. Stover, agent for permission to occupy lands: post planted east 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, south 80 chains, area 640.

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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, writing in *The Bookman*, says:

Have you 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 *Comedie 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 Bourse, 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 see 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 its passage through another man's temperament. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly to some extent Mr. Phillips's own fault that the 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 Dinner 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 partizan 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 intrude 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 sty 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 Ventures," and coming steadily down the list through the "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 better 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 a 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 unsparring 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 culminate in a sort of physical nausea 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 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, of 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

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Popularity, next it is an introduction can happen to a wild come popular among is sealed. It may l bers for many year nal abundance, the e and the degree of pr habits and habitat, reaches that point w of its diminished s the normal hazard o of the species is th If the animal itself a group, its fate is no in recognition of this advanced game aut laws for the adequat voracious beasts as e to an extent that e Thus there is alrea the bear in some sec in time to come the those other wild an "pests" which are g favor of sportsmen. when these beasts of out to the point wh game do not balanc ing quarries.

Foremost in this the largest and most erican cats, and per member of the genus as panther, painter, and puma, it has e place in the imagina tive country, where tically nothing autho cerning its real chara quently fancy wove p the power and appar beast, and indigenous countered the cougar about it, were not s imagination with hig ferocity and prowess of considerable dogm ter-assertion, little m than its genera stress of pursuit, but this head is now su and authentic to the gar where human be stances are on recor made unprovoked on there are exceptional per, such as are obse meekest animals, any sense characteristic o To assert, however early tales of the cou invariably fables seem unless, indeed, we are the character of the c change in consequen civilization. It is a v the grizzly has lost n city and courage wh and possibly in the s the cougar has learn grizzly. At least, la the contrary, it is ju the unsophisticated may have been a gre it is at present.

The following ext American sporting p type of incident whi gravest suspicion, is y of possibility that a whether it is fact or "While Mrs. Wil township, was out r large panther sprang of the frightened ani of the panther and the another panther from race ensued for three horse was fleet of foot kept in the race till th at home, jumped fro and at the same instar the saddle. Her husb

Except for certain originated in the im chronized the event, report that conceivab pened. Two of the d probable, and a third arily, when attacking animal, and in many greater part of the ye noise at any time; ye ing seriously amiss w the cougar screamed. impossible that a seco pursuit. These animal and even during the a not sharply defined, the society of the fema individuals vary greatl On the third point the cougar, although it carry it with wondr distances, has the win could no more keep up a portly city magnate motor. It is an excep outrun the dogs for yards, if started close u hunters will agree th age limit of the coug speed. After that its ru

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE COUGAR.

Popularity, next to actual death, to which it is an introduction, is the worst thing that can happen to a wild animal. Once let it become popular among sportsmen, and its doom is sealed. It may linger in decreasing numbers for many years, according to its original abundance, the effectiveness of game laws, and the degree of protection afforded it by its habits and habitat, but sooner or later it reaches that point where the natural increase of its diminished stock no longer balances the normal hazard of its existence. The fate of the species 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 quarry.

Foremost 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 temper, 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-advised, 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 it 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 demoniac 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 business it is to engage the cougar and either force it up a tree, out of which it may be shot with safety, or to so occupy its attention that the hunter may approach and despatch it with a bullet. In either case the hunter stands no appreciable chance of coming to harm. Only in the final worry, when the mix-up is too fast and furious to admit of shooting, and the hunter who would spare his dogs must watch his opportunity and dash in to administer a heart blow with the knife, does the hazard to him become in any degree vital; but here there is an unmistakable element of danger. Even when the cougar is apparently held fast by half a dozen fighting dogs it frequently breaks away, and in its mad rush it is as likely to hit the hunter as anything. A friend of mine was thus knocked down by a big male cougar and formed the protesting foundation of a wild heap, composed, in effect, of equal parts of cougar and dogs, from which he was rescued in a sadly striated condition. This was not an instance of being deliberately charged, but was solely one of those accidents the possibility of which lends such zest to cougar hunting.

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 "traced" being killed, while of the total number started and run, only about half escape, generally by "holing." Felis concolor in a 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 eighties fights 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 pusillanimous 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 carcass and not by the skin (which can be stretched a couple of feet), has ever been found to greatly exceed 8 ft. As a matter of fact, the 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:

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

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 slaty-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 loth 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.

A new sport has just been born, and Waikiki Bay, Hawaii, is its birthplace. For the first time in the history of field sports have flying fish been shot on the wing. It was a brand-new experience. Taking pot shots at fish on the wing is sport of the first water—affording plenty of exercise in the good sea air, giving the opportunity for quick shooting and providing for the use of all the alertness contained within a man. The idea came to Jack Young, who has been plying the waters of the bay, day and night, for many years, and who has grown accustomed to seeing the buzzing fish leap out of the water as his launch plowed past. The young boatman made a few preliminary experiments, as time permitted, and satisfied himself that he had discovered a new form of sport. So yesterday morning, just as the sun was peeping over Diamond Head, his launch chugged out of the channel with its pioneer expedition. There was a nice little chop to the sea—just sufficient to keep the bows on a bob to windward, a roll the other way, and a shake with an upturn. The motion failed to shake the nerves of the gunners, however, and a sharp lookout was kept



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, Prokelwitz, five roebuck; Sept. 12-14, Pait, two bull elks and one calf, one roebuck; Sept. 16-19, Bellye, Karapancsa, Hungary, nine stags, one roebuck; Sept. 24-Oct. 6, Rominten, 11 stags; Nov. 5, Oranienburg, 97 fallow bucks, Nov. 12-17, Donaueschingen, 27 foxes; Nov. 25, Neudeck, 629 pheasants, three hares, one various; Nov. 28, Raiden, 738 pheasants, one hare, three wild turkeys, one various; Dec. 9, 10, Springe, five fallow bucks, 66 wild boars; Dec. 27, Hinter den Comuns (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, 921 roebuck, 17,903 hares, 2,447 rabbits, 131 chamois, 439 foxes, three bears, 12 elk, six bison, three reindeer, six badgers, one marten, 108 capercillie, 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

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

Slobbs—"What is he doing now?"

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

THE MILKMAN'S FIB

Boy—"What is a white lie, Pop?"

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

THE LATE DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

(Continued From Page Eight.)

rugged and primitive of manner, he is loud mouthed and vulgar and deliberately discourteous. 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 relieves 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's 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

many variants of the familiar triangle—the husband and wife who drift apart, the other man who takes advantage of a woman's loneliness to persuade her that she is in love when really she is only bored, and finally the inevitable discovery by the husband of his wife's infidelity. What gives the book its value is not the episode of the wife's frailty, but the wise, far-sighted understanding of the way in which two people, physically, mentally and morally well equipped to make each other happy, gradually drift apart through stubborn adherence to foolish prejudices, mistaken reticence, petty misunderstandings, and a hundred and one trivialities, no one of which by itself is worth a second thought, while the cumulative effect of them all becomes fatal. Mr. Phillips's solution of the story, in which he makes the wife experience a revulsion of feeling that drives her from her lover back to her husband, while the husband, after hearing her confession, not only forgives her but practically admits that he is glad everything has happened as it has, because the effect upon him is to have reawakened his love—this solution comes as a disappointment. One feels it to be in the nature of an anti-climax to an exceptionally fine piece of work. That a man of this husband's conventional, conservative type could bring himself to pardon and receive back the woman who admits her guilt with a frankness of speech that makes one wince, rings false. Forgiveness under such circumstances is a delusion and a blunder. The ghost of the past simply refuses to be laid.

Lastly we have "The Husband's Story," which is the type of book that we have long had a right to expect from Mr. Phillips, and which it is to be hoped is but the first of a long series of equal strength and bigness. Like all of this author's best work in the past, it is a study of a marriage that failed. And the reason that it is a better and bigger book than any of his others is not because of his theme, but because of his workmanship—the thing is better done, in its underlying structure, in its working out of details, in all that goes to make up good technique. The whole intimate drama of a rushing, climbing couple,

who start from sordid beginnings in an obscure little town in New Jersey, and end up in a Fifth Avenue mansion, is given from the husband's point of view with a grim and unsparring irony. It is a ruthless indictment of the unfitness of a certain type of American woman to undertake the duties of wife and mother and home-maker; but at the same time—and this is the point which a great many readers miss—it also shows, between the lines, that while the husband throws all the blame upon his wife, the fault is as largely his as it is hers. If she has been cold and calculating and dishonest in her social life, he has been cold and calculating and dishonest in his business life; if she is meanly and snobbishly ashamed of the people from whom she sprang, so also is he; if she has been too absorbed in her schemes for advancement to give him the companionship due from a wife, he in turn is too absorbed in huge financial deals to give her the love and care due from a husband. A large part of the merit of this undeniably big novel lies in what it merely implies, instead of what it says. To conceive a story of this sort is something in itself to be proud of, but to conceive of telling it through the husband's lips was a stroke of genius. To have told it in any other way would have been to rob it of its greatest merit, the all-pervading sting of its satire.

As I have tried frankly to recognize, Mr. Phillips is a writer with many qualities and some defects—like all men who have it in them to do big things. But it would be easy to forgive more serious faults than his in any one possessing his breadth and depth of interest in the serious problems of life and his outspoken fearlessness in handling them. There are, unfortunately, few in this country today who are even trying to do the sort of work that he is doing and the fact that he does it with apparent ease, and has reached the point where he is doing it with triumphant strength, promises well for the future. Let us hope that "The Husband's Story" is harbinger of a long series of volumes, equally sincere and vital and technically equally admirable.

