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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR-

MAY ABOLISH

Extra Duty Imposed Under Tariff Act Passed in 1907 Likely to be Removed by Government

OVERSEAS PREMIERS **EXCHANGE GREETINGS**

Rumor That Mr. Gutelius Will Enter Service of Government - Ministers Not to Take Holidays

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—There is strong probability that following investigations to be made by the tariff commission the "dumping tax" will be first degree for the killing of Mrs. abolished. Under the tariff of 1907 this Maria Laguarda on August 20, 1910. tax was imposed, nominally against all countries, but actually against the United States, whose manufacturers, according to complaints made to the government, had been dumping their surplus products in the Canadian market at sacrifice prices.

The dumping tax provides that where an article of foreign manufacture is sold in Canada at a price below a fair market value in the country of origin, the difference may be collected as a special tax up to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Exceptions are made where the regular duty amounts to 50 per cent. ad valorem, or where the goods are subject to excise duty in Canada, as in the cases of sugar refined in Great Britain and binder wine or harvest binders made from New Zealand hemp.

It is said that the new government akes the view that this duty peralzes the Canadian buyer, prevents competition and bears heavily upon the anadian consumes her to being cumbersome in operation.

The first exchange of the season's greetings between overseas premiers took place today. Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, cabled Prenier Borden: "Season's greetings to vourself and colleagues." Premier Borden sent back: "Thanks and congratulations to yourself and colleagues."

Hon. F. Cochrane, minister of railways, has nothing to say as to the report that General Superintendent Gutelius is to leave the service of the Canadian Pacific to enter the service of the government with general charge of the department of railways and canals. Mr. Cochrane neither confirmed nor denied the story.

The majority of the cabinet ministers will not take any Christmas holidays at all but will remain in the city to attend council meetings. The ministers will foregather for the dispatch of public business on every day during the holiday, but Christmas and New Year. Those who will be out of the city for the holiday will include Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. W. J. Roche, who have gone west, Hon. J. D. Hazen, who will go to St. John, Hon. Frank Cochrane, who will spend Christmas in Toronto and Hon. Martin Burrell who left last night for . St.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Prench Soldier Who Committed Offence to Stay in Comrade's Company Must Suffer

PARIS. Dec. 21 .- A strange and pain ful incident occurred this week at a court martial held at Lille and presided over by colonel commanding the 6th regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. Among prisoners was an infantry soldier named Mottais, who came from Havre. While in the penitentiary last October he threw his wooden shoe at the head of the visiting surgeon, and when brought up for trial appeared to be sorry for his offence listening without comment to the evidence of the surgeon and chief warder.

A third witness was called in the person of a trooper named Beuzabec, who had also been in the penitentiary for desertion. While there, being himself a native of Havre, he had struck up a very warm friendship with Mottais, and conceived the idea of commiting a similar crime in order to have the same punishment awarded him, and so as not to be separated from his comrade. Accordingly he had scarcely been brought into court before he sprang on to the steps of the dais on which the officers were sitting and flung his kepi violently in the face of the president, accompanying the act with

busive epithets. On the colonel asking him if he was sorry he replied that he had come expressly to do what he had done. Ther and there he was arrainged for striking a superior officer, and after a brief deliberation he was sentenced to death, while Mottais was given ten years' hard labor. When Beuzeboc-who had been taken back to prison and was condemned in his absence—was told of the verdict, he grew pale and nearly swoon-

ed away. The extraordinary severity of the sentence must serve as a terrible example of the strict notions of discipline in the French army.

SUCCESSFUL SHOW

Exhibition at St. Paul Under Auspices of Northwestern Development League is Closed

ST: PAUL, Minn., Dec. 23.—The Northwestern Land Products show, held under the auspices of the Northwestern Development League, composed of civic and commercial organizations from here to the Pacific coast, closed tonight. It has been open for two weeks.

It was held to display the agricul-

tural and other natural resources of the states represented, and to this end exhibitors/from the various states lec-tured and distributed information every afternoon and evening.

About 100,000 people visited the show

during the two weeks, and the estimatfits are about \$10,000. This su Many prize cups for the best exhibits

Pleads Innocence

GOLDEN, Col., Dec. 23 .- "My conscience is clear, I did not kill Mrs. Laguarda. I know that she is alive and expect soon she will come forth and clear me of this murder charge. This was the declaration of Mrs. Angelina Garramone today, immediately after she heard the jury's verdict de claring her guilty of murder in the The jury fixed the punishment at life imprisonment. Mrs. Garramone was charged with killing Mrs. Laguarda with robbery as the motive.

COURT SUSTAINS CLAIM MADE

Contention of Province as to Retention of Right and Title in School Reserve's Upheld by Supreme Court

An interesting and especially important judgment has just been handed down by Mr. Justice Gregory in the supreme court of this province in the case of the attorney general of British Columbia vs. the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company, the contention of the province as to its retention of all right and title in the Comiaken and various other school reserves within the Island railway belt being sustained the judgment of the court. Reflectively and indirectly this judgmen also materially strengthens the claim raised by the province in other railway bargains, as for example with respec to the title in certain lands near Pass Creek claimed by the C. P. R. as portions of the acreage acquired under the subsidy act of the Columbia & West ern Railway company, one of its subsidiary interests.

The case which has just been decided originated through the sale by the railway company of lands contained in the old Comiaken school reserve set aside long prior to the grant of lands to secure construction of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway com pany by the Settlement act of 1880. The purchasers upon receiving their title deeds from the railway company applied in due course to the registrar here to have them registered, whereupon a caveat was filed by the attorney general and registration was refused. the registrar, instead, referring the question of title for determination to the supreme court, as provided under he terms of the Land Registry act.

In view of the importance of the issues raised. Mr. Justice Clements who heard the matter, decided that it would be better to have an action entered in due form, and the attorney general accordingly brought action as against the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company to have the lands in question declared property of the Crown, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., representing the government in the subsequent proceedings and Mr. H. A. Maclean, K. C., the railway company. The jument of Mr. Justice Gregory supports in toto the claim of the pro vincial authorities, and has an important bearing upon other matters in dispute between the British Columbia government and various railway interests, it being sustained that any possible right which the railway company might otherwise have asserted had long since been extinguished by its acceptance of lieu lands granted

in the Campbell river district. Besides confirming the provincial wnership of considerable tracts of land within the Esquimoit & Nanaimo Railway belt, Mr. Justice Gregory's decision may also materially affect the right to and administration of the baser metals within the railway belt lands.

Seriously Ill

TORONTO, Dec. 23.-Mrs. Lawrence folomon, wife of the owner of the Teumseh lacrosse team, and manager of Hanlan's Island and the Alexandra theatre, is in a very low condition, and little hope is held for her recovery.

Science Congress WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The larg est convention of the American Association for the Advancement science ever held is expected to be that which will meet here next week. beginning Wednesday and lasting

through the week.

Recent Reverses in Bye-Elections Attributed to Unpopularity of Chancellor Lloyd George's Measure

REDUCED MAJORITY IN GOVAN DISTRICT

Unionists Plan Active Campaign After Holidays With Home Rule and Insurance Law as Issues

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The ministry finds little comfort in the election to the House of Commons on Friday of Mr. Holmes, Liberal candidate in the Govan district of Lanarkshire.

While the party retained the seat it was by a reduced majority (986 compared with 2200 last election), and this. following three defeats recently in districts which elected Liberals -in 1910 has brought the government to the realization of the fact that the Unionists are making headway with Mr Lloyd George's compulsory insurance law as an issue.

It defeated the Liberal candidate in Lancashire on Saturday, for it was admitted afterwards that the new law was responsible for the overturn of the dis-

After the holidays the Unionists will begin a stirring campaign, with Home Rule and the compulsory insurance law as objects of their attack.

Austrian Emperor Doing Well

VIENNA, Dec. 23.-Latest reports from the Palace indicate that Emperor Francis Joseph's progress is satisfactory. The Emperor has been suffering for the last week from a severe cold. His appetite is good and he sleeps undisturbed.

The state of the state of the Dundee Strike Settled

DUNDEE, Scotland, Dec. 24.-The strike of dockers and carters was settled through the mediation of the government arbitrators at 3 o'clock this morning. The men will receive the advance in wages they demanded. The strike resulted in serious disturbances on Tuesday last and troops were sent workmen were involved.

SEVERAL LIVES

Jruguayan Steamer Wrecked on French Coast and Her Crew Drowned—Five Bodies Washed Ashore

SAILING VESSELS DRIVEN ON ROCKS

BORDEAUX, France, Dec. 23 .- The Uruguayan steamer Rafael, from Montevideo, has been wrecked off Coudre point, on the west coast of France, at he mouth of the Gironde. The Rafael carried a crew of 25 men. Five bodies have already been washed ashort.

The coast continues in the grip of the storm, which has lasted several days.' A score of sailing vessels have been driven on the rocks; the crews being-rescued with difficulty. All incoming vessels report damage, and several of them have had men swept overboard by the heavy seas. The steamer Rafael hails from Mon tevideo, and was built in 1810. She registered 9,200 tons.

Bussian Count Arrested

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 23 .- Andre I DeGuerrowski, said to be a Russian count who has been in America twentyfour years, left tonight for New York in custody of two men, one said to be an immigration detective and the other a city detective of New York. Further than saying they had a United States warrant for the Russian's arrest, the men were uncommunicative.

Accused of Conspiracy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 .- In ,a ross complaint filed in Bakersville today State Banker Superintendent Williams accused Will S. Tevis, one of the most prominent business men and capitalists of California, of conspiracy to defraud the Kern Valley Bank. Tevis is accused because of his alleged connection with the Sunset Road Oil company, and it is asserted that he con spired so to increase the bonded indebtone-third.

BINGHAM, Utah, Dec. 23.—Since the first minute of a fight last night with Jack Sunquest, Charles Ellis, a young pugllist, has been unconscious. He is at a local hospital and there is grave doubt as to his recovery. Ellis has concussion

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 -Charges that inmates of Cook Coun charitable institutions at Dunning have been robbed of money and present property valued at many thou ands of dollars by employees were made today by Dr. Stephen J. Pietrowski, recently appointed superintendent. An audit company, engaged in examining the books descovered the thefts. It is thought the loss was in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

Sir Charles Tupper

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Physicians in charge of Sir Charles Tupper still express considerable anxiety as to his condition. He has improved slightly since yesterday, but tonight his physicians have practically given up hope that he will last more than two or three days.

B. C. Electric Company Fixes 15th of That Month as Date for Lowering Cost of Service to City

Reduced rates for domestic lighting and power service will be granted by the B. C. Electric company to date from February 15 next. The new rates then to come into force will be those set forth in the agreement between the city and the company under which the company guaranteed to develop Jordan River power and supply the city at the

The city contended that under this agreement the company was forced to rates from the time that the Jordan River plant came into operation, on about, the city claims, October 12 last. On the other hand the company asserts that under its agreement with the city it has only to bring the reduced rate into force at the expiration of three years from the date the agreement, or September next The company does not deny that is was receiving power from Jordan river in October last, but points to the agreement under which it promised to develop a plant capable of furnishing 10,000 horse power, and claims that until that amount is developed within the three years time limit, it is not called upon to reduce rates.

Following the conference between Mr. Goward, local manager of the company, and City Solicitor McDiarmid, which resulted in the company making an offer to bring the lower rates into effect on March 1, while the city solicitor held out for February 1, the company has consented to accept February 15 as the date for the new sched-

At Friday night's meeting of the city council the city solicitor reported this latest offer of the company, and advised acceptance of it as a satisfactory compromise. The solicitors suggestion was approved.

Mr. Goward's communication explained that as the meters are read every day from the beginning of the month and as there are so many customers it takes the meter readers every day in the month to get through. Consequently to take the middle of the month as the date for the reduction would be the fairest time whence to date the reduction.

Little Girl Burned

FROBISHER, Sask., Dec. 23.-Fire destroyed the residence of Hammill, and his ten-year-old daugh ter was burned to death. The mother was severely burned and may die.

Naval Cadets

OTTAWA, Dec. 23 .- Two British Columbia boys were successful in passing the open competitive examination for naval cadets, held on November 15. They are W. J. Beech, Mount Tolmie, B.C., and R. W. Wood, of Duncan, B.C. Eleven candidates succeeded in passing

INHARMONIOUS CHINESE

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 23.-Chinatown is in a broil because of the action last night of a group of "Progress ives" who took it upon themselves to wreck a dozen josses, which members of the older generation of Chinese had, by stealth and in opposition to the will of the young generation, placed in the new brick building recently constructed by the Chinese benevolent association. To show their disapproval of the general scheme and methods adopted by the older men, the younger men last night, also under cover of darkness, hied themselves to the new building and gaining entry to the sacred rooms, edness of this company that securities with sundry and miscellaneous axes of the company given by him to secure the indebtedness to the bank of H. H. pounced upon the gods of the place Logiett depreciated in value more than and other members of the family of Buddha and wrecked them badly.

ARE REPULSED

Meet With Reverses in Two Engagements at Tobruk and Derna-Casualties on Both Sides Light

ITALIANS HOPEFUL OF CONCLUDING PEACE

Cruiser Stops British Steamer and Takes Possession of Turkish Property - Red Cross Vessel Seized

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Only brief reports were received today concerning events in the Turko-Italian war. A dispatch from Tobruk, Tripoli, reports sharp attack by the Turks and Arabs yesterday, which was repulsed after six hours of fighting. The Italian losses numbered seven killed and fifteen wounded. The Turkish casualties are From Massowa, capital of the Italian

said to have been small. colony of Erithrea, comes an account of the seizure by an Italian cruiser in the Red Sea of the Turkish hospital ship Kaiserich. The vessel was flying the Red Cross on the mast, but it is said she was being used for a transport. This suspicion was confirmed by the discovery that there were no medicines or surgical instruments on the

A dispatch from Salonika says that officers of a corps at Janaina, in Al-bania, have telegraphed to the Grand Vizier and the officials of the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople, demand ing that the controversies that have been going on ever personal questions in the capital must cease, and declaring that the army was ready to march to Constantinople to effect reforms.

Another Engagement

TRIPOLI, Dec. 23.—General Trombi reports that in an engagement at Derna on Decemi men killed. At Tobruk on Friday an Italian detachment, protecting the construction of a fortification, was fiercely attacked. The fighting continued for six hours, with the Italian loss seven killed and fifteen wounded. Some Hope of Peace

(Continued on page 14.)

Russian Authorities Prepare to

Discipline Persians Responsible for Attack on Troops at Tabriz .

TO BE CONCENTRATED

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23 .- The Russian government has decided to inflict exemplary punishment on the Persians who attacked the Russian troops. To this end adequate forces

ADEQUATE FORCES

will be concentrated at Tabriz. LONDON, Dec. 23,-Fifty Persians were killed during the fighting between Russian troops and the Persians in Taoriz, according to official telegrams received from Teheran. The Russians occupied all of the

government offices as well as the telegraph station. They bombarded the governor's palace and demolished many private buildings with their artillery. Several Persian officials also were killed during the fighting at Resht. The brodshed which occurred in Persia threatens to complicate the final settlement of the Russo-Persian difficulty, as it is likely to delay the withdrawal of the Russian troops from

Persian territory. According to a dispatch from St Petersburg today, the Russian governnent does not intend to attempt to adust the matter by making a protest to the Fersian government, but will nderta's the punishment of those who, t alleges, were responsible for the attacks on the Russian troops.

Wales, on behalf of King George, with the Queen Mother, distributed the usual Christmas gifts among the working people at Sandringham tonight.

LONDON, Dec. 23.-The Prince of

Christmas at Sandringham

Playing With Revolver DENVER, Col., Dec. 23.-While atempting in "wild west" fashion to fulfill his boast that he could twirl a revolver on his finger, discharging a bullet into a target with every revolution, Fred Randall, 21 years old, shot and

UNION SUSPENDED

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The local carmens union, known as Division 47 of the International Amalgamated Asociation of Street and Electric Railway Employes, has been suspended by the international body for "insubordination and refusal of the local division to abide by the laws and the rules of the association."

The frouble is the result of a decision of the local body to give C. O. Pratt, formerly a national organizer, a position. Pratt, who managed the last two car strikes here, was defeated for re-election as national organizer, and subsequently was made an officer of the local union.

The national body declared that Pratt could not hold the office, as he had never been employed on the cars here. The charter was ordered surrendered by the national body.

Hunter Frozen QUEBEC, Dec. 23.-Alexis Talbot, 16 years old, was found frozen in the woods of Laval, Quebec county. He had gone after a caribou which he had

seen passing near his home. Hudson Bay Bailroad

WINNIPEG, Dec. 23 .- Work on con struction of the line of railway to Hudson Bay is to be proceeded with at once. It is to be a governmentowned and government-operated line, and a line of ships owned by the government may operate between Hudson Bay and Europe.

DOUBLE MURDER

Proprietors of Saloon Shot Down by Man Who Was Bent on Robbery - Murderer Makes Confession

NELSON, B. C., Dec. 23 .- The conession of Albert P. Balsom has solved the mystery of the double murder which occurred in the early hours of this morning, when Caleb Barton and Jack Gould were shot to death in the Manhattan saloon.

The sound of shots attracted the police to the saloon about 4 o'clock. They found Barton lying dead, with a bullet wound in his head and two in his stomach, and Gould was also dead, with two wounds. A revolver lay beside the dead men. The place where the bodies lay was swimming with blood, which also bespattered the walls. Across the room lay Balsom, drenched in blood and bleeding profusely from wounds in his arm. He appeared to be almost insensible, and said to the police. "It was-the nigger who did it." Afterwards explaining that a big negro had entered the saloon, demanded \$20 and had immediately emptied the revolver at the three men upon being

The police detained Balsom, and immediately arrested a negro who was in bed asleep at the time. The negro was afterwards released, and it developed that Balsom's story was untrue. He was then charged with murder, and soon afterwards made a written confession.

Balsom had been in the saloon earlier

in the evening, and he had attempted to borrow \$20, but was refused. waited outside until Barton and Gould locked the doors of the saloon and went to supper. He then apparently took an axe and broke open the door and rifled the till. Turning his attention to the safe, he broke off the hinges and was opening the door when Barton and Gould returned. He opened fire immediately, wounding Barton and shooting Gould in the head. A struggle then commenced, in which Barton was killed and Balsom was injured. The prisoner is a recent arrival from England and has a wife in Nelson. He worked for some time in a mine and earned \$200, which he spent,

Earthquake Recorded

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- An earthquake of moderate proportions was recorded today by the seismograph at Nordhan university. The vibration began at 4:04 and lasted for thirty minutes, the second shock occurring at 4:20. The general direction of the disturbance was north and south.

Killed in Shopping Rush

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.-David Stetty, floorwalker in a local ten cent. store, was instantly killed in the presence of a throng of Christmas shoppers during the rush this evening. The killing was done in a scuffle with a shopper and is believed by the police to have been the result of an accident. Stetty was thrown to the floor. His neck was broken. Ed. McGraph, with whom Stetty was standing, was taken into custody.

Trial of Meat Packers CHICAGO, Dec. 23.-The counsel for

the ten Chicago meat packers charged with combining to control the price of meats in violation of the criminal section of the Sherman law, concluded their opening statements to the jury today and United States District Judge Carpenter adjourned the court until next Tuesday morning. At that time the first witness for the government will

POWERS AFRAID TO INTERVENE

Action Towards Restoration of Peace in China Might Arouse Hostility to Foreigners Among Republicans

FIRST JOINT NOTE MAY BE SUPPLEMENTED

Government Circles at Peking Expect Failure of Peace Conference-Lack of Funds Hampers Imperialists

PEKING, Dec. 23.-Fighting apparently has ceased, at least temporarily, in China, No reports have been received recently of hostilities between the Imperialists and the revolutionists, but minor engagements have occurred with robber bands, which continue to in-

crease. Officials here expect that the armistice will be renewed after December 31. It is believed here that Tang Shao Hi has not communicated the Premier's reply to the revolutionary leaders. Yuan Shi Kai has declared that under no circumstances will he approve of a republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Knox conferred today regarding Chinese affairs with Masano Hanihara, charge of the Japan embassy, pending the arrival of the newly appointed ambassador. It is said the conclusion was reached that there was as yet no reason to abandon hope that the Chinese commissioners in Shanghai would be able to

reach an agreement. The nations interested in a speedy restoration or peace are considering the advisability of supplementing their identical note, delivered at the beginning of the peace conference, with another sel-ting out the earnest hope of the nations that success would attend the confer-

A factor that is deterring the element in favor of making meace is a fear that the effect might be to arouse resentment among the republic advocates in China that would not only endanger the attempt to restore peace, but would

jeopardize the safety of foreigners In regard to the rumors of intervention by England and Japan, or one of these countries, it is intimated at the state department that even if they should appear to be taking the initiative in an offer of mediation, they would be acting in behalf of all the six powers interested and with their ap-

proval. Although the lack of money is becoming keenly manifest in Peking, this understanding among the powers so far has enabled them to successfully resist the most tempting offers of high interest and extraordinary concessions for loans. An advance of money by any one power, even to defray the legitimate outstanding indebtedness of China on account of foreign obligations, might be perverted by the Chinese press into a display of favoritism toward the imperialist government that would be

deeply resented by the republicans. Mediation Talk

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Considerable curiosity has been aroused in diplomatic circles here regarding the reasons for the proposal of Great Britain and Japan to undertake dual mediation in China, after the powers, including the United States, had decided to present an identical note to the conference now meeting at Shanghai.

There was a tendency to believe that the Japanese government had made the proposal and that Japan was anxious to intervene. It turns out now, however, that the proposal really came from the British government, acting on the belief that the British consul at Hankow, who had induced the combatants to agree to an armistice, might again succeed as a mediator in larger question. It is understood that the state department at Washington is making inquiries both in Japan and Great Britain in regard to the proposed British-Japanese mediation.

The reiterated report that the British-Japanese mediation contemplated insistence in maintenance of the monarchial government is officially denied. It was said at the foreign office that the efforts of the British government in conjunction with the other powers were directed to assisting China to secure an efficient form of government, based on popular approval.

Sun Yat Sen

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.-The Chinese National association received a cablegram today stating that report announcing the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the revolutionary assembly at Nanking was premature.

The message which was in answer to a query sent from here, said a test vote was taken informally among the delegates showing that Dr. Sen was

strongly favored. Pailure Predicted

PEKING, Dec. 23.-In governmen (Continued on page 2.)

WAR MATERIA FROM GERMAN

Train Load Reported to be on Its Way to Salonika for Turkish Government, Which is Thankful

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- A Sofia despatch to the Times says that a special train conveying war material from Germany has passed Zeibftieh on the Turkish Servian frontier on its way to Salonika. Another similar train is reported to be following. The greatest secrecy s being observed. The correspondent adds that the Turkish government has conveyed its thanks to the German Emperor, through the ambassador, fo convincing proof of German friendship.

The Turkish government is about to make peace proposals, it is believed in Rome, according to a dispatch from

the Italian capital tonight. The British foreign office has issued a statement that Turkey was informed in 1904 that Sollum, in Barda, the eastern division of Tripoli, was included in Egyptian territory and that its occupation by Egyptian troops now is a mere formality. It is believed, however, that Turkey never formerly acknowledged this.

Italians Advance

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The continue advance of the Italian troops toward the interior of Tripoli without meeting with any serious reverses proves the correctness of the recently-re ceived information that the Turkish troops and their Arab allies have withdrawn into the hills. They are practically without ammunition, it is

The Italian forces are being concentrated in the province of Tripoli to the number of 80,000 and military experts think that again their means of transportation have been perfected and there will be apparently nothing t prevent the active occupation of the

annexed territory. The Italians are said to be assisting another Albanian revolution with the object of occupying Turkish attention at home and preventing her giving any assistance to her forces in Tripoli. TROPOLI, Dec. 19.-The oasis of Zansai, about 12 miles west of Tripolicomprising a number of villages, has been occupied without interference by an Italian force of troops.

TURKS' ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

(Continued from page 1.) the war to Tripolitan territory and the absence of any naval action on the part of Italy, make for the conclusion of peace, as the interests of the other powers are not involved. All the lighthouses are again in operation, and navigation in the Mediterranean has been re-established.

Italy is convinced that even after the conclusion of peace with Turkey. the war will continue with the Arabs, and the subjugation of the interior will take months, if not years. As peace with Turkey would facilitate matters and curtail expenses, Italy, it is understood, still is ready to pay the Porte a considerable amount on account of Tripoli. Germany is anxious for peace, and hopes to induce the two countries to come to terms on the basis of the indemnity offered by Italy.

British Steamer Seized

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The Khedival Mail Steamship & Dock Graving Company, owners of the British steamer Menzaleh, which was seized yesterday in the Red Sea by the Italian cruiser Puglia, made representations today at the foreign office in regard to the capture of the vessel by the Italian warship. The captain of the steamer has cabled to ais company that besides \$150,000 on board in course of transit from one bank to another, the Italians also took rossersion of a large quantity of Turkish parcels and goods. The foreign office will not take any action in the matter until it has received an official report from the British consul at Hodeida, who is investigating.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 23 .- The British steamer Menzaleh was only delayed temporarily by the Italian cruis er Puglia. After taking possession of the \$150,000 n casa and the Turkish parcels and goods on board, the Italian warship allowed the Menzeleh to proceed on her voyage.

Suit Against Plumbing Trust

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19 .- A suit to dissolve the so-called plumbing trust of the Pacific Coast plumbing Supply association, an incorporated organization with offices at San Francisco, and the national committee of the Confederated Company association, as the principal defendants, was filed in the United States district court here today. The action, charging unlawful restraint of trade and commerce, was filed upon receipt of telegraph instructions from the department of justice at Washington. In all there are 96 defendants, 27 being classed as corporation defendants and the other 59 as individual defendants. Of the latter, one is a woman, Alice T. Corrigan, secretary of the C. H. Howard company.

POWERS AFRAID

TO INTERVENE (Continued from page 1.)

doubt that the conference at Shanghai between representatives of the imperial government and the revolutionaries will prove a failure. The belief prevails that the revolutionaries are preparing to advance north by way of Pukow, which is in their possession.

Premier Yuan Shi Kai continues to exchange frequent telegrams with Tang an exceedingly busy season and will Shao YI, his representative at Shanghai. It is understood that Yuan Shi res to have all the differences | months.

settled in advance of the format sit-tings of the peace conference, so that the sole business of the delegates will be to sanction the decision already

the throne will be retained, but there is a difference of opinion as to what form the monarchy will take.

Yuan Shi Kai has been endeavoring to propagate the view that foreign in-terference would be detrimental to both parties, evidently figuring that his acion will bear weight during the neotiations at Shanghai,

TRIFLING WITH DISEASE

Principals of Schools in Montreal Al-low Quarantined/Pupils to Go to Their Momes. MONTREAL, Dec. 22.-The health

officers reported to the controllers today an amazing act on the part of the principals of French Catholic schools attended by 300 boys. There were five boys taken with scarlet fever. The rest were quarantined, and the order of the health officers was that they be kept there till December 29, in spite of their wanting to go tome for Christmas. The principals promised, but after the health offcers left they dismissed the boys. The nealth officers say that had they the slightest idea that there was danger of such a thing they would have circled the college with police. have reported advising court action.

Another Mexican Earthquake MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 -An earthquake of moderate intensity occurred nere at 6.15 today. The shock lasted about one minute. No loss of life or damage to property is reported.

King George Shoots Tigers DELHI, India, Dec. 22.-Three Tigers and an equal number of rhinoceroses fell victims of King George's aim during his hunt on Wednesday as the guest of the Rajah of Nepal, according to advices received here. The King made several difficult shots and is nighly praised for his marksmanship. Six hundred elephants and forty auto mobiles are being used in the hunt. King George plans to present several of his trophies to the British museum.

SALT SPRING ISLAND RESIDENT MISSING

Part of Apparel Found Beach, But No Trace of Aged Woman Can Be Discovered

Missing since the evening of the 4th

inst, when she left the home of friends on Salt Spring Island, her coat and umbrelly being found the following day at Vesuvius Wharf and a few days later her hat lying upon the beach, the wherelabouts or fate of Mrs. Bittancourt an aged resident of the Island, is being earnestly sought by friends. The belief is growing that she followed out her expressed intention of drowning herself. Mrs. Bittancourt, mother of Fire Warden F. J. Bittancourt, left her home late in November with the intention of staving some days with Mr. and Mrs. Cur tis near Vesuvius wharf. She staved with them several days leaving on the evening of the 4th inst. Prior to her leaving she had said something to Mrs. Curtis about doing away with herself by drowning. On the 5th her umbrella and coat were found at the wharf and when she did not return to her home a search was instituted. No trace of her could be secured but on the 17th inst. her hat was found lying on the heach The beach and near lying woods were searched for miles and the water dragged in the vicinity of the wharf bu without result.

Torn by Mastiffs

ROME, Dec. 21.-A pitiful tragedy occurred recently in the beautiful gardens that encircle Prince Ruffo's villa on the Flaminian Way, outside the gates of Rome. A poor beggar woman on the verge of starvation ventured up the main walk to ask alms at the brilliantly lighted villa inside which Prince Ruffo was giving a grand dinner in honor of a professor newly nominated to the international institute of agriculture, adjoining the princely property. Thrust away with harsh epithets by merciless attendants, the poor woman was wending her way back towards the massive iron gates, when, overcome with hunger and fatigue, she appears to have fallen into a swoon just inside the entrance. About midnight piercing shricks and the barking of dogs brought the prince and a body of retainers outside with lanterns and revolvers in the belief that burglars were breaking into the place. Soon, however, they came upon a scene of horror. A ccuple of furious mastiffs, let loose earlier in the evening, had scented out and denuded the body of the woman, which they were then feroclously tear ing to pieces. The unhappy victim expired in the hospital the following day.

She was 72 years of age. construction has begun at Haysport, opposite Port Essington, of an immense new cold storage plant.

The B. C. E. R. Co.'s plant at Van couver, now boasts the highest smokestack in western Canada. It is 252 feet in air and its construction involved an expenditure of \$16,000. The large dwelling house of M.

ummers at North Vancouver, has been empletely destroyed with its contents, the loss being placed at \$75,000 C. N. P. disbursements in British Coumbia during the past two months have considerably exceeded \$600,000. Peter Melvor, an old timer of the

Columbia Valley, has met his death by drowning at Windermere. The B. C. Copper Co. is preparing for operate its properties in the Boundary district continuously during the winter

Gelignite Mixing House of the Canadian Explosives Company at Departure Bay Blows Up With Fatal Results

NANAIMO, Dec. 22.—A loud repor startled the city this morning about 10.30 o'clock, and pedestrians saw arising from Departure Bay dense clouds of moke indicating another explosion. The suppositions unfortunately proved only too true, a catastrophe occurring at the bay works of the Canadian Explosives. Limited.

The accident occurred shortly after ten o'clock when the gelignite mixing room blew up from a cause as yet unknown.

Three men were on the premises at the time, and were killed instantly, these being Joseph Defries, 50 years old. Walter Day, 18; and T. E. Wilcox, 20. " e first named man was not employ ed in that department, and is supposed to have gone there between charges, as is sometimes done. - His body was badly mangled. Defries, who was married leaves a wife and family at Northfield.

Walter Day was well known in the district, T. E. Wilcox being a stranger here. The bodies of the two last-named victims have not as yet been recovered from the ruins. Coroner Drysdale was early on the spot and appointed a jury who viewed the body of Defries, an inquest on which will be held tomorrow.

In addition to the fatalities, two men have been injured, Jas. Leighton, who eccived injuries to his ribs, being removed to his home, and Victor Bartlett. who sustained a fractured rib and cuts cuts about the face. They are reported to be progressing as favorably as can

be expected. In regard to minor injuries there have peen not a few victims, some half dozen employees receiving cuts from glass broken by concussion. Chief of these is Evelyn Baker, employed in the wrapping room, who was cut about the head as a result of which she fainted and fell to the floor, her nervous system being badly shaken. She was speedily conveyed home.

Much damage was done in the vicinity apart from the complete destruction of the ill-fated gelignite mixing house. The cause of the accident is veiled in

mystery. As in the case of other powder explosions, it may never be known, Recalling the last accident of a similar nature, on the 19th of May last, by which five lives were lost, it was observed then that the weather was of the brightest and best. Today was just such a time as is conducive to explosions, these invariably taking place when the atmosphere is muggy and op-To the relatives of the three deceased

men no little sympathy will be extended in their bereavement, the universal hope being that-the injured victims may speedily recover.

INSPECTORATE OF SURVEYS WORKS WELI

Messrs, Drewry and Williams Have Checked Up Over a Million Acres-Widespread Information Being Collected

Although but a single season has passed during which, under the reorganization of the provincial lands department, Messrs, W. S. Drewry and Sidney Williams have been actively engaged as inspectors of surveys under Surveyor-General Dawson, the success of the newly adopted plan of checking survey accuracy has already been abundantly proven. In the past, although the majority of accredited surveyors are thoroughly capable and conscientious there have been some who-realizing that there was no supervision of their important work-have displayed care lessness or a happy-go-lucky disposition to take that work easily to trust to fortune as to its precise accuracy. As a result numerous serveys are found to overlap or fail sadly to fit in as they are supposed to.

These conditions under the system of rigid and unexpected inspections that has been adopted since Hon. Mr. Ross assumed the administration of the department, are no longer possible, for surveyors are certain to be infinitely more careful and painstaking when they are aware that inspection at any time may disclose mistakes and penaliz them heavily inasmuch as it is within the power of the inspector to go so far as to order a complete re-survey at the surveyor's expense. In several cases this penalty is to be exacted as a result of the past season's inspections.

Covers Million Acres During this summer and autumn Mr Drewry has been engaged in inspections covering chiefly the East Kootenay, Lillooet and lower Cariboo districts, while Mr. Williams has been simultaneously active in northern Cariboo and Range 5 Coast-the districts being opened up for settlement through Grand Trunk Pacific construction. Each has visited and certified the work of about ten surveyors, employed under government instructions, besides many making private surveys on a minor scale. As each surveyor's seasonal work would approximate 50,000 acres it is evident that the inspectors have approximately checked up this season comething more than one million acres of

In connection with the progress of surveys throughout the province it is also extremely grafifying to learn that the plotting and gazetting of surveyors' field notes is now—for the first time in many years and despite the exceptional activity in survey

QUEBEC BRIDGE

Course of Laurier Government in Awarding Contract Sharply Oriticaled by English Company.

LONDON Dec. 22 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government came in for sharp criticism at the annual meeting of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering company today, which was the only British concern to tender for the construction of the railway bridge over the St. Lawrence.

After the receipt of tenders, managing director stated, the divisions among the commissioners arose lting in the resignation of the chairman. The Canadian governme accepted the tender of about \$9,000,000 from the Canadian competitor for the railway bridge only, which did not conform with the conditions and specifications.

The action of the Laurier government was an outrage, as had the othe competitors taken the same libertle with the specifications, the \$9,000,000 ridge would not have been cheaper Moreover, for that amount they could have been provided with a cantilever bridge and approaches also to carry two heavy railway tracks and two wagon roads.

READY TO WED

Many Men Express Willingness to A cept Vienna Woman's Strange Marriage Proposition

LONDON, Dec. 21.—There, are many Scotsmen, several Weishmen, and quite a number of Englishmen of various ages and all kinds of postitions who express themselves as very willing to marry a woman and leave her immediately after the ceremeny for a monetary consideration of \$250. Some ten days ago the Standard published a letter received by the manager of the District Messenger company. It was dated from Vienna and written in German and signed by a man giving a reputable business address in the Austrian capital. He desired address in the Austrian capital. address in the Austrian capital. He desired to know whether their messenger company's manager could undertake a curious commission. A Vienness lady desired to be married under peculiar circumstances. She intended travelling to London, and, while there, she wished to be wedded at a registry office, not at a church, to some respectable she wished to be wedded at a registry of-fice, not at a church, to some respectable mah, who would agree to become a stranger to ber immediately after making her his wife. He must promise not to molest her in any way, and sign an undertaking to th in any way, and sign an undertaking to the effect that, under no circumstances would he again claim the lady's acquaintance or demand money or other consideration from her. The payment to the man, acting and agreeing as above, was to be \$250-\$100 down and the balance immediately after the husband had bidden farewell to his bride, which he would have to do on the staps of which he would have to do on the steps of

he registrar's office. Investigation proved the letter and the proposed commission to be entirely genuine proposed commission to be entriefy genuine; but the directors of the District Messenger company declined the proposal, and presumed they had heard the last of the matter. The Standard printed the letter as a curious trifle of news, and at once letters began to come to the District Messenger company's heard office in S. Mastin's least on and only head office in St. Martin's-lane, not only from London addresses, but from all parts of the British Isles, and notably from of the British isses, and notably from Scotland. There are close upon one hundred applications at present, and more are coming daily. The first few letters received replies that no action would be taken; but now so much labor is threatened in the way of correspondence that the majority of the letters are remaining, and will continue to remain, unanswered.

emain, unanswered. Looking through the many remarkable communications, it was noticed that Scots-men seemed most ready to become husbands men seemed most ready to become husbands only in name. Glasgow. Aberdeen, Dalkeith, Paisley, Coatbridge (Lanark), and Edinburgh all contribute one or more replies. Two come from Linlithgow, two from Perth, and no fewer than five from Fife. A candidate from Bathgate describes himself as "5tt. 10½in., broad-shouldered, dar's complexion, clean shaven, considered good looking, Protestant religion, aged 22, and a Scotsmen." He would be very thankful for the \$250 as ho is "a house painter, d a Scotsmen." He would be very thank-l for the \$250 as he is "a house painter, with little, if any, work at this time of the rear." He is willing to "sign anything."

A canny gentleman of Forfarshire signs himself "X. Y. Z.," and suggests that further communication be made with him through agony column. Another willing Scot states that he is 24, and has "an "artificial foot." A Glasgow young man of 22 wants the lady's address "at once," and relies on the Messenger Company's "strick discretion."

Another young Glasgow man also enclosed of features as any hooligan could pos-He describes himself as "counted good sess. He describes himself as "counted good looking." and adds that he will "marry the malden and gladly leave her whether she change her mind or not after seeing him, for \$250.

Next comes a son of Mars, He is on leave from his Highland regiment, and would like to have the advance money, marry the lady, sign the agreement, and draw the balance all in three days. He will be at Aldershot but he writes from Edinburgh. Two candi-dates, both from Wales, are 79 and 31 years old. "I shan't be able to trouble her very long," writes the latter. A boy, "aged 19," sends his picture. He looks fourteen. 18. selds his picture. He looks fourteen A Lancashire lad writes from his mine, and says he will take two days off for a trip to Canada, and continues: "Even if I do marry again over there she ain't like to hear of it."

An official of a Burial Friendly society, with a London address, writes that he is "very willing to do anything for the 'oof." Cardiff. Wolverhampton, Leeds, Birmingham, Halifax, Carliste, Matlock, and Cork all produce candidates for the very temperary pressession of the lady's hand. One correspondent who claims to be \$2 and a wijower, dates his letter from a Northern workhouse, and says: "Of course I'm willing, think what the money will do for me." One of the Birmingham applicants is 79 years old, but he underlines: "I am thoroughly respectable." An official of a Burial Friendly societ

oughly respectable."

A gentleman from a Midland county describes the prizes he won at Wimbledon and Blsiey, and gives a famous Labor M.P., as: reference. He hopes that the fact that he is suffering from and Bisley, and gives a famous Labor M.P. as r. reference. He hopes that the fact that he is suffering from a poisoned thumb will not militate against his chances.

A bandmaster of twenty years' service would agree for \$256 down and \$250 after, but wishes first to know the gract social standing of the lady. An Exeter man is willing to accept the condition, because, he writes, "owing to an early disappointment in love, I have never since that desired to live in wedlock." Finally, a Welshman, dating from Swansea, says: "Don't worry any further. Tell me which train to catch, and meet me at the station."

It is expected that the C. N. P. will locate its Kamloops car shops at Fruit-

Construction is advancing rapidly of chumisick at Hole-in-the-Wall The Pacific hotel at Denoro has been destroyed by fire with loss of \$700.

Yuan Shi Kai-Remains Firm in Determination to Preserve a Form of Monarchy-Differs with Representative

PEKING, Dec. 22 .- Yuan Shi Kai evintly still remains steadfast in his decision not to accept a republican form of government for China as the price of ace within the Empire. Members of his entourage today reiterated that Yuan never will advise abdication of the Emperor, and thereby become a traitor. They say that if the formation of a reublic is unavoldable, he will resign as rime Minister.

It has been suspected that Tang Shao Yi, representative of Yuan and the Imerial government at the Shanghai peace conference, and Yuan were playing a re-arranged game with the intention of gradually shearing the Manchus of pow-er and thereby prevent a Manchu rising in Peking, but the fact that Tang has telegraphed to friends here asking them to endeavor to persuade Yuan of the necessity of accepting a republic, indicates that Tang and the Premier are not in accord. After many conferences prior to his departure for Shanghai Tang evidently believed that Yuan had been won over to the republican idea, while on the other hand Yuan thought Tang had been brought around to see the necessity for a continuance of the monarchy.

The members of Yuan's entourage declare that in these beliefs each man was self-deceived. Though none of the members of the foreign legations will ven ture predictions on the outcome of the situation, there is a feeling that an agreement is possible between Yuan and a number of the rebel provinces, perhaps not immediately, but after several renewed armistices. Yuan, it is thought, may offer the last concession possible, namely, the retirement of the Empress Dowager and the appointment of the Chinese regency, to effect peace.

The premier has steadily been replacing officials and army officers through the northern provinces with trusted men loyal to himself. He believes he could regain and retain many of the rebel provinces if money were obtainable. The quartette of bankers is willing to support him, but up to the present the legations have disagreed regarding the loan. The British legation desires the monarchy continued, but is receiving serious protests from the business interests in the south, which are threatened with a boycott of their goods. The American legation and also that of Japan advocate the supporting of Yuan Shi Kai financially.

Should the definite breach come with the Imperial government in the north and a republic in the south, Yuan possibly could obtain money. Though in fear of a boycott by the republican provinces, the legations have stated that all loans must be for the peaceful administration of the country only.

The government is continuing its socalled patriotic loans, which are more or less enforced from the princes and high officials.

Bussians Offer Protection

HARBIN, Manchuria, Dec. 22.-General Horvath, the Russian commander here, has expressed his willingness, acting with the railway guards, to protect property of all foreigners in North Manchuria. Conditions in the country, however, are normal, and no foreigners except Russians have asked for protection. A representative of large British interests at Kanchow and Aigun, and also of the railways in Central China. decided to leave the country for an indefinite period, and is now on his way to Europe. He says complete chaos cigns in the Chinese Empire.

TOKIO, Dec. 22 .- Although the reports of Japanese military intervention n China are premature, it is understood that preparations have been completed to send an expedition to China in the event of necessity. Belief prevails here that the Shanghai peace conference is a pretext on the part of both the relutionists and imperialists in order that they may strengthen their military

positions. Says Yuan Will Yield

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The Peking corespondent of the Times, after visiting Hankow and Nanking, cables from Shanghai that he is convinced the majority of the Chinese will not consent to compromise involving the retention of the Manchu dynasty. He adds that it is confidentially expected that Yuan Shi Kai will yield to the inevitable and become first president of the federal republican of China.

THIRTY-THREE MISSING

second Officer and Chinese Seamen Burned Tank Steamer not Pound -Two Die of Burns.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 22.-Fifteen of the crew of the London tank steamer Chesapeake, which was burned in midocean on December 10 on her voyage from New York to Tangler, were landed here today from the German steamer Adam Sturm. The second officer of the Chesapeake and 32 Chinese seamen are missing. According to the reports of the rescued men, the Chesaeake caught fire on December 6 and the crew were forced to abandon her nd took to the boats, two of which were picked up by the Adam Sturm. Two other boats containing the remainder of the crew have not since been heard of. The chief officer and cook of the Chesapeake died on board the Adam Sturm from burns.

South Pole Expedition

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- "It is quite possible that Capt. Scott may be at the the new G. T. P. bridge over the Ex- south pole today if the weather has been favorable," says Sir Ernest Shackleton, who headed the British Antarctic expedition of 1907-9. "To my mind the

British or Norwegian party that arrived at the foot of Bardmore glacier with the largest amount of stores, is the party that will first reach the pole." Capt Scott has the advantage pole." Capt. Scott has the advantage in the number of men and greater ex-perience in Antarctic exploration. The expedition should be back at Stewart Island, South New Zealand, about the

"YOUNG GERMANY" New League Founded in Fatherland Intended Afford Good Training For Youths.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.-A new league tnown as "Young Germany" has been formally founded here unded the presidency of Field-Marshall von der Goltz.

This new organization, which has the support of the Emperor William, is primarily a scheme sor the centralization of the existing "Jugendvereine of Germany, which have been founded from time to time for athietic, gym-nastic or other exercises.

The members of the organization are o be boys from the age of 14 to 19. The training is to be such as to promote self-reliance and initiative, and the chief ideals to be set before the members are the virtues of self-sacrifice, obedience, courage, chivalry, gratitude, and honesty. War exercises and ractice in the pitching of tents, in obtaining knowledge of the country, and in rough open-air life appear to be the main features of the training. The nearest equivalent in Germany at present is the "Band of Pathfinders," which has many branches in the provinces. The new scheme has been mod elled on the English "Boy Scouts." Though a general training of character is the main object, a prominent feature of the scheme is to establish "a connection between youth and army,' and as such it is said to have the support of the Ministry of War.

ORIGIN OF SALMON CANNING TRADE

Mr. John Jardine, M. P. P., Recalls Incident Which Gave Great Fishing Industry to the World

While in a reminiscent mood yesterday, Mr. John Jardine, M.P.P., related to a Colonist representative an interesting, story in connection with the birth of the salmon canning industry on this coast. "The circumstance is brought to my

mind," said Mr. Jardine, "by my having just paid a visit to Mrs. Graham, widow of my old friend, the late John Graham who will be remembered by a host of Victorians as for many years the local superintendent of the Dominion Savings Bank. During colonial days, up to the time of confederation, Mr. Graham was receiver-general, with headquarters at

New Westminster "While at the city on the banks of the Fraser he had in his employ a Mrs. James Symes, whose husband was a plasterer by trade. Mr. Symes, who, by the way, was a splendid mechanic, hav ing been taught his trade in Edinburgh, designed the interior ornamentation of "Borrossa," the home of Mr. Graham, on the corner of Menzies and Simcoe streets, James Bay. This was for long time regarded as one of the most beautiful places in the city, and even now possesses an attraction because of its scheme of ornamentation, both inter

ior and exterior. "Previous to coming to Victoria and while at New Westminster, Mr. Symes conceived the idea of an experimental test for the preservation of salmon for commercial purposes by the use of hermetically sealed tins. After having soldered the tins, he prepared the sal mon on Mr. Graham's stove by boiling. and, to their great surprise and delight, the experiment proved successful beyond their most sanguine expectations.

"Believing that there was money to be made out of the process, Mr. Symes wished to pursue his investigations, and here Mr. Graham's characteristic generosity was demonstrated, for he advanced the capital to send Mr. Symes' samples to Australia. But as the people of Australia had not acquired business acumen to the same extent as they display at present, the effort of Mr. Symes

in that direction resulted in failure. "But there is no doubt that the ex periments made by Mr. Symes laid the foundation for the great industry that has now assumed such importance on the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Graham and J were talking about the matter only yesterday."

SURVIVORS OF CHESAPEAKE

Jerman Steamer Adam Sturm Picks Up Fifteen-Second Officer and 32 Chinese Seamen Missing

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 23 .- Fifteen of the crew of the London tank steamer Chespeake, which was burned in mid-ocean on December 10 on her voyage from New York to Tangier, were landed here oday from the German steamer Adam Sturm. The second officer of the Ches. apeake and 32 Chinese seamen are miss-

According to the reports of the re med men, the Chesapeake caught fire December 6; the crew were forced to abandon her and took to the boats, two of which were picked by the Adam Sturm. Two other boats containing the remainder of the crew have not since

The chief officer and the cook of th Chesapeake died on board the Adam I. Sturm from burns.

engineering camp in connection with the Canadian Militia. A suitable site is now being selected for the necessary armory and supplies depot

HON. MR. BORDE

Report Comes from London That Premier's Services to Empire in Fight for British Connection be Recognized

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 .- According to formation received in Ottawa to through English mail, Premier Bor will be Sir Robert Borden, after distribution of New Year honors. The conferring of knighthood up the prime minister thus early in his ad ministrative career will be a recognition of his fight for British connection an unity of the Empire in the recent elec-

The honor in this case must, course, come from the King without any recommendation from Ottawa.

Mr. Bourassa Attacks Minister Henri Bourassa tonight in Le Devo attacks Hon, Sam Hughes over speech delivered in Montreal, Mr. Boy rassa says that "the exuberant, irrespressible Colonel Sam Huges has come to Montreal to sound the tocsin of war He rode about in an automobile on part of the island of Montreal, and mada choice of fifty suitable sites to construct barracks thereon. He invited 25,000 schoolboys to go and make ev ercises in the field and learn to become debauchers and to play the fool at the expense of the state. He has drawn a map of the country as a vast field for the manoeuvres where he proposes to enroll the nation and to teach them democratically the art of shooting hu-

man game at a convenient distance The following statement was handed out by Colonel Hughes in answer to the attack of Mr. Bourassa: "Mr. Bourassa would have been

model fellow if he had only been fortunate enough to have received a millitary training. He is able, handsome genial, well educated, careful and ener getic; in short he possesses very many of the essential qualities of greatness Only one thing is lacking. Had he beer fortunate to receive a military training, he would have had a better balance a broader and tolerant spirit and a more readily controlled mind. As it is he will come out all right. I like him, and always enjoy his attacks upon me. When ne learns the great advantages of military training and practices that he wil be truly a great man. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to gazette him a major to command a squadron of ald be see qualify lend him

Sharint to the second Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada. was represented yesterday by his nonorary A.D.C. Colonel Landry, at the requiem mass sung at the Bonsecours church in the memory of the four sailors of the French cruiser Friant, who lost their lives in trying to rescue the Princess Royal and her two daughters and the passengers of the stranded

CARMEN MAY STRIKE

Employes of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Dissatisfied with

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22 .- A general strike of the carmen employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company probably will be called soon, cording to a statement made by J. A Franklin, international president of the boilermakers' union today.

The failure of the road and the union to settle their differences at the conference in St. Louis last Monday was given as the cause.

The road refused the demand of the unions that the carmen's union be recognized.

Decrease in Immigration

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- One of the reatest slumps in immigration ever recorded at the port of New York is being written into the records at Ellis Is land. Already the records show that nearly 300,000 fewer immigrants have landed there up to the present time than for the corresponding period in 1910. and indications are that there will be a reduction of 30 per cent. or more from 1910 figures for the entire year. This increasing tide of humanity is lower than at any time since 1908.

EXPOSED TO FIRE

American Consul at Tabriz, Persia Reports Exciting Experience During Busso-Persian Encounter,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-American Consul Paddock apparently has had an exciting experience during the fighting in the streets of Tabriz. He reported to the state department today that his consulate had been exposed to fire during the fighting in the city, which had been going on since yesterday. So far, he says, the American colony is in no danger. The state department is without advices regarding the surrender of the Persian National Council to the Russian demands, including Mr. Shuster's deposition from the office of treasurer general.

Thrown Into Bonfire SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.-Af-

er witnessing a moving picture depicting an Indian girl being burned at the stake, children in the Latin quarter threw four-year-old Jennie Allen into a bonfire. She was so seriously burned that her life is despaired of today. The girl was listening to the tale of Indian victims as portrayed by the films and when the story reached the point where the victim is tortured, the other children threw her into the flames. Her screams attracted workmen, who extinquished her blazing clothing, and she was taken to a hospital.

ourns at Vanco ume Next Mon -Many Cases

ANCOUVER, B.C., en cases of th unheard, the court been sitting here djourned its sitting likely that it will s in before next April fore adjournment nportant applica E. P. Davis, K.C., eal to the privy cousion of the court of ways bylaw. .C. M The court gran on condition that al be not taken This will enable payers to vote on me, and should s not likely that red necessary. n it down the appe other application stop the sale of on Granville advertised for Bussell, who made id that he did so b appeal against the ge Grant in the ma C., opposed, pointing ments for the s ady made. The c er to stop the sale hat the appeal be se ing at the Januar here might be no un

PANAMA MARU BIG OUTW Osaka Shosen kaisha

Outer Wharf Yest Shipment of Bail Steamer Panama M. osen kaisha line lef yesterday with a cargo r space. There we rty steerage passeng was valued at more t included 1500 tons o first shipment of 25,00 Chicago, Milwaukee railroad and the Ja move to the Orient. shipments of angle nut locks, steel whe other railroad supplies Kobe for Japanese ment. Big consignme wheat were also taken. was 4750 bales value 25,607 barrels of flour,

Other large items 250,000 yards of cotton at \$6000; 104 cases of chinery, worth \$10,000, signment of sewing The next steamer o this port is the Seat will arrive next week. a full cargo of gener valuable shipment of

Orient. PREPARING PLA FOR

Steel Structure to Span

at Kamloops Neari

Hero Plans for the subst bridge which is to span son river at the city of being completed in the here, and it is expected the erection of this imple invited about ten of vision of this new brid bean considerably dela ence of opinion as to should be regarded as While it is generally old site will be retaine suspended a definite dec of Mayor Robinson of

of Mayor Robinson of that further argumen of the Third avenue ered. These have no well as a contra per seven hundred signatur house at Burondale an that these works will with at present, a rev nection with the Arro found necessary, while the new school are all itively high. Erection now be deferred until

PORTUGUESE

Monarchist Outbreak

diers in Barracks

eral Arrest VIGO, Spain, Dec. Braga, Portugal, 35 Oporto, say that break occurred there December 20, in the 29th infantry regime and captain of the wounded during the noon on the following still heard in the cit LISBON, Dec. 22.sued by the govern revolt reported to Braga was confined t The colonel of the wounded. The affair subordination of se

arrested. JOHNSONS MOI NOT YE

Sevel

punishments.

CHICAGO, Dec. the negro

Adjourns at Vancouver to Resume Next Month in Victoria he has ever -Many Cases are Left Unheard

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VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 23.-With fourteen cases of the Vancouver III as been sitting here since No hadjourned its sittings this afternor resume in Victoria in January. It it likely that it will sit in Vancouv

gain before next April.

Before adjournment the court grante two important applications. One mad by E. P. Davis, K.C. was for leave to preal to the privy council against the lecision of the court on the Point Grey ramways bylaw. C. M. Woodworth option on condition that the papers for appeal be not taken out until January This will enable the Point Grey atepayers to vote on the bylaw in the meantime, and should they confirm it, it is not likely that an appeal will be considered necessary. Should they urn it down the appeal will go on. Another application was for an order

block on Granville street, which has been advertised for Saturday next, J.

to stop the sale of the Leigh-Spencer

PANAMA MARU TAKES

Osake Shosen kaishs Liner Left the Outer Wharf Testerday—Took Shipment of Railroad Steel

Steamer Panama Maru of the Osaka Shosen kaisha line left the outer wharf yesterday with a cargo limited only by her space. There were two cabin and forty steerage passengers. The freight was valued at more than \$640,000 and included 1500 tons of steel rails, the first shipment of 25,000 tons which the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railroad and the Japanese line will move to the Orient. There are also shipments of angle bars, track bolts, nut locks, steel wheels on axles and other railroad supplies to be landed at Kobe for Japanese railroad improvement. Big consignments of cotton and wheat were also taken. Of cotton there was 4750 bales valued at \$356,000; 25,607 barrels of flour, valued at \$102,-

Other large items of the cargo are 250,000 yards of cotton sheeting, valued at \$6000: 104 cases of cotton mill machinery, worth \$10,000, and a large con-

signment of sewing machines. this port is the Seattle Maru, which will arrive next week. She is bringing a full cargo of general freight and a valuable shipment of raw silk from the

PREPARING PLANS FOR NEW BRIDGE

Steel Structure to Span South Thompson at Ramloops Mearing Completion

Plans for the substantial new steel bridge which is to span the South Thompson river at the city of Kamloops are now being completed in the public works office here, and it is expected that tenders for the erection of this important structure will be invited about ten days hence. The provision of this new bridge for Kamloops has been considerably delayed by local difference of opinion as to whether the old site or a new one at the foot of Third avenue should be regarded as preferable.

While it is generally understood that the

should be regarded as preferable.

While it is generally understood that the old site will be retained, the government suspended a definite decision at the request of Mayor Robinson of Kamloops, in order that further arguments by the advocates of the Third avenue site might be considered. These have now come to hand, as well as a contra petition bearing some seven hundred signatures, and an authoritative decision by the minister will shortly be handed down.

In connection with the recent invitation of tenders for the erection of a new school house at Burondale and a new lockup and courtroom at Arrowhead, it is understood that these works will not be proceeded with at present, a revision of plans in convention with the recent of plans in convention with the revision of plans in convention with the revision of plans in convention with the revision of plans in convention with the present, a revision of plans in convention with the present.

that these works will not be proceeded; with at present, a revision of plans in connection with the Arrowhead building being found necessary, while the bids-received for the new school are all regarded as prohibitively high. Erection of the latter will now be deferred until spring.

PORTUGUESE MUTINY

Monarchist Outbreak Occurs Among Sol-diers in Berracks at Braga-Sev-eral Arrests Made

VIGO, Spain, Dec. 22 .- Advices from Braga, Portugal, 35 miles northwest of Oporto, say that a monarchist outbreak occurred there on the night of December 20, in the barracks of the 29th infantry regiment. The colonel and captain of the regiment were wounded during the disturbance. At noon on the following day firing was still heard in the city.

LISBON, Dec. 22.-An official note is sued by the government says that the revolt reported to have occurred at Braga was confined to a few rifle shots. The colonel of the 29th infantry was wounded. The affair arose from the in-

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GUN-A-NOOT IS DEAD

HEAR RUMOR THAT

peen advertised for Saturday next. J.

A. Russell, who made the application, said that he did so because he wished o appeal against the order made by ludge Grant in the matter. R. L. Reid, K. C., opposed, pointing out that the arrangements for the sale had been already made. The court granted the order to stop the sale on the condition that the appeal be set down first for hearing at the January sitting, so that there might be no unnecessary delay in settlement.

PANAMA MARU TAKES

BIG OUTWARD CARGO LARGE DEMAND

lames Bay Transactions During Week Realized Considerable, Demonstrating Substantial Rise in Values

The past week has witnessed a con-tinuance of the rushefor residential lots in practically every section of the city. On the general run, perhaps the James Bay district has exercised a slight advantage over the others, but in all of them, and including some of the suburban areas at present on the market, have evoked numerous inquiries, as a result of which a number of substan-

James Bay district with frontages on three streets-Ontario, St. Lawrence and Simede. The price was ie the neighbor hood of \$1,6000. The vendors were syndicate of local Chinese, and the purchasers an investment company. The same property was on the market a short time ago for \$7,500, and the increase in value is eloquent testimony to the rapid jump in values which is taking place in that section of the city. In connection with the sale of the prorty on Montreal street owned by Capt. Thompson, the pilot, mentioned in yesterday's issue, an error occurred. The price at which the property was sold was \$20,000, and the sum of \$15,000 was

ROTHSCHILD WEALTH

Recent Death of Baron Gustave in Paris Draws Attention to Bickes of Pamous Family

PARIS, Dec. 23 .- Ever since the battle of Waterloo, when a Rothschild was the first in England to obtain the news and profit by it on the Stock Exchange, the name of Rothschild has been synonymous with that of untold wealth. The recent death in Paris of Baron Gustave has again drawn momentary attention to the fortune of the great house, whose extent it is by no means easy to calculate, Everybody knows that the brothers are partners, and that the bank has establishments in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Vienna. The French branch was founded by Baron James, whose son Edmond alone outlived him. When the Baron Solomon, the first of his four sons, died in 1864 he left a widow and a daughter, Helen.

At the marriage of Mile. Helen with Baron van Zuylen de Nyevelt, the first idea was gained of the wealth of each, Baron Solomon's fortune was double this, and his three brothers and his sister, who married Baron Nathaniel, of of the five was nearly \$800,000,000 at that date. As there are four branches almost equally rich, the whole family must have been in possession of nearly \$3,200,000,000. No one member, however, is probably as rich as Mr. Belt, or even Sir J. B. Robinson, both of whom are credited with over \$400,000,000.

France, which is certainly as mile total physician at Quesnel. The Lombard Sale Stationery company's establishment at North Vancouver suffered from fire on Wednesday night last.

Fifty cases of measles were reported last week among the children attending the South Vancouver schools.

Money bylaws will shortly be submitted to the

subordination of some soldiers over punishments. Several soldiers were arrested.

JOHNSONS MONEY

NOT YET ALL GONE

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—John Arthur Johnson, the negro world's champion

Archive the French Revolution bringing in 5 Johnson, the negro world's champion

Aconey bytaws will shortly be submitted to the North Vancouver rate-payers to provide for waterworks purposes \$125,000, for the Rice Lake reservoir \$75,000, for streets \$50,000, for cemetery \$5,000, for cemetery \$5,000, for wharf \$5,000, and for assistance to the horticultural society \$12,000.

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STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The appointment of a committee of senators, deputies, magistrates, dectors, police officials, philanthropists and academicians for the study of criminology was announced only a few days ago, and was received

of mind, whether they can drink and sleep well, whether their parents, brothers and sisters were in good for local consignees. health, what was their favorite sport or amusement, and whether they like going to the theatre. When the members know all that they will write it on bits of paper, and the papers will be kept for reference and the study of criminology. It is to be hoped, adds the newspaper, that criminals will kindly consent to be arrested to further the interests of science. Many criminals will be needed, and if there is a dearth of them the committee might advertise, perhaps in this way: "Criminals wanted for psychological research and crim-

inological investigations."

Liquor Sellers Baided. MONTREAL, Que, Dec. 23.—A large force of detectives, acting under the direction of the Provincial authorities. swooped down on the little village of Ste Agathe de Monts, in the Lauren-tian mountains, today, and raided several houses where liquor was being sold, confiscating some two thousand dollars' tectives were followed to the train by a large and hostile crowd, and one man threatened them with a revolver. Some months ago the temperance element was successful in the town and of the liquor traffic. The defeated party did not submit willingly, and after complaints made by the prohibition element today's raid resulted.

tial sales have been made. Messrs Russel & Gregg on Friday completed the sale of four lots in the

Mr. Louis Coste Who Formulated Plan for Adequate Harbor Improvement Returns to Capital

Mr. Louis Coste, M. I. C. E., who arrived here on Saturday of last week to investigate the harbor requirements of Victoria left last night for the capital after having formulated a plan which he will place before the minister of public .works, Hon. Mr. Monk, for the construction of outer harbor works and the improvement of the inner harbor. During his stay in Victoria Mr. Coste was very busy gathering information relating to his mission, and had several interviews with the board of trade, Inner Harbor association, and others, Mr. G. A. Keefer, engineer of the public works department, supplied him with soundings and borings, and he gathered much data relating to the harbor.

Mr. Coste stated before leaving that he had formulated a plan for a pro-gressive harbor scheme involving construction of two breakwaters enclos ing a large harbor, bigger than that of the port of Southampton. Piers with warehouses, with all necessary facilities, with trackage, etc., will be connection being made with the road yards to be established on the former Indian reserve by a bascule bridge across the harbor at Laurel point. His plans for the inner harbor as her share of her father's inheritance involve the cleaning out of the whole which she brought with her as dowry area and deepening it to a uniform amounted to \$70,004,000. Consequently, depth adequate for the shipping trade.

> Dr. Gerald H. Baker has been secured by the government as resident

Blue Funnel Liner Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning After Rough Passage Across Pacific

magistrates, doctors, police officials, philanthropists and academicians for the study of crimthology was announced only a few days ego, and was received with some merriment. One of the morning papers, the Matin, pokes fun at the idea. The members of the famous committee, it says, are very worthy men. Apart from those already mentioned, the list contains one cabinet minister, a professor at the medical faculty, noted in wvers, and mathematicians. The members met at the ministry of justice, in a room hung with green paper, round a table covered with green doth. A cleck that did not so hung on the wall, Could there be a presage in that clock. The committee, we shall probably learn, decided that there should be an office for research info the disease of crime, the office to have its green carpets, its green tables, and its liveried usiners, cierks, and plenty of stationery for plenty of writing. There will probably also be jars for the preservation of the microbes of swindles, of murder and fraudulent bankruptcy as well as for thase of burgiary and theft.

The laboratory of the committee will be specially fitted for studying the criminals' souls to obtain reliable data. The members will question the criminals as to their early education, their state of any proceeded to Tacoma. She With a cargo of 11,500 tons of ger

here and proceeded to Tacoma. She will return here on Tuesday to discharge over 2,000 tons of general cargo

: Fall of Wanking

According to advices brought by the According to advices brought by the Teucer of the hig walled city of Nanking, which held out for two years in the Taiping rebellion, was captured by treachery of part of the garrison, who removed the higeenlooks of the guns on Purple mountain and opened the Taiping gate. The fight at Purple mountain was sharp and severe, the loyalists being routed and fell back into the city. General Chang Hsun fied in disguise by way of the Hansi fied in disguise by way of the Hansi gate. When the city surrendered Gen-eral Ling madena triumphant entry, the men kneeling by the streetside with arms reversed or pointing downward. Many limerialists who remained were put to death. Seven loyalists who headed fife batteries on Purple hill were executed. They sent a note to the rebels intimating they would surrender and then opened fire when the revolutionaries came to take their guns.

Strife in Korea News of fighting between the American miners at Unsan, Korea, and Japanese, was brought by the Teucer. The American mine managers were getting their labor from a Japanese concern which failed and the Americans engaged a number of Koreans. A number of Japanese tried to intimidate the Americans into engaging the coolies through them, and attacked the Koreans. The Americans armed themselves with rifles and proceeded to the scene, and a fight ensued in which the Japan-ese were worsted, four being captured and placed in a shed where they were held until Japanese police arrived.

OFFICERS' TITLES

were received.

Members of Territorial Forces Entitled to Use Rank as in Regular Army Colonel Sir Edward Ward, under sec

retary for war in Great Britain, has sent the following reply to a correspondent: "I have shown to the secretary of state your letter suggesting the desirability of the publication by the war office of an official statement to the effect that officers of the territorial. force are entitled to use at all times the rank which they hold in the force, just as officers of the regular army do. Officers of the ferritorial force hold his majesty's commission, and are certainly entitled to use their rank just as much as officers of the regular army. There would, I think, be as little justification for announcing the fact publicly in the case of the latter as in that of the former force. Although their military rank is not used by all territorial officers, I am glad to notice that the practice of using it is becoming more and more general, and we hope that it will continue to increase." Burglars are busy at North Vancou-

An epidemic of false alarms is worrying the South Vancouver fire

Mountain sheep bearing magnificent horns are being killed in numbers near Duncan is displaying metropolitan aspirations; it reported two burglaries

Vancouver suffers from an influx of loboes from across the line to the

The Police Mutual Benefit associa tion of Vancouver has chosen Sergeant Munroe as president for 1912. George Sutherland being vice president, and P. M. McReady secretary.

The Strawberry Hill Ratepayers association has adopted a resolution condemnatory of the Lulu Island bridge

The case of Samuel Abercromble, charged with the murder of his wife at Steveston, has been dismissed by

the lower court.

The buildings in connection with the hoisting plant at the Hosmer mine have been destroyed by fire.

On her homeward trip the Teucer carried over 1,500 pilgrims from Singapore, making their pilgrimage to Mecca, and while other vessels were arriving with as many as 20 or 30 deaths and with plague and smallpox on board, the Blue Funnel liner arrived with but one death, an old man dying because of senile decay.

Furs-Very much reduced. .

IN NEW LIGHT Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., is Justified by Preparatory Actions of Germans

GIVES ARGUMENTS TO SUPPORT VIEW

"What about the German scare?" fact. Unless existing conditions alter, i' seems to me, there is serious danger of an ultimate conflict. The position is simply this from the German point of view: Bismarck, the great chancellor, did not realize the necessity of ccienies for his country until it was too late The whole world is now occupied and Germany finds herself with an enormous population that is growing fast without any territory The Americans were guarding the mine armed with rifles when the last advices outside of her own immediate empire." That is the explanation of the strained relations which are reported

to exist at the present time between Great Britain and Germany, made, not by an enthusiablic iingo imbued with the patriotic sentiments that find expression in the old saying, "my country, I hope she's always right, but still my country," but by a scholar whose words are weighed before they are passed over the counter for public digestion-no less distinguished a person than Mr. Alfred Mosely. CMG. LLD. who is spending a few days in Victoria while making an ex-

tended trip over the continent. In supplementation if his statement quoted above Mr. Mosely gave a series of contentions which appear to uphold it. He said: "Germany's feverish anxiety to build a great fleet, to the minds of thinking Englishmen, means that if a favorable opportunity arose she would not hesitate to use her power against us for the purpose o. taking some of our hard won territory. As a matter of simple fact the necessity for more territory is now a vital question to the German nation That is what is generally overlooked by those who repudiate all talk of a German invasion." "That is but a statement of the con-

dition of things in Europe at the present time as regards Great Britain and Germany. And there is more to back it up than sometimes appears in the newspapers and periodicals where-in the general public obtains its infornation. Englishmen must not forget the significant fact that while the new English fronciads are built with a large coal carrying capacity in order to patrol and police the waters of the world the new German Dreadnoughts are being constructed with very heavy armament and a limited coal carrying capacity, clearly showing that they are ntended for usage in the English channel. At least that is the only ossible construction that an English nind can put upon such a condition of

Germany Not Able

While taking this view in regard to the naval preparations of Germany Mr. Mosely does not think that they will be of any avail. On the contrary, he says: "It is to be hoped that Germany will realize the impossibility of her task. The steady increase in her fleet itablished a conclusive alibi.

is as steadily reflected in the growth of the British fleet, I do not desire to appear in the light of an alarmist but I do think it is only right that the whole of the English speaking world should be made aware of the possibility of danger. To be forwarned

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

"Campbell's"

gift nicely makes up for such an oversight.

tant seasonable items and gift suggestions.

come in silk, satin and the durable moirettes.

Net Dresses from \$9.00

teristic of "Campbell's."

priced as follows:

is to be forearmed." Economic education is the peculiar forte of Mr. Mosely and a number of years he has been actively engaged in this useful sphere of activity. Largely through his efforts as an LL. D., Declares That Scare the teaching systems of Great Britain and Canada have been brought into closer touch and something in the na ture of uniformity in standards has

been established. A number of years ago he brought over to Canada a contingent of the secretaries of the leading trades unions of Great Britain to study the economic situation here with a view to applying their knowledge of the remedying of their difficulties at home. In 1903 he conducted 35 professors of the Oxford and Cambridge universities through the United States and Canada. The object of that trip was the investigation of the educational methods in vogue Other expeditions of a similar nature which owed their inception and execution to the careful planning and enthusiastic co-operation of this tireless worker was the trip of the 500 English school teachers to Canada some three years ago and the counter visit of a number of Canadian and American teachers to Great Britain two years

Effect of Election

ago.

Touching briefly upon the political situation in England Mr. Mosely states that nothing has ever influenced pub c opinion so strongly throughout the country as the meaning of the recent lection in Canada. In Great Britain the result of the Canadian election vas sken as a token of this country's in entions in regard to the closer rela timehin of the Motherland, and th pecoli were only awaiting the advent of an election to signify their reciprocal sentiments.

Mr. Mosely is accompanied by his three daughters. He is a great traveler, having been all over Canada a number of times prior to his present visit, although this is the first time he has ever visited Victoria. He is greatly impressed with the beautiful aspect of the city as a residential resort and is confident that with proper guidance a considerable share of future trade of the Pacific will be handled at this port. Its location he thinks is admirable, and with careful and exhaustive preparations he sees no reason why Victoria should not be able to compete with the other ports of the Pacific for the coming deluge of business that will assuredly be inaugurated with the completion of the Panama canal.

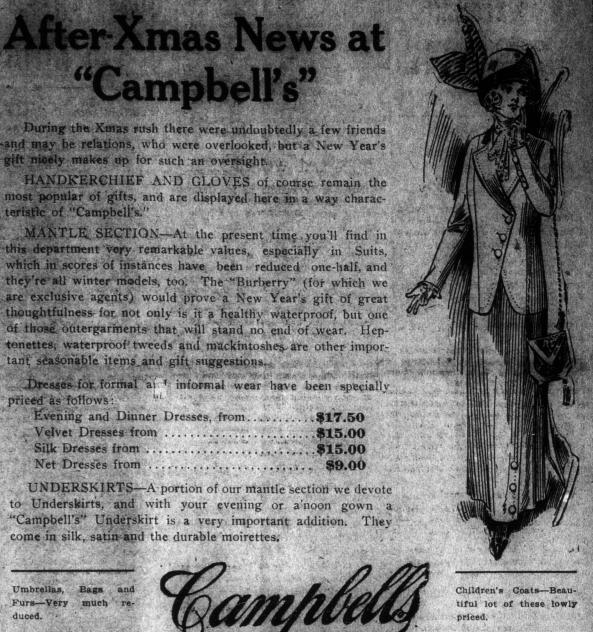
Constable Wise, of Surrey, has resigned from the force. Vancouver's exhibition of next year,

which it is expected H.R.H. the governor-general will open, will continue from the 10th to the 17th August. The first payment of \$25,000 on ac-

count of the relinquishment of their reserve to the G. T. P. company, hasbeen made to the Fort George Indians. The provincial rock crushing plant at Vedder mountain is proving a conspicuous success, and not only a great assistance and source of economy in provincial work but a boon to entiguous municipalities which here btain broken rock supplies conveniently delivered by electric trams.

Vancouver's city council has placed itself on record as favoring a charter amendment to enable the city to end te licences.

at Vancouver of the murder of Holmes Hayes, at Tait, on July 6, 1908, has es-



tiful lot of these lowly

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about four miles westerly from Point-no-Point on the Straits of Juan De Fuca marked D B. on the southeast corner post, thence running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

DR. WILLIAM BRYANT, W. Spittal, Agent.

W. Spittal, Agent, Dated December 15th, 19112.

RENFREW LAND DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted four miles westerly from Point-no-Point on the Straits of Juan De Fuca, marked W. T. southeast corner post thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

WM. TURPEL,

WM. TURPEL, W. Spittal, Agent. Dated December 15th, 19112.

AUSTRALIAN WAR AGAINST TRUSTS

High Court Finds Forty Individuals and Corporations Guilty of Violating Low in That Regard

VICTORIA SEEKING TO SECURE SETTLERS

MELBOURNE, Dec. 22.-Forty individuals and corporations have been declared guilty by the high court of breaches of the anti-trust act and have been heavily fined.

Mr. Justice Isaacs has been occupied for the past two and a half days reading judgment in the case of the coal vendors who were charged with entering into a combine to maintain high prices of Newcastle coal. The shipping companies were also included. Mr. Justice Isaacs found that an unlawful combination existed in restraint of trade, and that exorbitant prices were being charged. He imposed a fine of \$2,500 on each of the defendants except the Associated Collieries.

The Victoria government has decided to send another delegation to America to secure farmer immigrants for the irrigation settlements.

The labor members of the New South Wales Assembly are withdrawing their support from Speaker Willis in consequence of his action recently in imposing a fine on the janitors of the parliament buildings, who are supporters of the laborites.

. Capt. James McIntyre, a well known resident of Summerland, last week end-id his life by taking strychnine. Eggs are selling at \$30 a case in Fort

The C. P. R.'s pay roll at Revelstoke is now \$140,000 per month. Dr. M. J. Archibald is the newly elected president o fthe Kamloops Conserva-

tive Association. Still another fatal shooting season exident is reported, this time from Kamloops. The victim was Arthur Denton, who met death through the un-expected discharge of a rifle in the hands of his companion, A. Bedard. Ryerson College is the name chosen

for the Methodist codlege to be estab-lished at Point Grey in connection with the Provincial university.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

THE PUTURE OF THE PORT

ances from the minister of public works that whatever programme for the development of Victoria harbor he puts forward will receive the serious consideration of the Government. Mr. Monk himself has promised to approve of whatever Mr. Coste decides should be done. that the programme, of which an outline was given at a luncheon of the real estate exchange vesterday, will be carried out. It provides for an extensive and progressive scheme of development. will give shelter to twenty of such vessels as we may hope to have entering this some years later, with incredulous appropriations will be asked for one to pected the development that has taken be spent on the inner harbor, and the place west of the Lakes. The great other for the commencement of a great | natural wealth of British Columbia was project embracing one or more break- almost unsuspected. Mr. Blake had onwaters as well as open docks. We may ly recently referred to this province as hope to see these appropriations in- "a sea of mountains," and G. M. Dawcluded in the estimates which will be son had not yet pointed out to the brought down shortly after the House | world that there were extensive areas meets next month. This is all very en- here fit for settlement. In all the recouraging and there is little doubt that ports that were made to Parliament the commencement of a great scheme there is not a suggestion that lumber hear less of this hereafter, and indeed of port improvements will have the ef- from the Coast would be shipped to the fect of directing the attention of ship- Prairies, or that the Prairie might send ping interests to Victoria. It will prob- any of its grain to the markets of the ably mean that this city will be included in the schedule of many of the comsels to the Pacific Coast following the of. The Panama Canal existed only in opening of the Panama Canal. Dockage the imagination of some enthusiasts, interests are always anxious to send their vessels to the harbors where they can find the best anchorage and the safest wharfage facilities. The providate in modern facilities, will also play a strong part in determining Canadian where they should make their termini. Given good docks the trade is bound to follow because of the great natural advantages which the port possesses, because of the consistently rapid growth of population, the development of local industries and the need of imported produce. The future of the city as one of the rising ports of the Pacific Coast seems to be assured. Its waterways are free from fog of such a character one or more breakwaters protection from rough weather will have been secured ducts, when the Panama Canal is nearand the space for dock accommodations ing completion and the whole Orient is largely increased. Moreover there is instinct with a new life—is there any that is that ships leaving here immedi- route for the Canadian Pacific Railway ately enter open water and are free from the dangers and delay of winding through narrow channels at a reduced speed. Mr. Coste has brought to his task an enthusiasm which has grown as he has realized the great possibilities of the port. He has been anxious to make recommendations which will provide the best scheme of development in which the port as a whole can share. This can be gathered from his anxiety to improve the facilities of coastwise traffic so as to insure safe and more commodious anchorage for ocean vessels. We think from what he has said that it is safe to say that Mr. Monk and his colleagues in office will see their way clear to carry out the programme which he will outline and that when this is done that it will be found to be one of the greatest assets of prosperity that has ever been built up in connection

A NATIONAL PORT The people of Victoria ought always to keep in mind the fact that the greatest engineer that Canada ever had, that is, the greatest in his grasp of a national situation, always regarded the Western coast of Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Cape Scott, as the true ocean frontier of Canada. All through his final report on the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys this stands out prominently. He discusses all the various routes that have been suggested and examined, and he reaches the conclusion, to use his own words, that "If the object is to reach the navigable waters of the Pacific simply by the most eligible line to a good harbor," the route to Burrard Inlet should be chosen. But if It was considered advisable, as one day believed it would be necessary, to sek a port on the true ocean frontier, the Bute Inlet route was the only one be considered, and he added: "The exigencies of the future may render a continuous line of railway to the outer shore of Vancouver Island indispensable whatever cost.

Let the people of Victoria look back to the day when the route of the Candian Pacific was determined upon.

way to carry out the terms of the pledge was to build a line terminating at Burrard Inlet the government accepted his suggestion and directed that the line should be built accordingly; but perusi of the report in which this conclus is stated will show that every argument, favor of extending the line to a Van-Esquimalt, as its true ocean termit Let it also be remembered that at possibilities of the prairie region. It coun told a committee of the House of profitable around Calgary, only to be greeted, as he told another committee laughter. The most optimistic never ex-Coast by way of Western ports. Jap anese revival had only fairly begun, and

and if they did, only excited ridicule. Yet, under these circumstances. Sir Sandford Fleming, with prophetic eye, said that the time would come when the true Western ocean frontier of Canada would of necessity be reached by an unbroken line of railway. And is it doing any injustice to that distinguished man to suggest that if he were writing today, if he were asked to contemplate what ought to be provided in the way of a transcontinental railway, he would, in view of what has transpired since, in view of the fact that there are thousands of miles of railway on the prairies. where when he wrote there was not a single mile, when a rapidly progressing Central Canada demands the products of the Pacific Coast and the best way of reaching the ocean with its own protented himself with suggesting as a simply the most feasible way of reaching tide water?

who hardly dared express their views,

is an inspiration to the people of this city. He foresaw a great commercial depot at the southern end of this island. anticipations. Let us not lose sight of vice Burrard Inlet was chosen for the Canadian Pacific terminus, recommended in the same report that one of the ports on the West Coast of this island, in which class he included Victoria, should be chosen as the ultimate objective point of Canada's transcontinental rail-

THE "RECALL"

It is proposed to adopt what is known as the "recall" in the municipality of Victoria, and a similar request will go to the Legislature from Vancouver. The Recall originated in Oregon, we think, and, stripped of all details, it may be stated to be a method whereby the citihas lost their confidence. It has been tried in Oregon, Washington, and California, and possibly elsewhere, and we it has not worked satisfactorily, although we confess to being not as familiar as we ought to be with its operation before expressing any opinion upon it. There is one manifest advantage. now, he remains in office for a year, no matter how objectionable he may make himself, whereas if the recall were adopted he would know that he might his course before his constituents. This would undoubtedly add to his sense of esponsibility. On the other hand, the recall would introduce an element of uncertainty into the municipal administration, and it might be employed by designing politicians as a means of annoying those to whom they were hostile

and might desire to get rid of. We see no objection to Alderman Fullerton's motion in regard to this questhereby the subject will be brought bethings. There was little between the fore the citizens in a definite way, and

we do not wish to be understood as or

UNITED STATES AND BUSSIA

The result of the action of the United tates in denouncing the Treaty of 1832 with Russia may lead to a tariff war etween the two countries, and it is very in the latter. We do not suppose there war, however strained the relations beindeed, it might happen that United States citizens may be accorded such treatment in Russia as no government nit to. No possible good could result from actual hostilities in any case that is at all likely to arise, and it is not easy to see how the two countries could make war against each other even if

Diplomacy probably will have no serious difficulty in settling the matters in dispute, the chief interest in which, from the point of view of an outsider. out of the fact that the United States has always professed to regard Russia as its especial friend. We shall there never was any justification for that absurd fiction.

JOHN V. PLLIS

We notice by our exchanges that Senator John V. Ellis has just passed the fiftieth milestone in his career as editor of the St. John Globe. Senator Ellis may not be the dean of Canadian journalists, but few of them have as long a record and none of them a more onorable one. The Colonist is a long many occupants of the editorial chair; but it was only two years old when Senator Ellis took up his pen to write his first editorial in the Globe, Although he has reached an age, when most men seek well earned rest, his mind has not lost its keenness, although his point of view may have grown loftier as the years have passed. Ever kind and courteous, yet neither asking nor giving quarter when the fight was on, he was, never bitter nor resourceful, Mr. Ellis has been an honor to the profession, which we hope he may be spared for

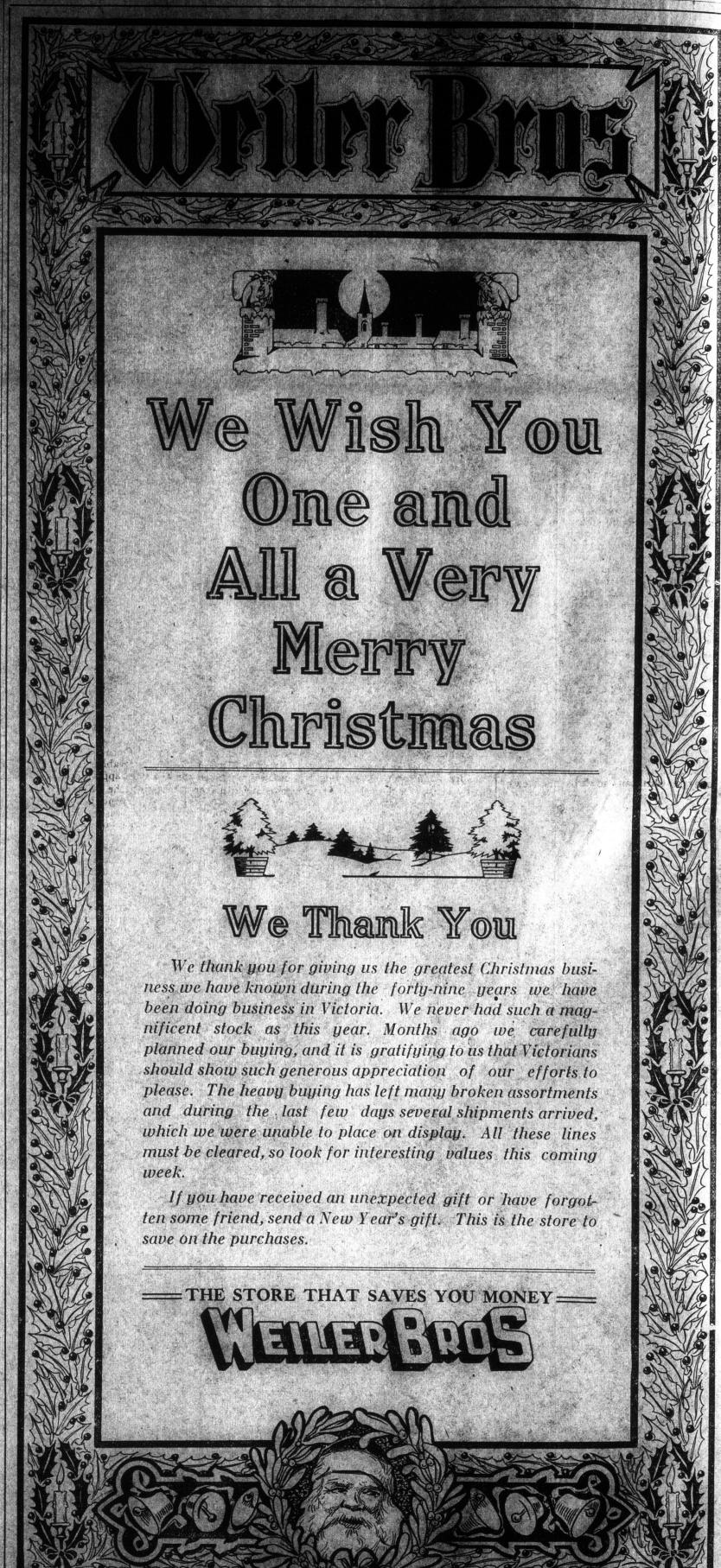
impasse in China. The Premier says he will not accept a republic and the revolutionary leaders say they will not tolis talk of foreign intervention. But on behalf of which side shall it be?

Hon, W. R. Ross seems to have spent an exceedingly busy time during his absence from the province. He comes is interesting to know that Mr. Gifford posed creation of a bureau of forestry in this province. He is a high authority on such matters and praise from

A correspondent sends us the followfamous women in history: Semiramis, Cleopatra, Hypatia, Sappho, Esther, Virgin Mary, Joan of Arc, Madame de Maintenon, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Catherine of Russia, Catherine de Medicis, Georges Sand, George Eliot, Rosa Bonheur, Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence Nightingale, Madame Curie, and the Dowager Empress of China.

An interesting story comes from Ottawa. Some of the over-wise people, who have the running of things, fenced off a piece of Rideau park, which used to be a children's playground, because noy the Duke of Connaught with their games. A few days ago H. R. H. saw a number of little boys playing in the street, and asked them why they did "not a had old guy."

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THE ROM

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THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Having restored peace to the Empire over which he was now sole ruler, Constantine determined upon erecting a monument to himself, and for that purpose founded the city of Constantinople upon the ruins of Byzantium, which he proclaimed capital in the year 330. He died July 22, 337, in the 63rd or 65th year of his age. Not long before his death he professed Christianity and was baptized. The character of Constantine has been a subject of much discussion. He had a strong sense of justice and as a rule was of merciful disposition, a fact which it seems hard to reconcile with his order that his favorite son should be put to death on the charge of conspiracy. He was not a Christian, although he presided at the Council of Nicaea. He was above all things a politician, and even his panegyrists admit that his friendliness towards Christianity arose solely out of a desire to maintain his power over the Empire, the new religion havng obtained such wide acceptance that any other course would have been disastrous. He seems to have lived abstemiously, and to have been free from the vices of the age to an exceptional degree.

The great event of the reign of Constantine was the recognition of Christianity as a region, the closing of the pagan temples and the abolition of sacrifices. Thus in about three hundred years after the Apostles had set out to preach the Gospel, it had overcome all opposition and had supplanted every other religious system in the greatest empire which the world had ever seen up to that time. There is a popular misconception as to the attitude of people of learning, influence and refinement towards Christianity in the early days of its history, a misconception encouraged by those who teach that the new religion was not accepted because of the wickedness of the people.

A few observations upon this point may therefore not be out of place.

It must not be forgotten that Jesus was a Jew, and that his disciples also were Jews. Today we see Christianity a world-wide religion; it is hard for us to realize that originally this wonderful organization consisted of nothing more than a little band of Jews, of very humble social rank, who believed that one of their number was the Son of Jehovah. After the death of its Founder there was much uncertainty among His followers as to what He had taught, and there was a division among them, possibly more than one. In the course of time the giant intellect of Paul swayed the great body of Christians towards his views. but there always remained considerable disagreement between the various factions. To the Romans the Christian movement must have seemed at the outset utterly insignificant. Rome was absolutely impartial as between regious beliefs. It conquered countries but permitted the people to exercise their religious practices without interference. It extended the same treatment to the Jews as to others, and if the former were treated rigorously at times, it was because they were a stubborn race, excessively proud of their descent and confident that they were in a special manner the favored people of the Supreme Deity. The Jews were divided into several sects, one of which may be mentioned, namely, the Herodians, who were distinguished from the orthodox Jews by the fact that they were willing, while cherishing their belief in Jehovah, to conform to the customs of Pagan Rome. There were the two great sections of the Tewish organization, the Pharisees and the Sadducees, which were very hostile to each other. Doubtless also there were other sects, but little, if any, record of them has been preserved. Josephus, the great Jewish historian, who was born in 37, does not mention Christianity There is in his history as we have it today one sentence in which Jesus is mentioned; but some authorities claim this to be an interpolation. It will be seen, therefore, that to the people of Rome the existence of a new sect of Jews was a matter of indifference. It is true that in the imperial capital the members of the sect were at times subject to persecution, but this was not because they were Christians, but because they were Jews. When we read in the Acts that "Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came to him; preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things that concern the Lord Iesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him," we have only an account that might have been given of many other teachers, for the hospitality of Rome was open to the From this insignificant beginning the Chris-

tian Church grew. It would be a mistake to suppose that Rome was the centre of its activities, from which the new religion went out to overcome all others in the Empire. This does not mean that Peter was not bishop of Rome and that he and his successors have not always been the head of the Church. Upon that point it is not necessary to express any opinion whatever. The fact to be kept in mind is that everywhere throughout the Roman world, Christianity was making its way. The Epistles written by the Apostle Paul were addressed to the Romans, the Corinthians, the Galatians, the Ephesians, the Colossians, the Thessalonians, and to the Hebrews generally. This shows that during a single lifetime the religion had spread over Asia-Minor, the Balkan Peninsula and Italy. It is not unreasonable to believe it had also made some progress in Syria and Egypt. We must not suppose that during the lifetime of Paul its adherents had become numerous, for they had not. They had

only become widely distributed. Afterwards peverywhere the number increased with extraordinary rapidity. Persecution, so far from preventing its acceptance, only seemed to stimulate it. Yet it must be remembered that with all this progress more than a century passed before the new religion was looked upon as a formidable factor in the state. By the middle of the Second Century the Christians had become numerically formidable, and in 177 Marcus Aurelius issued his first edict against them. This act was so utterly out of keeping with the character of that distinguished statesman and philosopher, that his biographers have been at a loss to account for it. The persecution, so far as is known, was caused by no overt act on the part of the Christians, but was sanctioned because in the opinion of Marcus the Christians were a secret conspiracy, a pernicious sect, the practicers of an immoral superstition. He regarded their ascription of divine nature to a man, who had been executed as a malefactor, as blasphemy of the worst kind. In this persecution a great many Christians perished, but the movement was in no way retarded. Its missionaries went abroad throughout all the Empire, making converts everywhere. It is a very remarkable thing that in a century after the massacres authorized by Marcus, the Christians numbered nearly half the population of the Empire, notwithstanding the fact that the period had been one of almost incessant war and tumult. When Constantine became sole ruler, the large majority of the people, not merely of Rome, but of the whole Empire had accepted at least nominally Christianity as their religion. It is not pretended that Constantine took up its cause for any other than political motives. He saw that to do so would be popular, and that he would thereby strengthen his position against all pretenders. There does not appear to have been any formal decree directing that Christianity should be recognized as the religion of the state, although the edict closing the tempies and forbidding sacrifices was equivalent to it. The former religious freedom enjoyed by the Romans now ceased, and the tendency of events was towards the other extreme, one faction in the Church opposing another with every means at its disposal. In order that order might be brought out of chaos, and the powers ful organization of Christianity might be in the hands of one authority, the famous Council of Nicaea was called. This great epoch-making assemblage of prelates was held at Nicaea, a city of Asia Minor, and was attended by three hundred and eighteen bishops, besides very many inferior ecclesiastics. It was called by Constantine to determine the doctrinal issue between Arius and the majority of the bishops, the cause of the latter being represented in the Council chiefly by Athanasius. Constantine had declared the point at issue, namely, the exact nature of the Divine Sonship of Christ, to be a matter of no importance, and yet he presided at the Council, and, pagan though he was, threw all his influence in favor of those who held what is now recognized as the orthodox view, and this prevailed.

It is a strange commentary upon the judgment of mankind that this Emperor, whose sagacity had assisted him to overcome every obstacle in the way of his personal advancement, should have made at the last an error which undid all his great work for Rome. It has been mentioned above that he caused his ablest son, Crispus, to be put to death on a charge of conspiracy, one of his daughters at the same time falling a victim to her father's anger. He had three sons remaining, Constans, Constantine and Constantius, and he divided the Empire between them, thus plunging Rome into turmoil that led speedily to her downfall.

SOMETHING ABOUT ICE

Recently the result of some observations among the icebergs of the Antarctic Ocean have been published. One instance is mentioned where an iceberg of great dimensions was measured and found to be 1625 feet above the surface of the water. As only one-eighth of an ice mass floats above the surface, that berg may have been 13,000 feet in thickness, although if the submerged mass greatly exceeded the elevated mass in area, the thickness would not be so great. Another instance was mentioned where a ship steamed at night into what appeared to be a large land-locked bay surrounded with hills of moderate altitude. When daylight came the shores and hills were seen to be of ice, and investigation showed that what appeared to be an island was only a vast floating berg. Indeed the accounts given of the magnitude of the ice masses in the Southern Ocean simply astound one. The greatest icebergs of the north are mere pigmies by comparison.

The origin of these masses is the Antarctic Continent. This vast area, the extent of which is not fully known, but it is several millions of square miles, seems to consist of little else than ice covered with a mantle of snow, the latter by pressure becoming solidified into ice. It is an interesting fact that ice particles freeze together at the point of contact, and therefore snow, which consists of minute ice parti-cles, readily becomes converted into solid ice under the pressure of its own weight in a low temperature. This ice mass in the Antarctic Zone differs from the corresponding masses in the North in the fact that the latter are formed either on comparatively level land like Greenland or in the open sea; whereas in the South the ice seems to lie upon the slope of a mountain range, the peaks of which Lieute-

nant Shakleton told us about. If this is correct, the motion of the ice towards the sea must be more rapid than in the North, and hence greater masses are broken off.

The genesis of an iceberg is somewhat as follows: Snow falls in vast quantities in the latitudes of nearly perennial cold, and in the course of a short time it is converted into lice. As the years pass the ice deposits grow ice. As the years pass the ice deposits grow thicker, and by its own weight it slides more or less slowly towards the sea. Having reached the water, the ice mass thrusts itself out unbroken until it reaches such a distance that the lifting power of the water breaks it, and the fragment, which may be of very great magnitude, floats away. The motion of these ice masses varies from a few feet a year in the case of some of the Alpine glaciers up to 50 or 60 feet a day, in the case of some of the northern glaciers. How rapid it may be in parts of the Antarctic Continent is unknown, for lack of sufficient observations to determine it. The idea that a great mass of ice can flow steadily onward was rather more than some scientific men were willing to admit less than a century ago, and it was only conceded when proof had been forthcoming by the arrangement of a line of stakes across an Alpine glacier, which were seen a year later to be considerably out of line, and all further down the valley than they had originally been placed. The position of the stakes showed that not only had the whole glacier moved downward, but that the centre had moved faster than the middle, showing that ice moves on a declining surface or in response to pressure just as water does in a river.

This set the wise men wondering how a mass of brittle material like ice could move in such a way, and the suggestion was made, and generally accepted, that while ice is brittle in small masses, it is viscous in large masses, and hence while even a large block of ice is rigid and brittle, a glacier may be fluid to a certain degree as a whole, although each part of it is brittle. This explanation did not satisfy all investigators, and a new theory was advanced, founded upon the fact above stated, that ice particles freeze at the point of contact. It is now supposed that the flow of a glacier is due to the constant fracture and instant re-congealing of minute ice particles, although at times the strain upon the mass, caused by inequalities of the surface over which it flows, leads to the formation of crev-

The great Southern ice-cap is of a bulk that is simply inconceivable. Some years ago a sensational article appeared in a New York paper forecasting the probable result of the 'calving" of an exceptionally large iceberg in the South, and it was alleged that the effect would be the formation of a tidal wave that would devastate the whole Atlantic Coast. Such an event is exceedingly improbable for reasons suggested above, namely, that there must be a limit to the magnitude of the ice masses that can be broken off from the great ice-cap. Moreover, the greatest mass that could be broken off would take up less space in the water than it did before it was broken, because until the fracture took place the part in the water would be submerged, and after it took place the submerged mass would rise oneeighth of its magnitude above the surface. The only conceivable cause of such an event as was suggested is the occurrence of something in the Antarctic Continent that would send the ice-cap into the sea, such as a tremendous earthquake. This would cause a tidal wave of perhaps sufficient magnitude to do some harm to low-lying continental coasts, provided the ice plunged suddenly into the sea; but otherwise the displacement of the water would distribute itself over the ocean and no evil effects would be produced.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

Egypt.—VIII Thebes, and a Story of the Reign of Ramses

The history of ancient Thebes is to be read in the remains of her monuments. At some distance from the banks of the river Nile they yet rear their stately pile, and tell even to the most careless passerby something of the story of proud and mighty days forever gone. There is the temple of El-Uksur, with its great obelisk of red granite and its tall colonnades, the graceful obelisk, with its marvelous hieroglyphics, part of the great temple built by Queen Hatshopsitu to the god of her fathers, Karnak, the memorial of Rameses II., greatest perhaps of all the Pharaohs, with its innumerable columns, its lofty halls, and its statues of the dead king; and the Valley of Sepulchres, mysterious and splendid. It is on the walls of the cells on either side of the passage to the great sepulchre of Rameses III., that the interesting pictures illustrative of Theban life and customs were found in such profusion.

But many hundred years before the Christian era, Thebes was at the height of her glory. It was here that the Pharaohs had their royal residence. In the temple at Thebes they were crowned, and in the Tombs of the Kings, on the outskirts of the city, they

were laid to rest. A large and diverse population filled the city then, for intermarriage with neighboring peoples had produced a motley race. "Within the boundary walls of Thebes extended whole suburbs, more or less densely populated and prosperous, through which ran avenues of sphynxes, connecting together the chief boroughs of which the city was composed. On

every side might have been seen the same collection of low, grey huts, separated from each other by a muddy pool, where the cattle were wont to drink and the women to draw water; long streets lined with high houses, irregularly shaped open spaces, bazaars, gardens, courtyards and shabby looking palaces, which, presenting a plain and unadorned exterior, contained within them the refinements

of luxury and the comforts of wealth." The palaces in which the kings made their homes were large and rambling as in older days, but far more beautifully finished inside and furnished with sumptuous quarters for the Pharaoh, a harem of gracious proportions, beautifully decorated, and separate apartments for slaves and servants. The furniture was rich and heavy, beds, armchairs and seats of all kinds were made of rare woods, inlaid with ivory and gold and sometimes precious stones. They were intricately carved as well, and upholstered in gay colors. Rugs and cushions were of many-hued Asiatic woods, or of homespun material, dyed in Chaldean patterns, the linen was of the finest, and the small army of laundresses, retained by every rich householder, kept it in an immaculate condition. The plate on the table of these oldtime royalties was of gold and silver, beautifully polished and engraved.

Is was in just such a palace as this that King Rameses III. lived and governed Egypt with a firm but kindly hand. It was his ambition to treat all of his people fairly, that it might not be said of him that he was an unjust or unmerciful monarch. If the feudal lords or those in authority abused their privileges, their rank and titles were taken from them, and a better man given their high position. Rameses loved to make his cities beautiful, and he had trees planted in great profusion, to afford a rest and shelter from the heat, and to gladden the eyes of the beholder. Such peace and tranquility reigned in Egypt during the latter years of his life that it was his boast that a woman might walk anywhere alone and be wholly unmolested.

But if Rameses' kingdom was at peace, his domestic life was a troubled one. His queen was Isit, and by her he had several children, legitimate heirs to the throne; but a wife of the secondary rank, Tii by name, had a son whom she wished to place upon the throne, and a conspiracy was formed to put Rameses to death. Certain waxen images were made and placed secretly in the harem, after incantations had been pronounced that were supposed to be invested with death-dealing powers, and the king looking upon them to fall ill, and gradually fade away. The king, however, became aware of the plot against his life, and the result of his investigations brought forty-six criminals to light, six women and forty men, all of whom were executed. For Pentaurit himself, the worst punishment of all was reserved, and a mummy disinterred at Deir-el-Bahari tells us the man-

ner of it. "The coffin in which it was placed was very plain, painted white and without inscripton; the customary removal of the entrails had not been effected, but the body was covered with a thick layer of natron, which was applied even to the skin itself and secured by wrappings. It makes one's flesh creep to look at it; the hands and feet are tied by strong bands, and are curled up as if in intolerable pain—the chest is contracted, the head is thrown back, the face is contorted in a hideous grimace-and the mouth is open as if to give utterance to a last despairing cry. The conviction is borne in upon us that the man was invested while still alive with the wrappings of the dead. Is this the mummy of Pentaurit, or of some other prince as culpable as he was, and condemned to this frightful punishment?'

. After this terrible affair, Rameses' reigned passed in peace.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM IV.

There are upwards of 200,000 known species of plants. These have been divided by botanists into 13 primary divisions, 30 classes and 600 families. They have also been divided into 57 orders. It is obvious that in articles intended as a mere suggestion of prominent features of vegetable life, no attempt can be made to show wherein these several classes differ, and these things have been mentioned only to convey a general idea of the complexity of vegetable life and how it has expanded from the time when the first water slimes appeared on the surface of the cooling ocean. There is no reason to suppose that, as is the case with animals, any of the species are dying out, on the contrary, it is likely that by cross-fertilization through the instrumentality of insects, winds or the proximity of plants to each other, new varieties are being continually produced.

Seeing how important is the part played by plant life in relation to human life, it may not be devoid of interest if something is said of the history of the great food plants. Wheat may be mentioned first. Its first use as a food plant is lost in the mists of antiquity, although there is some reason to believe that what is unusually though to have been wheat when spoken o in ancient history was a somewhat different grain from what we know by that name. Wheat is supposed to have originated in Central Asia, but this is little more than a guess founded upon the current belief that mankind originated in that part of the world. Some years ago it was discovered that a certain wild grain growing naturally in some of the coun-

tries bordering on the Mediterranean becom wheat after cultivation, from which it may b inferred that this grain is the product of culti

Maize, or Indian corn, is commonly supposed to be of American origin, and undoubt-edly the grain now cultivated was derived originally, so far as is known historically, from the plants cultivated by the Indians before the coming of Columbus. There is, however, in an ancient Chinese book now in a library in Paris, a representation of this plant, and it is alleged that grains of maize have been found in ruined buildings of ancient Athens. Some writers claim that it was the "corn" of the Scriptures; others contend that this was a variety of wheat that has recently been brought to the attention of scientific cultivators, a variety that yields luxuriantly upon aridland.

Barley was cultivated both in Europe and Asia in prehistoric times, and seems to have altered very little in all the centuries that it has afforded food for man and a mor eor less intoxicating drink. No date can be fixed when in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean this grain was not used for food or for the manufacture of beer. Any effort to determine its origin would be hopeless.

Rye is relatively modern as a food plant. Its native place is the higher lands around the Caspian Sea and in the Crimea. Its use dates from some time before the Christian Era, but it does not appear to have been cultivated until a time well within the historical period. Scholars have not been able to identify rye with any of the more ancient references to

Oats formed a very prominent place in the dietary of the tribes whom the Romans called Barbarians. This grain does not appear to have been known to the Jews in ancient days, and although the Greeks and Romans had heard of it, they did not cultivate it, at least to any great extent. This was doubtless due in part to the unsuitability of the climate of Mediterranean countries for its production, and possibly also to the fact that as a food it was not adapted for use by people not subject to extremes of cold.

Spelt is a grain of the wheat family, growing in parts of southern Europe and eastern Asia on poor soil. It is used extensively for food, and is the plant from which the Bedouin Arabs make flour.

Rice is of East Indian origin, but it is cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate is suitable. It is the staple food of perhaps half of the inhabitants of the globe.

A grain called fundi is largely grown in western Africa for food, and teff and tocusson, two edible grains, are used extensively in Abyssinia.

The potato is a native of tropical America. and Humbolt expressed doubts if it ever existed in a wild state, but modern investigators seem to think they have proved him to have been in error. Be this as it may, it is noteworthy that this plant, now so largely used by civilized mankind, was up to three hundred and fifty years ago practically unknown outside of the area mentioned. Even after its introduction into Europe, the potato was looked upon simply as a curiosity. As late as 1710 it was esteemed to be of such little value that it is not mentioned in the "Complete Gardener" of that date. Shortly after this it began to be looked upon as a suitable food for swine. Towards the close of the previous century, the potato had been introduced into Ireland in the hope that it would serve as a preventative of famine, and from that island its cultivation spread to England. Hence the term Irish potatoes, used to distinguish the common potato from the sweet potato, which is a tuber of an entirely different species.

The turnip is native over a wide extent of country from India on the east to Britain on the west. It has been used as a food in India from prehistoric times, but its cultivation in the rest of the world is very modern.

The beet, though a native of southern Europe, does not appear to have been long used as an article of food. The carrot is also a native of that part of the world, but its cultivation for food has been maintained for a longer period than the beet, and its use is far more widespread. It is much used in various parts of Asia, the ease with which it may be grown doubtless being one of the reasons for its popularity, although its nutritious properties make it worthy of high esteem.

Although tobacco is native both in Asia and America, there is great doubt if it was used for any purpose in the Old World before the discovery of America by Columbus. There are extant old Chinese drawings representing what seem to be tobacco pipes, and there is some reason to believe that the Chinese smoked tobacco from time immemorial, but its use does not seem to have extended to other countries. The smoking of tobacco is distinctly an American habit, the natives thus employing it over nearly the whole continent. On the introduction of the practice into Europe, it spread with astonishing rapidity, gaining almost immediately a strong hold upon the people of the East. It resembles wheat and Indian corn in one interesting particular, for, like them, though it is a native of tropical countries, it thrives in almost all latitudes where mankind make permanent homes. Its cultivation and preparation for use gives employment to millions of people.

This brief and superficial review shows how much more extensively modern men have laid under tribute the vegetable kingdom for their use than their ancestors did.

ROLLER SKATING

Frame Structure on Fort Street and Dwelling Adjoining Destroyed in Early Morning Fire—Origin Unknown

The Fort street skating rink and one dwelling house were completely demolished last night by fire. Two other houses were damaged. Occurring within a few minutes of midnight the outbreak was accompanied by all the excitement of a night alarm, and almost as soon as the syren of the fire brigade announced the fact that it was on the way to the scene a throng of spectators began to congregate from all parts of the city to witness the fight, the fire having had a great start before a high wind.

Although it was impossible last night to obtain an estimate of the damage it would approximate \$12,000. Until 2 o'clock this morning the skating rink and one house were demolished and the firemen under the guidance of Chief Davis had saved the adjoining dwellings. The rink had houses on three sides of it, to ; the southeast, on Fort street, to the east on Vancouver street and to the northwest on View street.

The house completely destroyed be longed to Mrs. Truesdale, an old feeble woman who had to be assisted out of hed and downstairs to the street where she watched the loss of her home. Miss Geik, a young woman, whose house adjoined that of Mrs. Truesdale, and Miss Christie, whose house adjoined the rink on View street, also got out safely. Mr. Levy's residence on Vancouver street was ignited but a hose was rapidly brought to play upon it with the happy result that it was preserved. The residence of Mr. George Stelly, View street, was

also saved by drenching. As far as could be gathered in the excitement there was only one death; that of a little dog belonging to a young member of the Christie family, who made a valiant attempt to rescue it and had to be restrained from incurring unnecessary risk to his own life. The boy had apparently forgotten about the animal being in the house until the flames rendered his entrance positively dangerous.

Origin Mysterious

How the fire started it is impossible to state at this time but from the evidence of witnesses who were on the spot the fire appeared to have its inception in the front of the building, at the Fort street end. Perhaps the first to see the fire was young Christie who works in the rink as an attendant. He endeavored to get in but as the door was locked and barred he could not affect an entrance. A few minutes later Alderman Moresby and Mr. Arthur Courtney, who were passing observed the flames. At that time the fire had not broken the machinery of government in the through but was raging within at a far-flung Peace river region of British great pace. Two other men were on the scene at the time and they all applied their shoulders to the door but with

out result. Ald Moreshy sprinted at top speed up Vancouver street to send in the alarm. An alarm was also phoned in from Mrs. Trusdale's house

Within a minute the brigade arriv The interval, though very short had been sufficient for the flames to obtain an unconquerable grip of the rink and as the firemen reached the spot the building was a leaping mass of flames, not in any one particular part but from end to end. A strong squally wind from the east lifted the flames in myriad sparks over to the adjoining properties and for a considerable time it seemed that that section of the city was in imminent danger of total destruction. People on Vancouver street. about a hundred yards away from the actual fire, began to clear out their domestic effects.

Many Incidents

In this respect the fire was a tragic one, revealing many a pathetic incident and many a kindly action. On the Fort street end Mrs. Trusdale's house was the first to go. The wind lashed the flames from the burning rink onto its roof and gave it no chance of escape despite the efforts of the firemen. Realizing the peril in which the house stood, several people rushed to the door and gave the alarm, and then followed a scene of pathos as the residents, an old lady. clad for retiring, and a young son, were brought out to the street and safety. As soon as they were in the custody of friends on the other side of the street. a band of spectators entered the house and succeeded in rescuing practically all ent winter. of the furniture.

In the adjoining house, occupied by Miss Geik, similar salvage was performed. At the other end of the rink on View street, a similar fight was going on to protect the Christie house, and here again the efforts of the firemen were partially successful, the house being badly charred but not altogether destroyed. But for the adoption of drastic methods, all of the houses attacken by the flames would have been destroyed.

On the west side of the rink which was rapidly burning itself to tinder and brick work is situated the Everitt motor garage but as the wind was blowing directly away from it to the east this shell-like structure was preserved from the ruin that would certainly have overtaken it had the wind been less consistent for the walls of the rink stood close up to those of the shop, so much so that until that part of the rink had burnt itselft out it was not safe to leave it without a hose

Covered by Insurance

Insurance is believed to have covered the rink and part of the residential property. Mrs. Truesdale's house was reported to be uninsured but the furniture was protected. The Christie house was reported to be insured to some extent. As no definite informa-

Considering all the difficulties that had to be met with the brigade did well in checking the fire. Owing to the scarcity of nearby hydrants water had to be brought from about a block away and the hose swung round inconvenient corners. A large part of the brigade was turned out on three alarms.

The public behaved splendidly, helping to rescue furniture when that any

ng to rescue furniture when that opnaining out of the way of the firemen when the critical periods were being

In addition to the fire itself another langer threatened to break loose for a time. This was the overhead -wires passing down in front of the burning rink from which the flames leapt out to the wire standard and threatened to destroy it and bring its load of live wire to the ground. Recognizing the danger the fire chief had a line of hose play upon one pole while a linesman took the precaution to cut those on the next which seemeed to be in even greater peril from its proximity to the house of Mrs. Trusdale.

Austrian Emperor Improving. VIENNA, Dec. 22 .- Emperor Francis

Joseph is making favorable progress in his recovery from his recent illness. According to the latest reports, His Majesty is in excellent spirits, cough is much better, his appetite good and his general appearance healthy He walk I today for half an hour in the great callery of the palace and tomorrow is to go out into the open air if the weather should prove favorable.

President Estrada Dead GUAQUIL, Dec. 22.-Wilco Estrada president of Ecuador, died here suddenly at midnight. President Estrada was elected to office on September 1 He was taken seriously ill on the 18th of the same month and went to Europe to recuperate. During his sojourn in Europe a plot to assassinate him was discovered and several conspirator's were arrested.

MR. KIRKUP WAS

Veteran of Provincial Service Back from Peace River Country Having Completed Many Duties

Mr. John Kirrup, the veteran of the provincial service in the Kootenays, and an historic personality of the west with whom the American public has long ago become acquainted through the pen of Julian Ralph and the pencil of Frederick Remington, is back again at his home in Rossland, having accomplished with characteris-tic thoroughness the establishment of

Mr. Kirrup had intended returning six weeks or so earlier, but was obliged to remain on the field in order to swear in and formally instruct in his duties each of the new justices of the peace appointed to administer British Columbia law along the G. T. P. construction line on the easterly borders of the province. While awaiting the commissions of these gentlemen, Mr. Kirkup occupied himself in cleaning out a nest of illicit liquor sellers, the camp followers of the railway building army, collecting approximately \$1,800 in fines during his short stay at the rontier. He also investigated police strategic points, located several police stations, and awarded contracts and lockups established in the Peace river territory.

In a report which he has just made to the attorney general, Mr. Kirkup states that before taking leave of the Peace, he administered the oath and installed in office Messrs. Sugars, Mc-Cormick and McLaren, officials of the G. T. P. contract forces who had recently received commissions of the peace. Mr. MacKenzie, the fourth recent appointee, had gone "outside" for an indefinite period, in consequence of the serious illness of a member of his family, and therefore was not sworn in, Mr. A. K. Bourchier, J. P., had. however, lately arrived in the district from Fort George, and is now located at Sand Creek, two miles west of Tete Jaune Cache, so that the administration of justice is well distributed throughout the new district and along the line upon which railway construction will advance during the pres-

Before Mr. Kirkup left, Constable Ashton had arrived-reaching the Peace on the 10th ultimo-and had been immediately assigned to "Mile 1 B. C.," which will remain his headquarters until Steelhead has sufficient ly advanced westward to justify and necessitate his re-location, when he will be transferred to "Mile 47 B. C. where a strong if crude lock-up has completed. skookum house is situated at "Mile

Mr. Kirkup's last official duty in the Peace river country was the collection of all outstanding taxes due the provincial government,

Chinese Funds Interrupted

LONDON, Dec. 21.-The Hongkons and Shanghai bank issued a notification today that owing to the disturbed state of China, it has not received any funds for the service loan of \$15,000,000 of August 11, 1895. It is prepared, however to purchase coupons of the script due on December 21, at their face value.

Afraid of Cheerless Christy LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 -Rather than pass Christmas hungry and miserable, S. E. Brown, aged 64, a writer of philosophical treatises, committed suicide. His body was found in a room of a lodging house today, all the gas cocks in the room being open.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan at Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning-Refugees Among Passengers

After a good run from Yokohama the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Capt. S. Robinson, reached the outer wharf yeserday morning, and the Teucer of the Blue Funnel line reached quarantine last hight, and will come up to the wharf this morning. The Strathlyon is also expected today, the Panama Maru will sail outbound, and the Japanese steamer Sado Maru reports from 1350 miles at sea that she will arrive about Tuesday. The white brought twelve saloon passengers, in cluding Captain Archibald, of the I M. S. Empress of China, who had stood uby the wreck until a few days before she was floated. He was ill with appendicitis at Yokohama and returned ome. Other passengers were Dr. J. C. Fyshe, a canadian medical man from Bankok, Slam; Mrs. G. H. Harris, wif of the Canadian trade commissioner at Shanghai; T. J. P. Jolliffe, wife and two children, missionaries from Szechuan, who were part of a large band of refugees escorted down the Yangtzse by the British gunboat Widgeon in a fleet of thirty boats. Rev. C. F. Lindstrom and wife came from Klukiang; Capt. E. B. Pond of the U. S.

army, came from Manila; Major S. K Rice, of the British army in India, debarked at Victoria; J. M. Tait came from Formosa; G. Stockel, from Yokohama; A. T. Wararck from Shanghai: and A. P. Winston from Pekin. Mr. Ralph Brown, a round-the-world walker, worked his passage as a seaman There were 250 passengers, of whom 48 Chinese landed here. A large number of the Chinese wore red arm bands, r sign of revolutionary sympathy. The cargo made up of silk and silk goods worth \$566,595, straw braid, cigars, etc., totalled about 2000 tons. Soon after crossing the meridian the C. P. R

steamer encountered severe weather. The Teucer, which dropped anchor at quarantine just too late to pass, is bringing a cargo of about 11,000 tons of general freight, mostly from the nited Kingdom. For Victoria the steamer has about 1500 tons.

The Panama Maru of the Osaka Shosen kaisha line, will leave the outer wharf this afternoon with a full cargo. including a large shipment of steel rails, big shipments of flour, wheat, cotton and machinery.

QUADRA HAS STORMY TRIP TO LANGARA

Government Steamer Beturned to Port Yesterday From Tempestuous Pas-sage to Aids to Navigation.

After a stormy passage, on which she has been absent since October 24, the government steamer Quadra reached port yesterday from Langara Island and Queen Charlotte Islands. When the steamer left here she was in command of Capt. Hackett, who was relieved of his command by Capt. J. T. Walbran at Prince Rupert, and Captain Walbran took the vessel to Langara Island to land horses and material for the construction of the first order lighthouse to be built there. The weather encountered was very heavy, and it was two weeks before the freight could be landed, the horses being taken ashore on a scow and the lumber rafted to the island. The steamer then returned to supervised construction of the first two Prince Rupert for coal and provisions and proceeded to Skidegate to replace the beacon and buoy on the bar. On December 11 a heavy southeast gale blew with tremendous seas, and for two days the Quadra sheltered in Mc-Intyre Bay. She was again forced to run for shelter by a severe gale and spent two days in the lee of Banks Island with two anchors down and sixty fathoms of chain out, straining in a high sea. Finally, finer weather, which prevailed for a day, permitted the buoy being replaced, and next day a strong southeaster blew again, the Quadra straining at her anchors off Skidegate village. She spent two days reaching Ikeda, from where the steamer proceeded to Victoria after picking up the buoy recently replaced by the Newington at Cape Mudge and coaling at Boat Harbor.

Empress of Japan Brings News of Murder of Chief Officer Nicholson in Attack on the Steamer Shui On

Details were brought by the Empress of Japan, which reached port yesterday orning, of the piracy of the British steamer Shui On and murder of Chief Officer H. J. Nicholson, after a gallant fight in which he and Captain Johnson killed six pirates. The Shui On, from Kongmoon for Hongkong with 164 pas-sengers, had the officers' quarters riddled with bullets, mirrors and portholes shattered, and the body of the murdered officer under a sheet on the leck when she reached Hongkong on Japan was at that port.

the steamer, fracturing two ribs, and armed with a revolver, went aft. In the face of a fuellade from rifles, Chief Officer Nicholson ran to his cabin, seized a rifle and ammunition tionists at Chicago and joined the captain. Then there was a lull. The Chinese passengers took no part, and only two were hit by stray bullets when lying in their Hon. William R. Ross, provincial min-

unks, were injured. Captain Johnson had only three cartridges, and he shot two pirates and made for shelter. Nicholson, with only a stancheon supporting an awning for shelter, faced a gang of pirates, and brought down four in the rush which resulted in his death. He was shot in the abdomen and leaving his body of the deck the pirates went to the enfought them off with a scalding jet of water Leaving him, the pirates then looted the vessel. The passengers were lined up and robbed, their luggage being piled in sampans, and the compradore made to disgorge \$8000 in cash. river, and the pirates made off in their sampans. They got about \$20,000.

The steamer Kwong Yuen was also pirated and some Chinese killed, and trade is at a standstill on the West river, which is now patrolled by British gunboats.

ITALIANS DEFEATED

London Morning Post's Correspondent Reports Reverse in Tripoli—Porte's Alleged Determination.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—No developments in the war at Tripoli were reported here today. In Rome it was denied that there are Italian warships of Durazzo,

on the Albanian coast. The Morning Post's corresponden with the Turks at Azizia asserts that the Turks and Arabs were victorious in an engagement at Homs on December 15, and drove out the Italians and reoccupied Zanburon on December 17. He reports the Italians as having lost heav-

ily in these engagements. The London Daily Mail's Constantincorrespondent says the Porte again has announced its determination to maintain its sovereign rights in

Tripoli. Smuggling Opium

MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 22 .- Acrding to Collector of Customs Byrne the arrests at Sault Ste. Marie indicate wholesale smuggling of opium into the United States in that vicinity. Three white men and three Chinese are under arrest. Two of the accused have made confessions, the official says.

New Zealand Politics. CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Dec. 22. Parties are so evenly balanced after the elections that the only possible way out of a deadlock seems to be to take a vote of lack of confidence in the

ministers. Many members favor an im-

mediate dissolution as a test of public

JAPAN ARRIVES

White Liner Arrived at Quarantine This Morning from Ports of the Far East-Will Reach Outer Wharf About 8 a. m.

The R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Robinson, which left Yokohama on December 10, reached quarantine early this morning from Hongkong and the usual ports of call. The white liner has a small complement of saloon passengers and several hundred Chinese in the steerage. The cargo totals about 2000 tons, including a large shipmen. of raw silk, which will be sent eastward by a special train from Vancou-

Resuming her voyage to the Orient, the big Weir liner Kumeric, which was disabled in heavy weather when 650 miles out, passed out yesterday. The repairs to the steering gear and damaged decks was made by the Heffernan company of Seattle. The port captain of the Weir line, Lieut. Kennedy, ordered the steamer past her first port in order to give the work to a Sound firm. With a capacity cargo on board time meant money to owners and underwriters, but the time involved in taking the steamer to Seattle was sacrificed. The work was hurried. Two crews of skilled mechanics working welve hours each, were placed on the liner, and in exactly 155 hours from the time the vessel tied up at the pier she was steaming for the Orient again. Mr. Heffernan was informed by wireess just what was needed to repair the Kumeric, and had the men ready to board her the moment she arrived. The repairs to the steam steering gear included the installing of a new engine hase eight feet in diameter, and new

worm gear. It was found necessary to cut away the heavy steel plate on the vessel's house and a portion of her deck in order to take out the damaged machinery and to instal the new. The Kumeric's cargo consists of 9115 ons of flour, 745 tons of salmon, 40,000 feet of lumber and 381 tons of genera merchandise.

A single blasting charge of 1,300 kegs of powder was fired a few days deck when she reached Hongkong on November 24, while the Empress of Japan was at that purt.

The Chinese pilot, who held the wheel, was in league with the pirates, in New Westminster and Vancouver.

Ion, W. R. Ross Interviewed Mr. Gifford Pinchot and Other Prominent Conserva-

ter of lands, has just returned from n extended trip to the East, and is w busity engaged in preparing for the work of the rapidly approaching session. During his Eastern visit he ttended the meeting of the National rigation Congress of the United States, which was this year held at Chicago. He also utilized the opportunity to go to Ottawa in order to discuss with the federal ministers a number of matters which are still pending, or which were at that time pending, between the Domnion and the province of British Col imbia. Of these matters two have already been settled; a telegram in refernce thereto having been received here since Hon, Mr. Ross started for home By this telegram, as has already beer announced, the Dominion has handed over to the province all rights in the oreshore of the extinguished Songhees reserve, and the administration of the waters in the Railway Belt. The other matters which Mr. Ross took up wit? the federal authorities were with regard to Point Grey and the lands selected there as the British Columbia University site. The late Laurier governmen claimed that this land belonged in part to the Dominion. Had such a claim een sustained, it would seriously have interfered with the success of the provincial university, for the uses of which a large proportion of this land has been set aside. Mr. Ross did not during his stay at Ottawa succeed in getting the matter finally settled, but this was owing to no absence of good will on the part of the Borden administration. It so happened, however, tha Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, was absent from Ottawa at the time, and as the claimed land, would come under his jurisdiction as a part of the original military reserve on this coast, the Dominion government thought better to await his return before taking final action. There is, however, no room for doubt that the wishes of the province will be fully met in the mat ter, and that within a few days an order-in-council will be passed at Ottawa handing over this land definite

ly and finally to the province. Hon. Mr. Ross expresses himself as greatly pleased with the cordiality of is reception at the Irrigation Congress in Chicago.

"I was there," said he, "as a foreign delegate representing this province, and also as president of the Western Canada Irrigation Congress. With me were Mr. N. S. Rankin, the secretary of the Canadian Irrigation Congress; Mr. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm at Lethbridge, and Mr. W J. Cardell.

Bead Paper

"I had the opportunity of reading paper on the irrigation situation in this country, and it will be published as part of the proceedings of the Congress. Also I along with the other foreign delegates, was entertained at luncheon by by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and it was my privilege there to reply to the toast of the foreign delegates. Unfortunately, I was unable to remain for the banquet on the following even ing, but Mr. Rankin, who was present

on that occasion, replied for Canada.

"During my visit I had an excellent portunity to get in touch with many of the men who are considered exponents of the last word with respect to irrigation on this continent, and it was a great pleasure to me to meet with them. I had especially the opportunity, which I very much appreciated, of a long conversation with Mr. Gifford Pinchot, a man, as you know, of very considerable reputation along these lines and one who has devoted a large part of his life to dealing effectively with problems connected with the proper handling and conservation of natural resources in the United States." I dis ussed with him the organization of the Forestry Bureau which we propose to establish in British Columbia. He expressed his warm sympathy with our efforts in this direction, and said that he was convinced such a bureau would prove of inestimable benefit to this province. He also remarked to me that in dealing with such questions in Canada we enjoy a very great advantage. in that we are not burdened with questions of constitutional law, which have proven such an annoyance in the United States to Mr. Pinchot and those wh have joined with him in the effort to prevent natural resources being unwisely exploited and destroyed. In this intry also, he remarked, we are lucky in that the process of deliberate waste has not proceeded nearly so far as it

had in the States when they commenced the work of their bureau about ten vears ago. "With reference to irrigation affairs the decision of the Dominion government to hand over the administration of the water in the Railway Belt to this province will be a great help to us and will as you may easily understand, relieve us of many difficulties. But it will necessitate a certain amount of reconstruction in the water branch of the Department. This matter I am now taking up and I intend to deal with it as speedily as possible so that water boards may be able to hold their sessions at the principal points in the railway belt without unons which are now outstanding will be settled to the satisfaction of the public in the shortest possible time. In this connection, too, I found that a

great mass of material has been accu-

and the province wi puire legislation both here and at Ot-wa in order that it may be properly ried out. This legislation will be i through here at the approaching ission and in Ottawa also the necesary parliamentary action will be aken at once. By this means this ourning matter will be finally disposed , and I am sure that all the people in this province, and especially those directly concerned with the development of the railway belt lands, will be very gratified to have reached so satis ctory a solution of a problem which has been a source of annoyance and perplexity for many years.
"In connection with the decision of

he government to establish a forestry ureau, that also will be put through the necessary legislative and other stages as rapidly as circumstances will permit. But you can easily understand that it is a question in which it is not wise to proceed too fast. It will be necessary to obtain the best expert advice available, and this we will proceed to do. This will take time but it would be obviously unwise to proceed in any other way. Meanwhile the work of forest protection from fire will be carried forward as satisfactorily and as thooughly as it can possibly be under existent circumstances. Having obtained expert advice I expect that we shall be in a position to secure whatever legislation may be necessary during the session of 1912, for the estabishment of our forestry department Even then, however, some time must elapse before it can be got into running shape, and for that reason it will be a good while vet before we will be in a position to make appointments in this new branch. In choosing the personnel of the new department we intend to get men who have technical as well as practical qualifications. "While I was in Ottawa I spen

ome time going into the systems followed by the federal government both as regards irrigation and forestry, and have no doubt that we shall be able o benefit greatly by the experience which the officials of the Dominion government have already gained in these

TURKS ATTACK

Encounters Near Derna Which Assailants are Beaten -Heavy Force of Arabs and Turks at Tobruk

DERNA, Tripoli, Dec. 16 .- (Delayed n transmission)-Turkish forces have nade several attacks on Italian soldiers, where the latter were engaged in throwing up works outside the town. Reinforcements were sent to the aid of the Italians, and a counter attack resulted in the withdrawal of the Turks. The Italians lost three and 24 were wounded.

Large Force

LONDON. Dec 21 .- It is said that 15,000 Arabs and Turks have assembled within four or five miles of the Italian trenches at Tobruk. The Porte, in consideration of the oncession of the Sollum district of

Barca to Egypt, stipulated that Great Britain use her influence to preserve peace in the Balkans, prevent Italian naval action in Balkan waters, and

maintain a benevolent neutrality on the Egyptian frontier.

Logger Commits Suicide VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 21 .- Desondent over the failure of a real estate deal in New Westminster, Archie Crozier, a logger, cut his throat with a jacknife in an uptown hotel tonight, where he had been staying for the past three weeks. Nothing is known of his

antecedents.

Hay.

Washington Official Resigns OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 21 .- The re signation of Chairman J. C. Lawrence of the State Public Service commission was accepted by Governor Hay today, effective January 1, 1912. No successor to Mr Lawrence, who has announced his candidacy for governor as a progressive, has been chosen by Governor

Steamer Sinks

PENZANCE, Eng., Dec. 21 .- The Britsh two-masted steamer Helloph of 1797 tons capsized and sank near here oday. The crew was saved.

MR. BIGELOW DEAD

Well Known American Diplomatist an Author Passes Away at Age of Minety-four

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- John Bigelov

he venerable diplomatist and author, died at his home here today. Mr Bigelow was born at Maldon on the Hudson, in November, 1817, and was educated at Union college. For some years he was associated with William Cullen Bryant in the publication of the New York Evening Post, He entered the diplomatic service as consul at Paris, afterwards holding the post of U. S. Minister to France. Among his more prominent literary productions were volumes dealing with the life, writings and speeches of Samuel J. Tilden, of whom he was an intimate personal friend and political ally. Algress. though over 90 years of age, Mr. Bige low was until very lately, in good health, and able to write with vigor on public questions.

A fine collection of the apples of the Kitsumkalum valley has recently been made by special agents of the G. T. P. to utilize the collection as an advertise ment in the promotion of settlement along the northern British Columbia sections of the new transcontinental line. The apples are of fourteen varieties and are exceptionally creditable mulated by the federal authorities, and this they have cheerfully agreed to place at our disposal. The arrangemens, size coloring, and flavor all

THROUGHOUT DA

Encounter of Russians and Persians at Tabriz Was of Somewhat Serious Nature Begun by Persians

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.-Fightng between Russians and Persians which was reported from Tabriz yesterday lasted in the streets of the city throughout the day. The old citade was bombarded. The Russian consu general has sent to headquarters a request for reinforcements in view of the danger to Russian subjects and Russian property in the city. The Russian Cossacks at Resht drove the Persians out of their position after considerable fighting. It was found that the Persians were armed with Russian rifles. According to dispatches received here both at Tabriz and Resht the fighting was opened by an attack on the Russians from a Persian ambuscade.

A telegram received here from Tehe ran says that W. Morgan Shuster treasurer general of Persia, has been notified of his dismissal and that the Persian government has instructed th local authorities to cease hostilitie and enter into negotiations with the Russian consul to restore normal conditions.

Persia's Surrender LONDON, Dec. 22.-Persia today

delded to the demands of the Russian ultimatum, which demanded that the Persian foreign minister apologize for an insult to M. Petroff, Russian vice consul at Teheran, on the occasion o the seizure of the property of the brother of the ex-shah, and also called for the dismissal from office of W Morgan Shuster, the American who held the post of treasurer general. The Persian charge d'affaires at St Petersburg called at the Russian for eign office late today to announce officially his government's decision to abide by the terms of the ultimatum Up to a late hour tonight, however no public announcement had been made at Teheran of the recession of Persia from the definite stand she or fginally took against the demands of the Czar's ministers, even in the fact of threatened aggression. Delay in making public the fact that she has vielded to the Russian demands probably was through the fear of the consequences of public resentment.

Mr. Shuster is still without formal notice of his dismissal. He is resolute in declaring that he would have noth ing to do with the negotiation, and would recognize the right of the National council to dispense with his services.

The exact form of Persia's reply to Russia is not yet known, but from the latest news received from Teheran, it would seem that the cabinet has over ridden the wishes of the commission which the National council appointed to deal with the matter.

CENSOR RESIGNS

LONDON, Dec. 21. - London's dramatic censor, George Alexander Redford, known officially as the "examiner of plays," resigned today. Charles T. Brookfield, who was appointed his assistant on November 26, is to succeed him. It is understood that Mr. Redford resigned because Mr. Brookfield was appointed to assist him. Mr. Redford tonight declined to discuss the matter beyond saying: "After all, seventeen years of reading bad

plays is enough for any man" The appointment of Mr. Brookfield last November caused considerable stir in the advance section of the dramatic world, represented by George Bernard Shaw and Granville Barker, who denounced it as "shameful." Older members, like Sir Herber

Beerbohm Tree, favored the appoint-

Morocco Agreement

PARIS. Dec. 21.-The chamber of deputies ratified last evening the Franco German accord on the question Morocco. The ratification was adopted by 393 against 36 votes.

Dies of His Wounds

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 21.-Frank Ryan, also known as Frank Kelley, who shot Policeman Charles E. Hewson early today and was himself shot by the officer, died late today from the effects of his wounds. Up to the moment Ryan lost consciousness, just before he expired, he maintained his innocence of any wrongdoing. The police authorities on the other hand repeated the story that he had confessed to them. Officer Hewson, who is suffering from a painful but not dangerous wound, was said by the hospital physicians to be doing well.

New Gold Strike in Alaska RUBY, Alaska, Dec. 21.-News of rich gold strike on Haramond river was brought by Deputy Marshal Howell, who arrived from there yesterday. The gold was found in a deep channel and runs \$6000 at the bottom of the shaft. Pay dirt has been found in this neighborhood before, but this is the first time a channel has been discovered. A rush to the new diggings is in pro-

Ontario Sanitary Conditions

TORONTO, Dec. 21.-In order to take steps to provide better sanitary conditions throughout the province, as well as to prevent the pollution of waters and streams, the provincial gov ernment will amend the public health act at the next session of the legislature to provide for the appointment of seven medical health officers for the province, who will be assigned to different territories and put in complete charge of all sanitation and public health matters in their respective dis-

allway Commiss West in Latter Month to Deal plaints.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21. vay commission w in the latter part the purpose of exa laints respecting

During the past m er of petitions have b oards of trade and ut the prairie provin government to pr panies charging hi in the west than in t far as the same the greater cost of Lake Superior. The ent to Hon. Frank of railways, who railway commissio hat no government as commission havin

late freight rates. The petitions set high rates were estab effect was small, with ing that they be red Lectiveness became u some complaint in before acting, but has the request of the m the question, giving portunity to be heard. The Winnipeg board mitted a number of ca charges between point far higher than between distant from each oth Quebec, and these s first be enquired into. At the office of t was stated today that are being received res

age of cars for movin

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Trial of N. B PORTLAND, Ore., trict Attorney of O various officials and will represent the peo inary hearing of Nath wealthy nurseryman is under arrest charge der of the four mer ily of William Hill suburb of Portland, at work preparing the accused man. Only dence alleged to be the prosecution will make the necessary Tuesday's hearing. T of the prosecution w

LONDON UNE Hundreds Answer Adv

til the actual trial of

takenly Supposed LONDON, Dec. 21. that immense number men are unemployed Henrietta-street, Con

In answer to adve John E. Ridgeway, stating that Mr. Mu Builders' Association Wales, was prepared terers, bricklavers. tended to emigrate than 2,000 men eag sion to Mr. Ridgewa Although the hours plications were from and from ? to 4 p. tisans arrived as ear tually the police ha clear the roadway. Many of them ev advertisement, for a free passage was applicants. Many

the fare to Austral sadly away, compla right to live. Mr. Murray told tive that he did not of unemployed artist "For many years," emigrants were dub tions of labor in Aus men required was as ment and good pay. that I would give who were interested

had not a penny

understand. "There is a great ia. At present the is in excess of the alone wants 3,000 operations are almos ters have reached a are afraid to take schemes for making thoroughfares in t not be entertained. "Wages for build secretary treasurer. much as \$3.75 a da

mistook my meaning

YOUNG AUS Boys from Comm Streets of

Mission

VANCOUVER. up the main street the Union Jack and Australian ensigns cadets with their ver High School spectacle which m the pulses of the around the process the meaning of it Forty-four boys most state of the gled with their co "We have come

Young Australia

NOURY INTO

Railway Commission Coming West in Latter Part of Next Month to Deal With Complaints

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Dominion railway commission will go west, probably in the latter part of next month for the purpose of examining into the complaints respecting excessive freight

During the past month a large num her of petitions have been received from boards of trade and councils through out the prairie provinces calling upon the government to prohibit the railway companies charging higher freight rates in the west than in the east, excepting so far as the same may be justified by the greater cost of operation west of Lake Superior. These petitions were sent to Hon. Frank Cochrane , minister of railways, who referred them to the railway commission upon the ground that no government action was needed, the commission having power to regu-

The petitions set out that the present high rates were established when their effect was small, with the understanding that they be reduced as their eftiveness became useless. The com-Assion was first inclined to await some complaint in some specific case before acting, but has now decided at the request of the minister to take up the question, giving all parties an opportunity to be heard.

The Winnipeg board of trade has submitted a number of cases where freight charges between points in the west are far higher than between points equally distant from each other in Ontario, and Quebec, and these specific cases will

At the office of the commission it first be enquired into. was stated today that while complaints are being received respecting the shortage of cars for moving western freight, they did not exceed the volume of complaints made every autumn on this sub-

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Trial of N. B. Harvey PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 21.-The District Attorney of Clackamas and the various officials and detectives who will represent the people at the preliminary hearing of Nathan B. Harvey, the wealthy nurseryman of Ardenwall, who is under arrest charged with the murder of the four members of the family of William Hill at Ardenwall, a suburb of Portland, last June, are hard at work preparing the case against the accused man. Only enough of the evidence alleged to be in the hands of the prosecution will be introduced to make the necessary showing at next Tuesday's hearing. The main contentions of the prosecution will be reserved un til the actual trial of the man begins.

LONDON UNEMPLOYED

Hundreds Answer Advertisement Mis takenly Supposed to Offer Chance

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- Proof of the fact that immense numbers of London workmen are unemployed was given in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, this

In answer to advertisements by Mr. John E. Ridgeway, shipping agent, stating that Mr. Murray, of the Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, was prepared to interview plasterers, bricklayers, and joiners who intended to emigrate to Australia, more than 2,000 men eagerly sought admission to Mr. Ridgeway's office.

Although the hours fixed to make applications were from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. hundreds of artisans arrived as early as 7 a. m. Eventually the police had to be called in to clear the roadway.

Many of them evidently misread the advertisement, for they believed that a free passage was offered to suitable applicants. Many confessed that they had not a penny in the world, and as the fare to Australia in \$80 they turned sadly away, complaining bitterly of a country where they were denied the right: to live.

Mr. Murray told a press representative that he did not expect such a rush

of unemployed artisans. "For many years," he said, "would-be emigrants were dubious of the conditions of labor in Australia. What workmen required was assurance of employment and good pay. I advertised stating that I would give particulars to those who were interested, but how so many mistook my meaning I cannot possibly

understand. "There is a great future for Austral-At present the demand for labor is in excess of the supply, and Sydney alone wants 3,000 artisans. Building operations are almost stopped and matters have reached a crisis. Contractors are afraid to take work in hand schemes for making newer and wider

thoroughfares in the larger cities cannot be entertained. "Wages for builders' artisans are as secretary treasurer.

much as \$3.75 a day." YOUNG AUSTRALIANS

Boys from Commonwealth Appear Streets of Vancouver—Their Mission There

VANCOUVER, Dec. 21.-Marching up the main streets of this city with the Union Jack and the Canadian and Australian ensigns, the Australian cadets with their escort, the Vancouver High School cadets, presented a spectacle which must have quickened around the procession as they realized

the meaning of it all. Forty-four boys from the westernmost state of the commonwealth mingled with their comrades in this city. "We have come as members of the Young Australia League to tell you here and abroad.

what we are doing in our schools in.
Australia to promote the broad imperial spirit. We want you to know,
us better, and we want to know you
are Canadians, especially, who although your country is far distant from ours, are the nearest of our own kith and blood, excluding the people of New Zealand. It is the boys of our country who can carry best the mes-sage of love for you and the desire to know you better which is the in-stinct of all our countrymen."

These are the words of Lleutenant J. J. Simons, who is the moving spirit of the corps of Australian boys who are making a tour of the white British dominions.

The Australian cadets arrived in Vancouver this afternoon from Se-WOULD FORCE FULL

Alderman H. M. Fullerton Seeks to Put Stop to System of "Plumping"-Would Add to Council's Powers

To put an effectual ban upon th actice of what is, in the vernacular, known as "plumping" is the purpose of Alderman H. M. Fullerton, who will onight urge upon the city council the advisability of memorializing the provincial government at the forthcoming session to an. and the Municipal Clauses Act so that unless the required number of candidates to be elected at any municipal election is balloted for, the ballot shall be declared spoiled.

Heretofore it has been a common practice in Victoria municipal elections for voters who particularly desire the return of one alderman to so mark their ballot, but refuse to vote for another candidate though two candidates are to be elected. By this system, of "plumping" it is the hope that the can-didate favored will be given a distinct lead while placing the other candidates

at a disadvantage. posed to vote for two candidates it is the law that unless a ballot is marked for two out of the total number running the ballot shall be void. This regulation has been adopted for the very purpose of discouraging any such scheme as "plumping" and at the same time forcing electors to exercise their

full franchise. Another Amendment Another important amendment to the

act desired by Alderman H. M. Fullerton is that whereby the power of the appointment of council committees would be taken from the mayor and placed in the hands of the council as a whole. Subsection "C," of section gives the mayor power to appoint necessary standing committees. Until a year ago the practice was to name a majority of the council members for each committee and the chairman thereof. Last year his worship named only the chairmen, who were supposed to bring in all matters relating to their committees" and the same were considered in council session. This did away with the committee discussion which, under the old system, took place before the committee's report was made to the council. The old system permitted of a majority of the council becoming cognizant of the merits or demerits of any question and when approved by that committee the subject was brought to the attention of the council by the committee chairman. who was assured of support. Now a matter brought to the council, by say the chairman of the streets committee is practically sprung, upon the council and is generally productive of a great deal of discussion which, under the old system, would have been carried on in committee. It is the general consensus of the aldermanic members of the council that the system as introduced by the mayor last spring has signally failed though as a method of springing matters upon the council at short notice and taking them unawares it has proved an excellent method.

Alderman Fullerton would have the ouncil appoint the committees, of each of which the mayor would be a member ex-officio; each committee to elect

its chairman. Alderman Humber will introduce the bylaw to authorize the expenditure of \$175,000 on the acquisition of playgrounds at various points throughout the city, the locations to be decided upon after the ratepayers vote the

money, should they do so. United Wireless

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- Announcement was made tonight of the appointment of six additional members of the stockholders' reorganization committee of the United Wireless Telegraph company, which plans to put the company on its feet and recover money of the company, alleged to be in the possession of C. D. Wilson, the former president, now in the Atlanta federal prison. This brings the committee's membership up to ten, among them being Robert H. Armstrong, of Seattle. The stockholders will be asked by the committee as to their desires concerning reorganization and their willingness to pay an assessment sufficient to take the capital out of bankruptcy and provide necessary working capital,

Proposed Wool Bill WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- A wool bill, framed according to President Taft's recommendations on the tariff board report on schedule K. will be prepared by the house Republicans on the Ways and Means committee. Republican leaders in the Senate, who have similar plans, suggested today that the Senate and House get together, during the Christmas recess and have a bill ready by the time the Democrats have a measure ready to report. The Progressive leaders say that they are already on record for a protective duty equal to the difference between cost of production

Directors of Canadian Bank of Commerce and Eastern Townships Bank Arrange for Merger

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The directors of the Eastern Townships bank today decided to enter into an agreement merce by which the interests of the two banks will be merged after ratification by shareholders of the Eastern

This wil limean the consummation of the largest bank merger that has yet taken place in Canada. The basis of the union is an even exchange of shares, namely two shares of Rank of Commerce for one of the Eastern Townships bank stock, the par value of the former being \$50 and that of the latter, \$100.

This union will result in the crea tion of a bank with a paid-up capital of \$15,000,000 and a reserve of \$12,-500,000. The aggregate assets will exceed \$210,000,000 while the territory of the banks will cover every portion of the Dominion, including the Yukon. The number of branches already in existence will be over 300.

The present board of directors of the Eastern Townships bank is to remain as an advisory board of the united bank, and a certain number of the directors are to be elected full di rectors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as representing the present

Eastern Township's shareholders. Sir Byron Walker, the present president of the Bank of Commerce, will be the president of the United bank, and the headquarters will be in Toronto. The name to be used is "The Bank of Commerce, with which is affiliated the Eastern Townships bank."

There have recently been sensational advances in prices of the stocks of

GRIM WAR RELICS AT PORT ARTHUR

Slopes on Which Japanese and Russian Soldiers Fought Desperately Present Scene of Desolation

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 23.—Bare steep hills, gashed to the bone, to the living rock. Huge drifts of mangled steel and shattered concrete. Acre upon acre of hillside crushed to road-metal; Never a tree, never a bush. Valleys

foundation of house-walls. Sparsely grassed valleys, scarred and pock-marked at every few feet with baro, stony This is Port Arthur, seven years after

the most terrible siege chronicled in history. In most instances, of modern times, no sooner had peace been declared be tween two combatants than steps have been taken to delete the dreadful traces of war. The scenes of flerce encounters and stubborn sieges in Alsace-Lorraine in the Phillipines and in South Africa

ficial monuments to recall the past Japan has other ideas about Port Ar Beyond clearing away the dead, tak sanitary measures to purify the battlefields and shattered forts of the district, and occupying the strategical positions at either lin of the harbon mouth, she has done nothing to obliterrate the grim traces of the price she

have today little more than their arti-

has had to pay for her victory. Relics of the fray lie on every hand great steel gun-carriages, torn like discarded sardine-tins; guns with burst breeches or jaggedly rent at the tips of their muzzles; shells and projectives of every size and in every stage of crumplement, an unpleasant proportion, too half buried and unexploded, though a reward stands for the Chinese peasants who reports their location; rusted bay-onets, battered leaden and nickel bullets, broken rifle stocks, twisted leathern boot soles, metal regimental badges, snapped sword blades and the hilts of what were sabres.

And bleaching bones, with here and there a grinning skull. Port Arthur, seven years after the siege in which perished a tenth of a mililon men, is today undoubtedly the most menacing lesson of the horrors of high explosive warfare that exists on the face of the earth.

One's first, and perhaps most strik-

ing, impression of the spot-always excepting a vivid consciousness of the littered, smashed countryside is the narrowness of the mouth of the long, spacious lagoon of a land-locked har-bor. That gap of a couple of a hundred yards of placid deep blue water between towering Golden Hill and the low, undulating ridge of Tiger's Tail pron tory seems too quiet and insignificant, if picturesque, a corner of lonely Asia. tic coastline to have been for most of the year 41904 the principal focal point of interest for all the civilized peoples -the lock whose forcing would deprive Russia of her dream of a warm-water Pacific outlet. From January to December. Port Arthur is a seaport, but you cannot get within some distance of the sea for miles each side of the harbor, so intent are the Japanese on preserving absolute secrecy about the extensive coastline fortifications they are piling along the flanks of their naval base.

The Japanese have only just completing of ships to sink which, and bottle Tiger's Tail promontory, Junior Captain Hirose rushed in under the outpouring

mine operations in the fort, bo : ries tunnelling: The kspanese sapp) is had lengths of cord fied to their inkles, and asked their comrades to pull back their corpses when the Russian mine should be exploded. They knew what would be their end, and sure enough, on October 27, it came. All were killed. Two mines inland from the harbor, 203 Metre Hill rears its gaunt head high above the endineing heights. Our rickshew coolles brought in a no the

rickshaw coolies brought us up the winding granite ribbon of road, away from the little town, past the last mud-walled Chiness farmlet, into a region of shell-swept desolation. We left them and tolled up the littered, zigzag trenches that creep toward the twin

Tons upon tons or mangled corpses did the combatants bear away in those lark days of 1984, but so theroughly did the shell-fire thurn up the ground that many skeletons remained imbedded that many skeletons remained imbedded in the soil 418 the main erosion of the passing years, should, expose them. Here and these may be seen a skull, pow a please of shattered human hipbone, now a cluster of femure and tibiac, many fragments of exploded shell, brass cartridge- cases and the carriage sockets of automatic quick-firing rifles, and warped and twisted fragments of boots.

It was a bleak, sunless day. Halfway up the hillside—so steep one could only

just scramble up it—we came into low clouds of weelty sea-rog, driving inland from the Gulf of Pechli. A hundred feet higher, and every sound from the town in the valley below had hushed out of hearing."

An oppressive, utter stillness-how striking a contrast with the thundering, death belching inferno seven years ago-lay over shrowded 203 Metre Hill. Higher and higher. Something looked out of the fog ahead. A torn carriage, resting on a pile of road-metal shellpulverized ironstone. A little further, the summit.

On the northern slope, a glimpse given as a rift blew into the scudding elouds, showed thousands upon thou sands of tons of blasted, jagged, waist-high boulders of rock, not a blade of greenstuff sprouting among them. This was the scene of the death agonies of tens of thousands of men and the loss of the Russian landward gateway to Port Arthur.

English Jews

LONDON, Dec. 21-The Jewish Chrouicle says that the leading Jewish institutions here have arranged to urge the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian treaty, which, they say, discriminates against English Jews.

Liberte Courtmarital TOULON, Dec. 21.-The courtmartial

to fix responsibility for the explosion or the French battleship Liberte, which oc curred in Touloff harbor on September 25, today acquitted all the officers. The explosion cost the lives of 235 men and wounded about 100 more.

Emperor Francis Joseph

VIENNA Dec, 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering only from a cold and nervousness. His appetite is said to be fairly good. Notwithstanding various fenorts alleging the emperor's serious illness, it was said to day in a most reliable quarter: "There is no reason for alarm." This is confirmed by the fact that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, left Vienna with his family this evening to spend Christmas at his country home near Prague. The emperor today gave half hour audience to Count Von Achrenthal, the Austria-Hungarian minister of foreign affair. s

Immigration Agent Dismissed

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Dec. 21.-R. A. Burriss, Dominion government immigration agent, has been dismissed. He is the first local officeholder to go since the change in government at Ottawa.

LONDON: Dec. 21 .- The government as lost another seat in the House of Commons with the result of the bye-election for North Ayrshire, Scotland. A. M. Anderson, the Liberal member, returned at the last election, had to seek re-election on his appointment as solicitor-general for Scotland, and was defeated by Captain D. F. Campbell, Conservative, by a majority of 251 votes.

Batirosd for Alaska WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-A million dollars for the construction and operation of a road to be known as the Alaskan Railroad Lines, and for addifional Alaskan conservation, is contemplated in a bill introduced today by Representative Sulzer, who recently visited that territory. The measure would place Alaska under interstate commission jurisdiction and would establish a railroad commission known as "the Alaskan Public Service Commission." The commissioners would be authorized to construct and operate the Alaska road from Seward, on Resur rection bay, to the Malaneska coa fields.

Turkey for President WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-A turkey from Rhode Island, intended for the president's Christmas dinner, arrived at the White House today. It weighed forty pounds.

Mrs. Pankhurst Not Invited TACOMA, Dec. 21.-Mrs. Emmelin

Pankhurst, the celebrated leader of the English militant suffragettes, will not be invited to speak in Tacoma by the local associations. Mrs. Mason de clared that the women voters of Wash ington do not believe in Mrs. Pank hurst's methods, and Dr. Croake asserted the association of which she is an officer is opposed to paying the sum asked by Mrs. Pankhurst, knowing it militant tactics. Mrs. Pankhurst is nov of shot and shell and perished in the in Seattle,

Reports of Encounters at Tabriz and Other Points-National Council Gives Regent Authority to Settle

TEHERAN, Dec. 21.—That serious fighting has commenced between the Persian constitutionalists and Russian troops is stated in dispatches from Tabriz, which state that the governor's palace has been bombarded. There were asualties on both sides, but their extent has not yet been made public. The Russian legation here professes tonight to have no details of the engagement. There was also fighting between the Russians and Persians at Ensli, on the Caspian sea, and at Reht, 66 miles west of Enall. Different versions are given as to the cause of the fight.

Council Yields LONDON, Dec. 22.-The Teheran correspondent of the Morning Post says that Russia yesterday presented to Persia a final ultimatum demanding compliance within 24 hours, where-after the Russian troops now stationed at Kasbin will be advanced on Teheran The national council, the correspondent says, has now abandoned its policy of resistance and has voted the regent authority to settle in the best interess of the country.

The acute stage of the crisis is believed to be ended. Small Forces Engaged ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.-According to reports received from Julfa, a suburb of Ispahan, Persia, the Per-

sians attacked a Russian detachment. The firing lasted all day. Telegraphic communication with Persia has been interrupted. A later dispatch from Tabriz says a small body of Russians was attacked while repairing a telephone line. Two of the at-

tacking party were killed. LONDON, Dec. 22. A Teheran dispatch to the Times says the Russians have seized the telegraph lines at Merland and K'lo, in the province of Azerbaijan, northern Persia, and Astara, or the Caspian sea.

STATISTICS OF

PENTENTIARIES

Records Show Large Number of Youthful Criminals-Parole System, Inaugurated 12 Years Ago, Working Well · 18 阿尔斯斯斯 30克克斯

· 大工、大学/1940年 OTTAWA, Dec. 21 .- There were 1,-865 criminals in the penitentiaries of Canada on March 31 last, an increas of only six as compared with the corresponding date in the previous year. The cost of their detention to the country averaged sixty-seven cents per day, or \$244 each per year; the net expenditure for all penitentiaries during

the year being \$473,630. No less than ten per cent of the entire prison population was composed of youths under twenty years of age, while at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the juveniles constitute fifteen per cent of the total. One thousand and four of the convicts, were native-born Canadians, while 322 were natives of other British countries, and 539 were of foreign birth Nine hundred and thirty were Roman Catholics, 317 were of the Church of England, 219 Presbyterians, 182 Methodist, 83 Baptist, 54 Lutheran, 19 Hebrew, 19 Buddhist, and

14 who had no creed. Montreal is apparently the crime centre of the Dominion. Three hundred and thirty-nine of its citizens became inmates of penitentiaries during the past year, as compared with 130 from Vancouver, 114 from Winnipeg, 89 from Toronto, 46 from Hamilton, 41 from Quebec, 39 from Halifax, 25 from St. John, 21 from Ottawa, 27 from Calgary, and 23 from Edmonton. During the year 334 convicts were paroled and 15 pardoned.

These are some of the most interesting statistics contained in the annual report issued by the Minister of Justice as to the penitentlaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31 last. The report emphasizes the need of reform in the practice of committing juveniles to the penitentiaries. It is pointed out that the lamentable fact that nearly two hundred of the present convict population are under twenty years of age, is partly due to the restrictions placed upon the judiciary by the provisions of the pena code, and partially to the fact that some members of the judiciary do not realize the unwisdom of sending mere youths to the penitentlaries, where they are in necessary contact with mature

In analyzing the nationalities of the convicts it is interesting to note that 198 of the British-born are Eng-Scotch. Of the foreign-born the United States contributed 229, Italy 94, Austria-Hungary 61, Russia 41, France 20, Germany 18, and China 13.

The report of Dominion Parole Offi-cer Archibald shows that the parole system inaugurated twelve years ago. is having excellent results. Of a total of 3.731 paroles granted since 1898, only 261 were cancelled for non-compliance with conditions, or forfeited by subsequent conviction. Only two per cent convicted for subsequent crimes. Mr. Archibald states that the average wages or salary received by prisoners on parole is \$5.72 per week. Store Open Every Evening This Week

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Can supply you with the little odds and ends, as well as take care of the large orders. Try them, and kindly shop early.

ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts. 25¢ ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, 3 doz. \$1.00 FINEST MIXED NUTS, per pound......20¢ NEW SMYRNA TABLE FIGS, per lb. 20¢ and 15¢ FINEST MALAGA TABLE RAISINS, 1b. 35c, 25c NEW HALLOWI DATES, 1-lb. packet 10¢ FRENCH PEAS, the same brand that gave such great satisfaction last Christmas. Per can 10¢ FINEST SHELLED ALMONDS, per pound ... 40¢ NEW ZEALAND JAM, a large shipment just to CHRISTMAS CRACKERS, Beils, Tinsels, Candlesticks, etc., etc. CHRISTMAS CANDLES, per box......15¢ We save you money on everything you purchase. No specials or baits.

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READ READ READ

Then ponder over this list and see if you have not forgotten some dainty requisite that will appeal to your appetite so that you will enjoy your Christmas Feast. Olives-Our stock comprises the largest variety in B.C.: Mammoth, Queen, Manzanillas, Ripe, Stuffed with Nuts, Anchovies, Mushrooms, Peppers, etc. Sardines, per glass 60¢ | Boiled Crab, per tin 50¢ Chicken Tamale, per tin25¢ Chutneys of all kinds from, per bottle, \$1.00 to35¢ Capt. White's Oriental Pickle, per bottle, 65c and 35¢ Cherries in Creme de Menthe, \$1.25 75c and 50¢ Shelled Pistachio Nuts, per lb. \$2.00
Shelled Cashew Nuts, per lb. 40¢ Olive Farcies, per bottle, 65c or35¢

PREMIER YUAN

In Official Statement Declares Without Qualification That He Wilk Not Accept Repub-

PEKING, Dec. 21.-Premier Yuan Shi Kal today gave his answer to those who are aiming to transform China into a republic. In an official statement he declared without qualification that he refused to accept a republic. At the Shanghai Peace conference yesterday, Wu Teng Fang, foreign minister in the revolutionary provincial cabinet, spoke strongly in favor of a republic, and later Tang Shao Yi, Yuan Shi Kai's representative said he was convinced that the abdica tion of the emperor and the establishment of a republic was the only thing that would satisfy the public. At the same time he expressed doubt whether it would be possible to persuade Yuan Shi Kai to abandon his plan for a limited monarchy.

A new situation has arisen. Great Britain, which has been supporting the premier's monarchial programme for several weeks, is now strengthene by Japan, and is endeavoring to ob tain the support of the United States and other countries. Great Britain helieves the separation of the dependencies of Manchuria and Thibet and the serious disintegration of China prope would result from the establishment of a republic. Only the name of the monarchy is left.

It is said that the American group, if not the American state department, already support the British idea, and are ready, with two if not three of the others of the "four nation group" of financiers to lend Yuan Shi Kai's government money. Negotiations to thi end have been pending for some time. Now Great Britain is endeavoring to persuade the rebels to come to terms It is pointed out that British inter ference is not directed against China's interests, but against the sentimental idea in such cases where the practical interests of the entire nation are be

The extension of the armistice for ten days, to which the revolutionists have agreed; has given some hope, but unless the revolutionists accept Premier Yuan's offer, the only alternative is a continuation of the conflict, with a possible division of the country, with dependencies rallying around the northern empire. The premier has sent 3,000 troops of the twentieth division to Ching Wing Tao, on the coast of Pechili, with the object of preventing republican troops from assembling in

the north. Would Endanger Foreigners

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21.-The revolutionary leaders here assert that should Yuan shi Kai persist in his refusal to accept support would be regarded as the enemies of China, and the lives of all foreigners in China would be jeopardized "It is believed among the revolutionists that Great Britain is supporting the monarchy solely because of the dangerous example that will be set for India

should China become a republic. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the reform leader is due to arrive here in a few days, and it is believed he will assume the leadership of the south. Large reinforcements of well armed and well trained revolutionary troops are arriving from Can-

"Patriotic Bonds"

LONDON, Dec. 21.-A Pekin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the issue of the so-called "patriotic bonds" amounting to \$30,000,000, is really a contribuforced from the metropolitan and provincial officials, ranging from 2 to 15 per cent. of their annual incomes. A ous feature, the correspondent says, that 6 per cent. interest is payable for four years only-after that the bonds bear no interest. This, he adds, agrees with Premier Yuan Shi Kai's expressed opinion that the struggle may last four

Advices from Tokio say the entire press is indulging in a deliberate campaign in favor of joint Anglo-Japanese

That Dr. Sun Yat Sen's arrival at Hong Kong will be the turning point in the constitutional, social and industrial history of China, is the opinion expressed by Dr. James Cantlie, Secretary or Dr. Sen, who is understood to be thoroughly informed as to the Chinese reformer's plans.

If the reform party, as a body, ac cepts him, then Dr. Sen will go ahead and nominate a cabinet, and Premier Yuan Shi Kai will have to say what he is going to do. The reform party wishes Yuan Shi Kai to be the first president of of the republic of China with Dr. Sen as vice-president. If Yuan Shi Kai accepts the proposition, the whole trouble will be ended within 24 hours. If Yuan Shi Kai does not join the reform party China may secure another year of civil war.

Expect Disturbance

AMOY, Dec. 21.-Reports from the treaty port of Swatlow, for which place the United States monitor Monterey sailed yesterday, state that everything is quiet. Trouble is expected at Chao Chow, north of Swettow, between the local levies, the Cantonese troops and the aboriginal tribe of Hakkas from

Sun Tat Sen's Movements SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- Dr. Sun

Yat Sen, the revolutionary leader, left Hongkong last evening for Shanghai in the company of Wu Han Min, the revolutionary governor of Kwang Ting province according to news received cable by the Chung Sat Yat Po, a lucar Chinese paper. It was stated Dr. Sur. was given an enthusiastic recep-tion at Hongkong during his abort stay there of less than half a day.

At Shanghai he will meet Wu Ting Fang who is representing the republi- ning Co.

There is reason to believe that a cor-terable number of influential revo-tenaries are willing to consider suc-

WINNIPEG, Dec. 21.—Bighteen al-eged held-up men arrested here during he last two weeks, were sentenced to-lay to terms of from five to seven is in the penitentiary. The city has

GIFT TO UNITED STATES

Popular Subscription for Purpose Enging Status to be Placed on Champlain Monument

another imposing testimonial of her friendship for the United States. Today a public subscription was opened for a bronze bust of la France, by the il-lustrious French sculptor, Auguste Rodin, which will be placed on the monument to be dedicated to Samuel de Champlain, the French navigator, explorer and discoverer of the lake

President Fallieres heads the list of subscribers and is followed by the foreign minister, Jules Jusserand, Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the France-American commission for the development of political, economic, ilterary and artistic ideas, and oCunt

The initiative of the movement taken by Ambassador Jusserand. An appeal to the public for subscriptions will appear in the newspapers tomor-

WIRELESS OPERATOR VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

on Gagoline Launch at the Pachena Station

W. T. Hillier, a wireless telegraph operator from Pachena arrived on the train from Alberni yesterday with his right eye seriously injured as a result of an explosion of gasoline on his launch at the west coast light and wireless station. Mr. Hillier, who was formerly the operator at Cape Lazo, on Wednesday was endeavoring to start his launch when the gasoline exploded as a result of a spark communicating with it. He went to the wireless station and endeavored to get into communication with Banfield, a message being relayed by the steamer Awa Maru. News of his accident was communicated to Capt. Murray of the motor lifeboat and he started for The injured man made the trip over the trail on horseback to Banfield and was taken from there to Port Alberni, where he was attended by Dr. Hilton and sent to Victoria for hospital treatment:

LUCKENBACH'S OWNERS CLAIM CHARTER MONEY

Suit Begun at Seattle Against Western Alaska Steamship Company for \$13,403 Damages

In order to determine just compensation for the use of the steamship F. L. Luckenbach by the Western Alex ka Steamship Company of Seattle during the past summer, suit was filed by the owner of the vessel, Edgar F Luckenbach of New York, who alleged that he was entitled to \$13,403.21 damages as a result of the season's con-

The Luckenbach was sent on its northern trip by the rentors twice instead of three times, as the contract prescribed, and as a result the owner alleges he lost \$9.750. The local steam ship men, however, assert that the vessel was too slow to keep up with her schedule, and for that reason, being unable to agree what remuneration should be made for the summer's work, they had decided to let the court settle the

matter. The complaint filed recites that the contract monthly rental of \$9,000 was specified, with a clause arranging that all matters of dispute be submitted to a board of arbitration. It is alleged that the charterers refused to submit the disagreement over the rental to

such a board. The Luckenbach made is first trip from Seattle to Nome and St Michel in June. On her second trip down from Nome she was sixteen days late and grave fears for her safety were entertained.

ALASKA'S CASE

Delegate Wickersham Says Guggenheir Morgan Interests are in Control of Territory

ST. PAUL Minn., Dec. 21 .- "Feders control," James Wickersham, delegate to Congress from Alaska, said here today, "is the only salvation of Alaska Mr. Wickersham, who is on his way to Washington, spoke before the Current Topics club.

"As things are now," Mr. Wickersham said, "the Guggenheim-Morgan interests control not only the territory but the real seat of the territorial govern-

ment, which is in Washington."
Mr. Wickersham said the act drawn by Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield was about the only saving legis-lation that had ever been enacted for the territory. He criticised the leasing plan as dangerous and as a move to tighten the grip of the "Interests" on the resources of that country.

The well known Lighthouse Can at Steveston, are of the best equippe on the river, has been sold to Winday and Percival by the Confederation Can

vestigation of Civil Service Ottawa to be Commenced at Once

OTTAWA, Dec. 21-An order-in-coun cil appointing a new investigation com-mission for the civil service was signed today by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The document is based upon the report made to the Council by the Premier. In this report Mr. Borden states that the work of the former comdid not extend to more than a few departments. To secure increased efficiency and a more thorough organization is considered advisable to continue and enlarge the inquiry and to give the on enlarged powers.

stration of the various departments of the government, and into the conduct of public business, and especially, but foregoing matters: The methods played in the transaction of nublic husiness; the control of appropriations and enance of public works and the carry ing on of dredging operations; the administration methods and operations of the chief spending departments; the administration and alienation of the public domain; the discipline and efficiency of departmental staffs; the duplication of the same or similar work in two or more departments; any other matters embraced in the scope of the order-in-council of the 8th of May, 1907, or mentioned in the report of commissioners

thereby appointed. The enquiry is to go back as far as the commissioners decide. It is to be made as rapidly as possible, and the commissioners, if required, are to report from time to time regarding each department. Provision is made for the employment of counsel.

An Iceberg Detector An invention which will minimize, if not abolish altogether the risk from icebergs to steamships has been presented to the department of Marine and Fisheries here, by Professor Howard Barnes

Next June one of the department's vessels will be placed at the disposal of Professor Barnes for experimental purposes. The instrument is claimed Professor Barnes to detect at a distance of several miles the presence of masses

of McGill University.

The cruise of Professor Barnes, who will be accompanied by several experts. will be in the Straits of Belle Isle at a period when the icebergs are flowing in full swing.

The government vessel will poke its way through the ice, and the instrument will record as in the manner of a meter the propinguity of the ice floes. It is also claimed that the instrument will not only register by its fluctuations the nearness of ice, but also of land. Experiments for this purse will also be made.

HEALTH IN IRELAND

dings of Executive Committee of Woman's National Health Association.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.-The proceedings of the executive committee of the Woman's National Health association of Ireland have just been concluded in the Aberdeen hall of the Gresham hotel. Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, president of the association, occupied the chair, and his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant was also present during a portion of the proceedings. Some 150 delegates were present, representing the 150 branches of the association, scattered all over Ireland, numbering 17,000 members, and belonging to all churches, politics, and so cieties of the community.

Lady Aberdeen stated that the as sociation was making satisfactory progress, and that new branches were being organized in various districts, including some in Antrim, Enniskilling, Cavan, Longford, and Donegal. She referred to the special work effected by the association m checking the spread of infant mortality in Dublin by the appointment of temporary emergency nurses, acting under the supersion of the medical officers of the citydispensary districts, during the recent outbreak of epidemie, thus co-operating with the visitors working under the Public Health Committee. The Central Association was taking effective steps to safeguard the interests of the organization in connection with the Insurance

The next item of business, continued her Excellency, was the presentation of the report and statement of accounts in connection with the great Health and Industries Exhibition, organized by the association in the summer to illustrate its aim and objects. The exhibition had, under the Countess of Carrick as general manager, proved an extraordinary success.

Lady Carrick then submitted her report and statement of acounts as general manager to the Ui Breasail Exhibition. The average daily attendance at the exhibition was 11,500, and on Whit Monday, the attendance was 17, 600. These figures were exclusive of a large number of school children who

attended the exhibition Lady Carrick dealt with the various lepartments of the exhibition, such as the food section, the nursing section, the beautiful exhibit sent by the Department of Agriculture, the technical ducation exhibits, the village hall entertainments, the floral dances, the in various papers. His mother, Mrs. A. travelling health exhibition, and point- E. Osborne, of Smithstown, Drogheds,

are on the progress made in Edin th and Dublin in transforming cer I gardens. Two spaces had been ac-ired in the city of Dublin from the operation in the Cook street district. Lady Aberdeen announced that a Vice-Regal commission had been appointed to inquire into the milk ques-

LEGAL OBSTACLE

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Miss Isadore Dunçan, who has been adopted by Paris, where she is now a favorite on nights and such functions, has had a disagreeable experience. special domain has lately been some what encroached upon by Miss Loie Fuller and a school of children headed by Mile, Orchidee, who perform imitaions of Miss Duncan's classic barefoo dances. Consequently Miss Duncan has announced a series of matinees at which she is to introduce entirely new atures, among them being a bacchaa substitute for the usual evolutions in Wagner's "Tannhauser."

The management of the Paris op however, possesses the exclusive rights of performing "Tannhauser," and yesterday signified by a sheriff's ntimation that the dance would no be permitted. Miss Isadora Duncan writes today the following letter ex-

plaining her position: "Will you be good enough to state obliged to modify the programme of my matinees. The management of the opera has forbidden me to dance the Bacchanal out of "Tannhauser." was very astonished, for it was not a question of reproducing the "Tannballet. It was to be quite a personal interpretation. I should have been surrounded by dancers, and there would have been neither the costumes nor the setting of the piece.

"It would, in fact, have been like a concert number, and I still fail to see why I should have been warned by an officer of justice not to dance Bacchanal, I should have been very pleased to submit to the public the study I have made of the music of this fearful frenzy. I fancied I had discovered new movements suited to the number of votes cast at the last its rhythm, and the result might have been of interest to artists. Everything that Richard Wagner has writen on dancing leads me to believe, without undue vanity, that he would have given his indulgent support to the efforts and teaching that I wished to attempt."

Doubtless the Opera has good reasons of its own for its action in this matter but everybody will regret it, and not without a hope that it may possibly reconsider its decision and allow the public to see what would certainly be a most interesting novelty.

MOTHER SEEKING

Young Man from Drogheda Ireland, Disappeared in 1909 and Was Last Seen in Vancouver

Inquiries are being made in this city for information regarding Edward Osborne, of Smithstown, Drogheda, land who has been lost sight of by his parents for the last two years, but is believed to be somewhere in the North-

The young man is 25 years of age and is described as tall and fair, with blue eyes. He came out to Canada five years ago, and was at first with some people named Finlay at Shoal Lake, Man-Itoba. From there he gradually moved



EDWARD OSBORNE Young Irishman Whose Mother Seek to Learn His Whereabouts.

across the continent with a view to taking up land for himself. He wrote home at regular intervals, and was last heard from in July, 1909. In that year he was in the employment of the Fort Kells Shingle Co., whose manager wrote that he left them in September of that year to go into the mountains. A member of this firm saw him afterwards in Vancouver. Since then nothing has been heard of him, though inquiries have been made and advertisements inserted in various papers. His mother, Mrs. A. ed out that a number of them, such as the town planning section, were or-

Alderman H. M. Fullerton Will Urge Council to Press for Necessary Legislative Power to Adopt System

A system of "re-call" whereunder a sayor or alderman or aldermen whose ourse in council has not received approval of a certain percentage of the electors, may be forced to stake his municipal career and seek approval of his or their actions by an appear to the electors is advocated by Alderan H. M. Fullerton. At tonight's neeting of the city council Alderman Fullerton will introduce a resolution that the provincial government be memorialized at the forthcoming session of the legislature to so amend the Municipal Clauses' Act as to permit of the inauguration of the recall system in Victoria along-lines similar to that which Vancouver is now seeking to introduce into the civic administraion in that city. Alderman Fullerton's motion, notice of which was posted yesterday, will be as fellows:

"That the government be memorial-ized to amend the Municipal Clauses Act at the next session of the legislaure so as to provide in the said act for what is known as the 're-call' under conditions similar to those mention in the published advertisement of application by the City of Vancouver to the legislature, for an amendment to their charter to provide for such recall, the principal conditions being that the mayor or any of the aldermen may be removed from office by 're-call.'

(a) The re-call shall be instituted by a petition signed by qualified electors of the city requesting such remova tion to set forth the number on voters' list of such petitioner and his residence to be verified on oath as to facts and signatures and to be filed

with the city clerk. "(b) Within seven days of the filing of such petition the clerk shall certify general municipal election for all candidates for mayor, the number of electors on the voters' list and the number of electors who signed such petition, and shall present such petition

and certificate to the council. "(c) If such petition be signed by qualified electors in number equal to wenty-five per cent, of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general municipal election for all can didates for mayor, or twelve and onehalf per cent. of the total number of electors on the voters' list, whichever number is the greater, then the council shall order a special election held on a date fixed in such order not less than forty days nor more than sixty days from the date of the receipt by the council of such petition, provided that if any election is announced to occur within ninety days from such re ceint, the 're-call' election be held at

the same time as such other election. "(d) At such election the mayor o alderman sought to be removed shall be a candidate without nomination unless he file notice to the contrary with the clerk ten days before the date fixed for the election,

"(e) The procedure for nominations and elections shall be the same as in general municipal elections, and the term of office of the candidate elected shall be for the unexpired terms. "(f) One or more aldermen or the

mayor and one or more aldermen may be joined in one petition for removal." Whatever other merits the re-call system may have it will have the effect of forcing a clear cut issue on one point, and should objection be taken by sufficient number of electors to the action of a mayor or alderman there would not be the possibility, as at present, of going before the electors with a hest of various policies and schemes tending to hide the point at issue and

so confuse the electors. PURCHASES CONTROL OF NEW, YORK SUN

Mr. W. C. Beick Part Owner of Times Now Holds Stook of Late Mr. Laffan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-The controlling interest in the New York Sun has been sold to Mr. William C. Reick, who since 1907 has been one of the owners of the New York Times and the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is reported that Mr. Reick has pur-

chased a majority of the stock of the Sun from Mrs. William M. Laffan, whose husband died in 1909 Ever since the death of Mr. Laffan there has been considerable speculation as to possible changes in the Sun's ownership and its movement from its

present offices at Nassau and Frankfort streets. A few days ago reports were circulated that the Sun had leased property from Mr. William Waldorf Astor in West Forty-sixth street, and was to establish a plant there. It is not yet known whether Mr. Reick will carry out such a plan or will continue the Sun's headquarters as at present. The Sun was established as a penny

paper in 1833, and in 1868 passed into the control of Charles A. Dana, who established it on its present site, having urchased the old Tammany Hall, and ransformed it into a newspaper office. Inder Mr. Dana's editorship, which ed until his death on October 17, 1897, the Sun gained a high reputa-

ion for brilliancy and ability.

The paper continued after his death under the editorship of his son, Paul Dana, and the business management of William M. Laffan, until 1800, when Mr. Laffen purchased from the Dann estate its interest in the Sun, and he was in ctive control of the property until his death two years ago.

Mr. Reick is well known in newspape

INDIANAPOLIS. Dec. 21.—Claude Meyers, chief of police of Timn, Ohio, where 540 pounds of dynamite and other explosives were found hidden in a barn the day after the arrest of a barn the day after the arrest of John J. McNamara in Indianapolis, April 22, was a witness before the grand jury today. He was among those from whom it was said the investigators expected to learn as to who besides the McNamaras and McManigal, were implicated in explosions in Newtonian Section 1988. in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indians, to carry on which the stores of explo-sives were used as a base of supplies. County Prosecutor Baker also was sefore the jury. He was summoned because of his work of prosecutor in conducting before the county grand jury an investigation on explosives in Indianapolis. Seven days work by the federal jury has developed that the evidence is more voluminous and the number of witnesses to be called from lifferent cities greater than was expected. The investigation temporarily will stop tomorrow, when the jury will adjourn until January 3. Then It is expected to last for a month.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—E. A liency the San Francisco labor leader, who answered a subpoena to appear before the federal grand jury

which is investigating the alleged world-wide dynamite conspiracy, said oday that he had been told that the jury would not call him until he was eady to talk first with the government J. E. Munsey an official of the Sal Lake City Ironworks union, appeared

before the grand jury today, but did not complete his testimony. Another witness was W. E. Beckner, assistant agent of the American Express company, who took books into the grand jury room with him. It is supposed that his testimony related to the ship ment of explosives.

AFFLICTED MACEDONIA

Murder, Pillage and Brigandage Rif Throughout District-Christians Prepare to Betaliate,

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- A dispatch from Salonika, European Turkey, to a London agency, reports a condition of anarchy throughout Macedonia. Murder, pillage

and brigandage are rife. Twenty-seven assassinations hav taken place within the last month. within two hours' journey of Salonika all the victims being Greeks. The Christians, finding it impossible to obtain re-

dress, are organizing bands with the object of killing the Turks. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 21 .- In the naional asembly here today an interpella tion was submitted regarding the anti-Christian outrages in Macedonia, Prem ier Guechoff announced that a number of arrests have been made in connec tion with the Istib massacre, and that the persons charged with the crime

will be tried by court martial. The outrage referred to by the prem

ier took place on December 9th when a bomb was thrown in a mosque. 12 persons being killed and 20 injured.

Case Against Packers CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- Denying the ma terial allegation made by the government against the ten Chicago packer on trial before United States District Judge Carpenter, for violation of the criminal sections of the Sherman law Attorney George T. Buckingham outlined today the case of the defendants

in an opening statement to the jury. The defense met defeat when Judge Carpenter denied motions to eliminat counts 2 and 3 from the indictment and have the jury disregard statements made by counsel for the government, Attorney Buckingham described in detail the method of buying, selling and accounting used by the packers and declared that the nature of the business made such a system absolutely neces

SATV. Archibald Flack, who represented the Okanagan Fruit Union at Penticton luring the past summer, has been appointed an instructor for the packing school classes instituted by the Pro vincial Department of Agriculture, and which are now attracting active inter est in the Okanagan country. Pauline . Johnson, the famous Indian

poetess and author, is critically ill at Vancouver. The Morton Griffiths Steel Construc tion Co. has secured the contract for the erection of the new St. Paul's hos

pital in Vancouver, at a price of \$023, Steelhead on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in British Columbia on Saturday last had reached the higher waters of the Fraser river, at mile 30 on the descent of the western slope of the Rockies where tracklaying operations will be discontinued for the winter months, to be resumed it is expected about June 1st. The construction of a

at this point. Penticion is urging the need of nodern high school. COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

substantial bridge will be necessitated

The Laureis, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps, Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH

In the matter of Lot 1023. Victoria City, and in the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act."

Take notice that Mary Ann Booth, who claims to be the owner of an estate in fee simple in possession in the above land, has applied to this Court under the above Act to have her title judicially investigated; and that the Registrar General of Titles, to whom the petition has been referred, has decided to grant said application and at the expiration of four weeks from the first publication of this notice will sign a declaration of title in favor of said applicant, subject only as part 15½ feet by 126 feet of said land, to a lease to Henry Callow for ten years from the first day of May, 1903, unless an adverse claim be previously filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court, at Victoria, B. C. the Registry of the control of the Registry of the Land of the control of the con

NOTICE.

Island.

Take notice that John L. Hangi, Free Miners certificate No. 54012B, agent for A. T. Monteith, Free Miners' certificate No. 56012B, intend. Sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. ments.

Dated this 25th day of October, A. D.

LAND NOTICES

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Ceal over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the shore line of Rocky Bay, thence running 10 chains west thence 50 chains north, thence 50 chains south to the shore line following the shore line to the point of commencement. October 30th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT Take notice that 50 days after date, I. Lesile H. Bills, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

LESLIE H. ELLIS.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, J. Thomas Hooper, of Victoria, B. C., intent to apply to the Minister of Lands for a H-cense to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 30 chains seat, thence 30 chains north, thence 30 chains west, thence 30 chains south to point of commencement.

THOMAS HOOPER.
October 38th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. W. H. Elils, of Victoria, B. C., Intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described ands: Commencing at a post p miles northwest of Rocky Bay, the chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement. W. H. ELLIS.

October 31st, 1911. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Mrs. Thomas Hooper of Victoria B.C. Intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement. o point of commencement.
. MRS. THOMAS HOOPER.
October 31st, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoris, B.C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 3 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 30 chains west, thence 30 chains exet, thence 30 chains south 80 chains east, thence 89 chains to point of commencement. MRS. W. H. ELLIS.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 30 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south ROBERT SWORD.

November 2nd, 1911. November 2nd, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST. Take notice that 20 days after date, I, Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4% miles northwest of Rocky Bay thence 30 chains east, thence 50 chains south, thence 50 chains west, thence 60 chains north to point of commencement.

MRS. ROBERT SWORD, November 3rd, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST. Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Charles Reynolds, of Vancouver, B.C. intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 5 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

November 4th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Edward Ellis, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post p. 5 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement. EDWARD ELLIS.

TAND ACT
Form No. 9, Form of Notice
Alberni Land District—District of Rupert
Take notice that Rev. G. H. Bolt, of
St. Johns. Neld, occupation, Minister, intends to apply for permission to purchase
the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted North-West corner
of Section 24, Fwp. 20, thence 80 chains
south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80
chains north, thence 80 chains west, to
point of commencement, containing 646
acres, more or less.

November 4th, 1911

cores, more or less.

G. H. BOLT, Name of Applicant.

Jack Lawson, Agent.

Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thom
M. Clarke.

Date, October 9th, 1911.

Date October 9th. 1911.

LAND ACT

Form No. 9. Form of Notice

Alberni Land District—District of Bupert.

Take notice that James Davis, of Montreal, Que, occupation, mechanic, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted South-East corner of section 35. Township 20, thence 80 chains morth, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, 640 acres, more or less.

Witnessed by, Thomas M. Clarke, Marshall S. Oulton.

Date, Ortober 9th, 1911.

JAMES DAVIS, Name of Applicant, Jack Lawson, Agent

Jack Lawson, Agent
I. Albert Lee Allen, intend to apply for
permission to purchase one hundred and
sixty acres of land situate on Culvert Island
B. C. joining Fred. Haitig pre-emption on
west commencing at a post at the northeast corner, thence 20 chains west, thence
30 chains south, thence 20 chains east,
thence 80 chains north to place of starting.
ALBERT LEE ALLEN,
569 Hamilton St., Voncouver, B.C.
Harry L. Easty, Agent

A Ramble in

LAVER

About a mile an the road leading d, there is, on ti interest to old-t setter, and no doub oung generation of ay's shooting, add e pleasures of th o great, for this reeder who follow who seemed to ign ds of breeding, sci ing his own, and w tience and great le strain which in character, staunch only satisfied his o ed the ideal he had mind, but created a land and America. the home of Lave Gerald Grosvenor's d a little further the old smithy is ago, when not too Dan's custom to dogs. He was a gr tan-pits as a cure used to take the s the purpose of givi of tan-pits are kno for I remember ou when he lived at considered he owe famous kennel of them, at the time and many other sp making the Sheffor Dan's cottage there memory of Lavera end of it there used sister has the whis sir, one that Mr. La But there is some

member seeing ye ters no doubt had time. On my men found it, and with blem of rheumatsm not get rid of one other-he held in Pin-fire, sir ,and while I knew him. As we were leav of his tongue" a na mother," he said--"would know w the gentleman was erack, and fond of required no tho quaint old friend squeeze it out of with the same lett is L. "Oh, yes," as that, but--time breeders of that matter, would as we did. What I should leave Dan gun just as he wa to utter the name ciated as his confi everything apperta

cell Llewellin. A little furthe Church. In the stone, a convincin which Laverack w men, and their fee a breeder. On one the memory of Keswick 1800 died this monument is and America great love for th many friends. He and by careful se lish setter the best name. 'He prayet man and bird and

Among the

men who have deve to the pointer an miliar, or stand hi Purcell Llewellin length of time th been famous for gr amiss" with a dog fix Llewellin or stands as guarante style and character Laverack's day to in the history of th permit the question say, from the Ight a dog of different opinion of some, sportsman who ha was seeking inform obtain a Laveracl setter was futile, believing one to b the other. Laver setters bred accor English setter sho speak, with his ow his mind on eradi fault, he may incr coarseness into q lection for straigh all his attention strong dislike to a

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

LAVERACK'S HOME

A Ramble in North Shropshire

About a mile and a half from Whitchurch, on the road leading to Ash Magna and Ightfield, there is, on the right hand side, a house of interest to old-time lovers of the English setter, and no doubt of equal interest to the young generation of sportsmen who, after a day's shooting, admit that without the dogs the pleasures of the day could not have been so great, for this house was the home of a breeder who followed strictly his own ideas, who seemed to ignore and disbelieve all methods of breeding, scientific or otherwise, excepting his own, and who, after many years of patience and great love of gundogs, founded a strain which in make and shape, style and character, staunchness, nose, and color, not only satisfied his own ambition and represented the ideal he had for many years held in his mind, but created a lasting name in both England and America. The house referred to was the home of Laverack. The Grange, Lord Gerald Grosvenor's hunting box, is on the left, and a little further is the village. Adjoining the old smithy is Dan Cliff's cottage. Years ago, when not too busy at the anvil, it was Dan's custom to assist Laverack with the dogs. He was a great believer in the value of tan-pits as a cure for all skin diseases, and used to take the setters into Whitchurch for the purpose of giving them a dip. The virtues of tan-pits are known to others besides Dan, for I remember out old friend Fred Gresham when he lived at Shefford, in Bedfordshire, considered he owed much to "the pits," his famous kennel of St. Bernards being close to them, at the time when Monk, Shah Hector, and many other specimens of the breed, were making the Shefford kennels famous. Inside Dan's cottage there are several things kept in memory of Laverack. A chain is one; at the end of it there used to be a dog whistle. "My sister has the whistle," said Dan; "a gold one, sir, one that Mr. Laverack won with the dogs." But there is something else, something I remember seeing years ago, and what the setters no doubt had heard the crack of many a time. On my mentioning it, Dan immediately found it, and with stick in his right hand-emblem of rheumatsm, and old age, and you cannot get rid of one more than you can of the other-he held in his left Laveracks' gun. "Pin-fire, sir , and the only one he ever used while I knew him."

As we were leaving Dan he had on the "tip of his tongue" a name he could not recall. "My mother," he said-and his mother is still alive -"would know who it is I'm thinking of, for the gentleman was a great friend of Mr. Laverack, and fond of the same kind of dogs." 'It required no thought to tell the name our, quaint old friend was puzzled over, but, to squeeze it out of him, we asked if it began with the same letter as Mr. Laverack's—that is L. "Oh, yes," replied Dan, "I can get as far as that, but—" And there he stuck. Oldtime breeders of setters, and the present for that matter, would finish the name as readily as we did. What pleased so much was that we should leave Dan with his stick and Laverack's gun just as he was making strenuous efforts to utter the name of a sportsman as much associated as his confrere Laverack with all and everything appertaining to gundogs-Mr. Purcell Llewellin.

A little further up the lane stands Ash. Church. In the churchyard is a tall tombstone, a convincing testimony of the esteem in which Laverack was held by his fellow sportsmen, and their feeling of admiration of him as a breeder. On one side is the inscription: "To the memory of Edward Laverack born Keswick 1800 died at Broughall Cottage 1877 this monument is erected by admirers in England and America," and on the other: "His great love for the lower animals made him many friends. He was especially fond of dogs and by careful selection remodelled the English setter the best of which are known by his name. 'He prayeth well who loveth well both man and bird and beast.'"

Among the names of Shropshire sportsmen who have devoted much time and thought to the pointer and setter, none are more familiar, or stand higher in estimation, than Mr. Purcell Llewellin and Colonel Cotes. For a length of time their respective kennels have been famous for gundogs, and there is "nought amiss" with a dog bearing the well-known affix Llewellin or the prefix Pitchford. Each stands as guarantee of careful breeding, and of style and character and ability to work. From Laverack's day to the present time is not long in the history of the setter, yet long enough to permit the question as to whether a setter, say, from the Ightfield or Lyth Hill kennels is a dog of different variety. Evidently, in the opinion of some, it is, for quite recently a sportsman who had rented a moor in Scotland was seeking information as to where he could obtain a Laverack. To suggest an English setter was futile, he "must have a Laverack," believing one to be something quite apart from the other. Laverack established a kennel of setters bred according to his ideas of what an English setter should be, and stamped it, so to speak, with his own name. A breeder may set his mind on eradicating what he considers a fault, he may increase length of neck, convert coarseness into quality, he may have a predilection for straight legs and good feet, and give all his attention to them, or he may have a strong dislike to any color except one, and not

be contented till he has every dog in his kennel marked alike; but however successful he is in getting what he wants he has not created a distinct breed of setter. He has improved a point or given a character which, running through the whole of his kennel, is, as it were, fixed, and becomes a family or kennel trait. Neglect of certain points causes deterioration, but excessive exaggeration causes more. Fortunately all our chief breeders of gundogs are not given to the committal of either fault, for the reason that, however inclined they may be to overlook one point and tempted to attach overmuch importance to another, there is in the pointer or setter, retriever or spaniel, one property so essential that without it bodily structure, style and character become of little or no account, and that property is, of course, a good nose.

The scenting power, the sense of smell, no breeder can create. He can build and model bone and flesh to his liking, but while he is doing it, what good result accrues if by lack of keenness of smell the dog is of no practical service? Scenting power is a subject second to no other to the breeder of gundogs, foxhounds, harriers, beagles, and bloodhounds, yet it is a subject of infinite complexity to all excepting those who are painfully apt to settle any question regarding it by the terms "good nose," "bad nose," "no nose." When you meet such a man there is no better way of bringing him to reason than to ask him to test his own nose. Granted that there is an amazing difference between the scenting power of our canine friends and our own, there is nevertheless a possibility of those who are so certain in their opinions modifyng them when their own sense s tested. Pick up a fragrant flower, or rather pick up two, both of the same kind. Smell the first for ten or twenty seconds, then put it down and immediately pick up the other. Will you get the same fragrant odor from the second as you got from the first? You will not. Try again and reverse the order, that is, smell the second flower first and the first second. The result will be the same. Why is it so? Maybe you have so saturated your sense of smell that it has become incapable of sustaining the same odor any longer. But rest the sense for awhile, and it will revive and again drink up that which it had just before been unable to. This fact, and it is a fact, leads one to think that there may be in our dogs a similar failing, an inabilty to keep on smelling the same scent beyond a certain time, or, to put it another way, may there not be a weariness of the sense of smell in pointers and setters at times? If that surmise be correct, we must be more chary in damning their noses. The point is whether or no the scenting diminishes in strength after being much used on the same scent with no interval between the exercising of the power. Conversing on these matters on our return by the Shrewsbury road from Hawkstone, we arrive at the Raven Inn, which is two miles out of Whitchurch and faces the open heath, green with fern and purple with heather. About three hundred yards up the track facing the inn is what my friend is anxious to see, viz., the cock-pit. Turn a soup plate upside down and you have a correct formation of it. The middle is about 18ft. in diameter, separated from the outside circle by a ditch about 16ft. dep and 20in. broad, used by the "handlers" or "setters." How long since the last main was fought in it no one knows but we could not resist remarking that it only required the removal of a little fern here and there and a few sprigs of heather to be at once ready for another. Those who enjoy seeing a link with the games and sports of our forefathers have. I have no doubt, to thank Mr. I S. Walley that this relic of an ancient sport remains. No one knows the Heath better than he (for on it there are the training stables and the jumping course. At the time when Galloway and pony racing was at its best Mr. Walley was the happy possessor of that won-derful pony Underhill, and no doubt it was his success in this branch of sport that put him on the way to the higher and more pretentious form, and eventually caused the erection of the training stables on the Heath, and a patronage of a kind which immediately caused the forty boxes to be occupied. Owing to Mr. Walley's ill-health the chasers are sadly missed, whilst the stables are awaiting a new tenant. To pass by a steeple-chase course unused, and a big range of stabling standing empty in such an exceptionally sporting centre is not pleasant . Perhaps the Health will reclaim what it has lost, and some lover of chasing refill the stables. Across the Brown Moss and over the style near Broughall Cottage, and we were back to where we started.—J. A. Tatham in

"DUCK HUNTIN' 'WAY BACK"

Field.

We are not the only people who drop their g's; anyway, the "hunters from Belville" did in the old days when they were the sporting subaltern's rivals and mentors in that best of soldiers' quarters—Kingston, Ontario. This was when we talked of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and London, Canada West, as the real Canada, looking down on our less fortunate (so we thought) comrades who were quartered in Nova Scotia. What a subaltern's heaven it was! Unbounded hospitality was dealt out to us, while fishing and shooting for those who cared to work hard for it was to be had for nothing. The winter brought us skating, and that best and most exciting of all outdoor sports (flying had not then emerged

from the Jules Verne stage), ice boating. But it is of the late autumn that I propose to write. Then it is that the flock-duck come in to their favorite sheets of water; then it is that the wooden decoys, painted with loving care and artistic accuracy during the summer, are launched; then it is that with an eye on the falling barometer we load up our canoes with those same ducks, reeds wherewith to construct a blindage, guns, cartridges, and a goodly store of tinned food.

I am writing for convenience in the present tense, but, alas! all this was in the far off past. Hay Bay, now I believe preserved by an American club, was easily reached by paddling across Lake Ontario, past Long Island, and up a length of canal, and it was there that on one side we found a friendly sheltering farm-house, the "hunters from Belville" being camped on the opposite shore. Between them and ourselves lay a line of ducks of over a mile in length, and apparently about six deep. No one has dared to compute the numbers of this yast assembly, but when the wind came and scattered them, the sky seemed to darken ,and the air quivered with the pulsations of a myriad wings. The hunters from Belville shot, I believe, for the market, and shot very well, but they were men of strong opinions, and I am convinced that, had anyone fired a gun and disturbed that mighty concourse before the wind arose and scattered it, there would have been an immediate and thorough piece of lynching.

Behold us arrived at our destination. The owner of the farm is delighted to see us, for we bring him news from the "madding crowd," and he cheers us up when, in a talk about the weather, he taps a prehistoric wheel barometer and thinks "there'll be wind before nightfall." After a drink of his very best old rye whisky, we run down to our canoes hauled up in the creek, and, with the help of a ball of string, we fasten our store of reeds into a curtain which can be attached "all standing" to the canoes, thus making a perfect screen for the gunner which is quite indistinguishable from the rest of the lake border. A pleasant evening with the farmer and his family and a sound sleep on the floor, softened by ample folds of a buffalo robe, brings a tempestuous morning, and we are away after an early and very large breakfast to set out our decoy ducks, gladdened by the sight of the general breakup of the long line; and by the whiz of counless wings as the birds rise after the first shot fired by the hunters from Belville. Then, sitting comfortably behind our blinds, we watch the ducks circling, and soon a couple of "buffle-heads," the merriest and boldest of the flock ducks, swoop down to our decoys and swim among them, plainly astonished to find no response from their inanimate, glass-eyed presentments, bobbing stupidly up and down on the waves. Shooting them on the water is ill-advised; first, because these stout little birds are so well clothed that they take a lot of killing with their wings closed; second, for the good reason that filling our wooden ducks with shot does not add to their floating capabilities. We wait, therefore, till they have taken alarm from the silence of their supposed friends, and fire as they rise, leaving them if they fall dead to drift ashore in our little bay, for our decoys have been set out up wind. Then the fun which, if the wind holds, is to be continued all day, begins. Bluebills, red-heads (Pochards), and buffle-heads drop down towards the decoys, and we get grand driving shots as they fly past or head straight towards us. Towards sunset all the canoes fold up their blinds and come out for the pick up. A few cripples are finished off, and looking down into the clear, shallow water. which covers the wild rice growing at the bottom, we find not a few that, when wounded, have dived down, caught a stem of rice in their bills, and have so died, the serrations in their mandibles holding them there until a strike from the canoe paddle releases them The pick up, and a supper in which some of the hard shot ones are a much appreciated feature, brings the day to a close. Then pipe, talk, and bed

But, the reader will say, "this is not 'way back!" No, it is not, but it is an excellent preparation for it, for it teaches us how to set out our decoys, to make blindages, and to take advantage generally of surroundings, which knowledge will come in useful for a more extended expedition to some lakes "back of" the township of Peterborough. For all I know this may now be a well drained and settled district. When a brother subaltern and I went there forty-three years ago it was in its pristine and very attractive wildness. It was reached by way of the Rideau Canal, a tug boat taking our two selves, our canoes, and our decoy ducks a very long way for a very small sum. We came to forest primeval on either side, a few clearings, and mostly swamp, which forest fires had covered with tangles of tree trunks, crossed and re-crossed like giants' spillikins. No farmhouse this time, but a "tente d'abris," tinned food of sorts, some flour, and a "batterie de cuisine" of a very rudimentary and limited order. To our great annovance we found that the tug had to bring down the last fleet of barges the following night, so we had only one clear day on the lake. This was because a cold snap was expected and they were afraid of being caught in the ice. We disembarked at the lock nearest our proposed camp, paddling up a creek to reach the lake, and got to our ground before sun-down. Next day we started off before sunrise

and in the dim light of dawn we set out our decoys and blinded one canoe. Then we tossed up to settle who was to take first turn at sitting over the decoys while the other paddled round the lake to put up ducks. As usual, I lost, and started away as the first almost horizontal rays of the sun swept down the inky calm lake. There was what is called in Canada a "vert glace" (my spelling of this is phonetic and probably wrong, but it must go at that); rain had fallen in the night and had frozen as it fell, and every twig was coated with a thin layer of perfectly transparent ice, the weight of which bent the lower branches till their extremities touched the black water. Never was such a fairy scene! Prismatine, iridescent colors flashed from each jeweled twig as the sun's rays, piercing them at an ever changing angle, found fresh tubes to illumine. The reeds, too, contributed to the splendor, and the dark pine woods behind them served to lend brilliance to the display. Not a breath of wind was stirring, and when there was a sufficiency of sun power, the smooth surface of the lake duplicated the scintillating fires of its shores. I have seen many a "vert glace" since that, but never did I see one so exquisitely. composed and framed. It was as though some deft-handed angel had plucked a rainbow from the sky and flung it, a filmy fold of lace work, over the marsh, and each point of sedge had caught its atom of the glistening fabric

and held it aloft. In the half light I pushed out and paddled slowly around the shore. When about halfway round I saw another canoe steal out, and with only a round black head visible, make for the opposite bay. It was evident that the short paddle was being used (this is a toy about 2it. long, and used generally for the last fifty vards of a stalk; it is tied to the canoe by a short string, and can be dropped silently into the water, thus avoiding the noise of shipping it), and that the stealthy approach was being made with some important object in view. Then the fact dawned on me that the canoe was heading for our precious decoy ducks! Though nearly half a mile from me, I saw the black head rise, and the body of an Indian boy follow, it raising with if a gun of preposterous length. Almost instantaneously, boy, gun, and all, fell back in the canoe, and borne on the wind came shouts from my friend, who, by waving his arms and using language of inordinate strength and breadth, had saved himself from a devastating shower of "grape and canister," for the Indian brave is not particular about what he puts into his gun. Encouragement from both front and rear, for I had then paddled up, brought the young Objibbaway up to look at the great medicine of the wooden ducks, and with one long "wagh' of admiration he started with but little instruction from to work the shores and creeks, while we both sat in the blindage. A little wind came up and we had a most successful day; the thermometer fell to a degree or two below zero, and with the help of a friendly farmer and a cart we brought canoes and ducks, fleshy and wooden, back to the lock. The tug hailed the lock about 2 a.m. It was a very dark night, and we heard the ice creak and rattle as the upper gate closed behind her. Getting on board was no easy matter. A warp stretched from a bollard on shore to the bitts in the bows of the tug bridged the two feet, or thereabouts, between her side and that of the lock, but the moment in which I chose to step on it was unfortunate, in that a man on shore chose the same in which to cast off and ease the strain on the warp, which was tautening as the water lowered in the lock. I fell forward, breaking my gun across the grip against the side of the tug. and dropped into the water between her and the lock. Almost as I fell a huge hand grasped the collar of my coat, another when I rose gripped the waistband of my breeches, and I was landed on deck by a gigantic lumberer as the tug swung over and ground with a sort of squeal against the lock wall. Grateful for being saved from being burst like a bubble, I proffered what small sum a subaltern would have with him, but my hand was pushed away. "Take away your (adjective) money! Don't you think you'd have done the same for me if you'd bin strong enough?" We made friends with the five or six men, nearly all giants like the big chap who had saved my life, and told them of our sport over "them cute little ducks." Honest they certainly were so far as this world's ordinary goods were concerned, but at the end of our voyage we were two of "them

THE PHEASANT IN HISTORY

ducks, is it?-D. O'C., in Field.

cute little ducks" short. Ah, well! After all,

one's life is not dear at the price of two wooden

The etymological claim, by tradition, of the pheasant for an oriunde in the Colchian port of Phasis may be reasonably admitted, without accrediting that district as the birthplace of this far eastern jungle fowl. There are too many other instances of a depot for delivery to customers affiliating its name to the experts therefrom. Oporto and Xeres respectively christened the wines that were floated down river for shipment at these ports Stilton, as a coaching halt for change of horses, became a depot for cheese distribution and hence conveyed its name to the table supply thereof. There is further evidence from the Clouds of Aristophanes that this traditional land of the Golden Fleece endowed other animals beside pheasants with its port title. The pheasant seems to have found its way to



Sportsman's Calendar

December 15—Last day for deer-shooting.

December 31—Last day for pheasants, grouse, and quail.

After November it is illegal to sell ducks, geese, suipe.

British woodlands and British tables centuries before the science of shooting flying with firearms had gained recognition among sportsmen of these isles. We do not hear much of it in hawking records, probably because its taste for woodland shelter, except when feeding rendered it practically immune from attack in this line. Its capture was one which devolved upon the fowler rather than on the falconer, although the latter would avail himself of the use of spaniels to drive a pheasant from the wood and kill it with a goshawk, as shown in a fine engraving by Hollar after Francis Barlow, and as recorded also in the Household Books of the L'Estranges of Hunstanton about the same period. The bird figured on banqueting bills of fare in early Plantagenet times. Whether Roman conquest of Britain assisted its introduction to our islands is not clear; Roman epicures knew of it as "phasianus," and there is concensus that the 'taturas" of Pamphilus is identical with Avis phasianus. Hippocrates refers to it in the study of diet, and of food for invalids, and seems to esteem it highly for nutriment and flavor. The tradition of Colchian origin or source of introduction of the bird seems to hold its own in all old re-

BACK TO BOYHOOD

I loll at the sycamore's knotted feet,
And troll my line in the deep, dark pool;
Oh the welcome the fresh leaves whisper is
sweet,

The caress of the woodland wind, how cool!

How lightly the lisping waters curl
O'er solemn and bearded rocks, and tinkle
Low bells in their play, and bubble and swirl
A rainbow of ripples! How pebbles
twinkle!

Where kissed by the frolicsome, careless

wind,
The waves in lingering laughter wrinkle!
A flurry of minnows, silver-finned,
A sudden dash—a showery sprinkle!

Of glittering jewels! Then strikes the bass!

I lead him slowly o'er shallows of gold,

Nerves tingling and tense. How he leaps!

That gnarled, old root? Will the thin gut hold?

Ah, netted at last! Such a moment redeems
Dull days held captive in duty's chain!
The world is good; and once more it seems
There is joy in life to pay for the pain!

My heart sings here with the merry birds,
With myriad voices of summer in tune,
And rhythm that never had raiment of words,
All swelling delights of the blooming June,

Flow free and full with my leaping blood!
A boy released from tasks and at play,
Rejoicing as when my life was in bud,
I fish in the meadow brook today.

By Stokely S. Fisher, DD., Sc. D. in Rod and Gun.

Near Creston recently a pedestrian met four cougars on the trail. A local paper suggests that the Provincial Government increase the bounty on these animals so that it would be an incentive to hunters to get after these pests, who are fast depleting the deer and other game in the vicinity.

In Labrador it has been demonstrated that one deer can readily do the work five of the local dogs do with constant urging. On one day, for example, the deer drew three logs each, while the teams of from seven to nine dogs were hauling not more than two, and these no larger.

"Well, old man, how did you get along after I left you at midnight. Get home all right?"
"No; a confounded posey policeman haled me to the station, where I spent the rest of the

night."
"Lucky dog! I reached home,"—Boston
Transcript.

Every tailor knows a lost of promising young men.—New York Tribune.



The Season's Compliments

We Wish You A Very Happy Christmas

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L., NO. 5

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Pound Not NEW YORK, Det failed in its efforts the fire of March 25, employees of the Tr pany lost their live "Not Guilty" was re in the case of Isaa Black, proprietors of were indicted in conholocaust. Harris charged specifically in the case of Mara young girl who was door on the minth flot main argument and defense was did noor, the state intro hundred witnesses you that it was lease answering this mass, of testimony.