

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR

TAKES MEASURE OF SOCIALISTS

Premier McBride Addresses Greenwood Audience—Answers Interruptors Who Advocate Ideals of Karl Marx

DECLARATION ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Matter Which Government is Not Prepared to Deal With Yet—Fortnightly Wage Bill

GREENWOOD, B. C., March 18.—The week-end finds the Premier and Attorney-General keeping all appointments on schedule. The party left Rossland this morning and arrived in Greenwood shortly after noon, where they were met by Ernest Miller, M. P., P.-elect who introduced several delegations. The Premier also held an informal reception and met many townsmen.

The Great Northern train was taken to Midway, J. R. Jackson, the conservative candidate, and Mr. Miller accompanying the party. Mr. Warren, general manager of the Greenwood Smelter, received the Premier and Attorney-General, whom he met several miles out of Greenwood, the rest of the party following in another car.

In Greenwood all opinion is in favor of Jackson, the only question being the majority he will receive over George Heatherton, his socialist opponent. Heatherton is the man who is reported to have said at the B. C. Federation of Labor convention in Victoria, "That the only salvation for the workingman was socialism or dynamite." It is conceded he will lose his deposit.

The ministers leave here tomorrow, before proceeding for Vancouver from there they drive to Pentiction so as to be in Okanagan Monday.

Visit With Socialists
The Premier had a sharp tilt with the socialists at the meeting here tonight. Mr. Heatherton, the socialist candidate, wished to know if he could take the platform. The Premier replied that the opera house would be vacant the rest of the week and the socialists could talk every night.

"But you won't be here," said someone. "No, I won't be here," said the Premier, sharply, "and I don't propose tonight to sit and listen to a lot of humdrum and rattletrap such as the socialists talk. To listen to the blue rain talk of some of the socialists, one would wonder that British Columbia was on the map at all."

A voice cried out: "Hot air." "Yes sir," said the Premier, "Socialism is 'hot air' and that is why it has been receding so that after March 28th there will not be a single socialist left in the legislature. The people are getting tired of listening to the same old story and putting up monthly dues to support a lot of itinerant filled with Karl Marx and Wittshire."

A socialist said he thought it hardly fair of the premier to talk in that way after refusing the platform to the socialists.

"If my friend does not wish to hear my observations," said the premier, "there is no obligation on him to stay. I have not come here to plead the socialist cause but have come rather to show those who still cling to it how insane it would be to follow those fanatical doctrines when there is so much work to be done."

He added that the socialists tried to spread the propaganda by holding forth night after night on every occasion. That was why there were socialists running in ridings where no Liberals were running. But there was as much chance of establishing a Socialist government as there was of building a railroad from the earth to the moon. (Laughter.) Luckily only a small portion of the workmen embraced the socialists' views. A voice—"The rest have not woken up."

"The rest have not woken up," said the premier, "they have been attending to business while the socialists do a heap of talking."

"So much for my socialist friends. No doubt next week this hall will be crowded nightly to hear the propoganda of their views." (Laughter.) The premier then dealt with the fortnightly wage bill which the government did not consider practicable. Mr. Heatherton from the gallery, said the request had come from the B. C. Federation of Labor representing 10,000 men. The premier repeated that the government must consider how it would apply to the whole province as it was not practicable in out of the way places, but it would be investigated by a labor commission.

Another man asked why the government did not pay the men who had worked on the plans of the Midway and Vernon Railway, now taken over by the Kettle Valley Co.

The premier replied the government did not look after every little case, but as far as possible would try to pay off the debts on the old road.

In answer to questions by another man, the premier said he believed the

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BOMB OUTRAGE

Deadly Missile Sent to New York Judge Injures Another Man

NEW YORK, March 18.—An attempt to kill Judge Otta A. Rosalaky, of the Court of General Sessions with a bomb proved unsuccessful tonight. It was only a defect, said to be a small accumulation of dirt, in the mechanism of the infernal machine, which the justice unsuspiciously had opened, that saved him from probable death or certain injury. The bomb later exploded while being examined by Inspector Owen Egan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, seriously wounding him about the face and arm.

The intended victim of the explosion has been given a great deal of publicity in connection with the Felka E. Brandt case. It was Justice Rosalaky who sentenced Brandt to a thirty year term for the burglary of M. L. Chiffa home in 1907, and who recently reversed his action. At a late hour tonight there had been no clue as to the identity of the senders of the explosive.

WRECK OFF MOROCCO

Two People Drown When German Steamer Axentels Goes Ashore

LONDON, March 18.—The German steamer Axentels, which sailed from Hamburg for Morocco on February 1, is ashore near Cires Point, Morocco, according to advices received here today. Two persons are reported drowned, but the others were rescued and landed at Ceuta. The vessel is damaged badly.

SIR WM. BULL TO INVEST HERE

Has Great Scheme for the Establishment of Cities in B.C. on Lines of Famous British Centres of Industry

Sir William Bull, M. P. for Hammer-smith, England, who was recently in the city of Victoria in connection with heavy investments which he proposed to make in Red Deer, Alberta, for the development of that centre along industrial lines, has now returned to London to complete arrangements for the establishments of several industries in the new centre. In addition to that Sir William has called himself with a British Columbia trust company, of which organization he has agreed to become a director, together with Mr. W. P. Bull, K. C. of Toronto, in consequence of which action it may be taken for granted that heavy investments will also be made in this city and on the island. In fact while no definite announcement of policy can yet be made, it is stated with some authority that it is the intention of Sir William to establish another Hammersmith on Vancouver island on one of the new railway lines.

With the city of Victoria and its possibilities for investment, Sir William was greatly impressed, and before leaving for home he stated that it was his intention to return here again before next winter so that he could make arrangements for investing some capital. He has a plan, which when materialized, will make certain portions of Vancouver island pocket additions of industrial England, and while capital will be the dominating influence in the movement, sentiment will also have a place, the place names of the unborn towns being taken from well known centres in the old country. In Great Britain at the present time there is a ring of prominent financiers, most of whom are members of parliament and closely identified with one form or another of the leading industries of the country, and it is understood that they have a scheme for re-establishing themselves throughout British Columbia within the next few years. By the adoption of this course it is claimed that not only will the Pacific coast get the industries but they will also get the population as an integral part of the scheme is to draft a large number of the experienced employees out here also.

Sir William at Head
Sir William Bull himself is believed to be at the head of the movement. He is understood to have stated that within the ensuing 12 months the firm of which he is head will have something like one million dollars running loose from mortgages and other sources, the major portion of which he intends investing on Vancouver Island. A considerable proportion of that sum was intended for investment in India and Australia, the colonies with which, until recently Sir William was most familiar, but on his recent visit here he was so much impressed with the superior opportunities of this country that he has decided to divert as much of it as possible. More than that, several of his friends who were on the eve of leaving London for Australia in quest of investment fields, have received notices from Sir William to remain at home until he arrives so that he may be able to give them the benefit of his experiences in Western Canada. Fearing that they might leave before he could reach home Sir William took the precaution to cable them and they are now awaiting his arrival.

It may not be generally known that Sir William Bull is one of the industrial kings of Great Britain. He is very largely interested in a series of foundry, cement works and other

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P. & O. LINER IN COLLISION

S. S. Oceana, with \$5,000,000 in Bullion on Board, Sinks Off Beachy Head—Number of Lives Lost

ATTEMPT TO BEACH VESSEL UNSUCCESSFUL

Steamer for Bombay was on Her Last Voyage—German Barque Badly Damaged

NEUHAVEN, Eng., March 18.—Four passengers and several sailors are believed to have been drowned this morning as a result of a collision between the Peninsular & Oriental liner Oceana and the German barque Flisagus, off Beachy Head, in the English Channel. The Oceana had on board \$5,000,000 in bullion.

For some time the lives of the liner's forty-one passengers and of the 230 men of her crew were placed in danger. Twenty-eight of the passengers were landed here and nine at Eastbourne in small boats, but it is feared that the others have been drowned, together with some of the Lascar crew, by the capsizing of a boat which was transferring them to a cross-channel steamer standing by.

The Oceana was bound from London to Bombay. She was proceeding down the English Channel when the barque smashed into her broadside on and tore her side out.

The passengers and steamer's officers behaved with great calmness, but the crew, composed of Lascars, was panic-stricken and delayed the lowering of the boats.

Boats lowered from a cross-channel steamer picked up a large number of passengers. The boats were sent out from shore to carry to safety the survivors. An attempt was first made to beach the Oceana, but she sank too quickly.

The collision occurred while the passengers were in their berths. The water rushed in so quickly that the

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FEDERALS AND REBELS FIGHT

Indecisive Engagement at Gomez Palcio—Volunteers Retreat, Leaving Number of Casualties

REFUGEES BRING NEWS OF BATTLE

EL PASO, Tex., March 18.—Word was received here tonight that General Pantoja, the federal leader in the Laguna district, had been captured and ordered shot, and that a severe battle was fought at Gomez Palcio a week ago. Twenty-two hundred foreigners in the district are said to be trying to escape from the country.

News of the battle was brought by three refugee Americans, the vanguard of the French, Germans and other foreigners who are fleeing from Mexico. Thirty-eight federal volunteers and ten rebels were killed in the fighting, it was reported. The engagement was not decisive. Torreon and Gomez Palcio, a large railroad station, are connected by street car. The latter was, and still is, in the hands of the so-called Liberals or rebels, while the former is in the hands of government troops.

Pablo Lavine, a federal officer, was it is said, discovered to have been taking rifles and ammunition from Torreon to Gomez Palcio, and it was decided to attack Gomez Palcio at once. A force of 2,000 federal volunteers were assembled for the purpose. The regulars, numbering 1800 men, declared that they were loyal to Madero, but that they would not leave the city to the danger from looters. The volunteer army was met on the outskirts of Gomez Palcio, and was much impressed with the numbers and thousands of shots were fired. The volunteers retreated back tonight to Torreon.

Garrison Mattress
DOUGLAS, Ar., March 18.—It was reported tonight that the federal garrison at Hermosillo, capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, had mutinied and the governor was a prisoner. No details were received.

Blames Great Northern
ST. PAUL, March 18.—Placing upon the Great Northern Railway the blame for trouble with the Brotherhood of Carbons Union, John H. Walters of Helena, Montana, grand deputy of the union, issued the implied threat today that should a strike be called, the carmen will not be alone in their struggle.

SCHOONER WRECK; TEN MEN DROWN

SHELBOURNE, N. S., March 18.—Ten men were drowned when the fishing schooner Patricia was wrecked on Dul Rock, ten miles off Jordan Bay, Shelbourne, last night. They were Captain William Harding and nine members of the crew of the Patricia. Their fate was told by the survivors of the schooner when they early today reached Jordan.

FEAR COMPETITION

U. S. Capitalists Want Guarantees Before Improving Harbor Facilities at Jamaican Port

KINGSTON, March 18.—Negotiations between the local government and representatives of American capitalists in regard to dry docks and improved shipping facilities at Kingston in order to meet the Panama Canal trade have been discontinued. The Americans intimated that they wanted guarantees against competition before final arrangements should be made. The government asked them to state the precise nature of the guarantees required, and they declined to continue the negotiations on this ground. The company was willing to spend \$1,500,000.

CANADA'S NEW NAVAL POLICY

Hon. D. Hazen Leaves in a Few Weeks to Hold Consultation with British Admiralty—Premier May Follow

OTTAWA, March 18.—It is possible that shortly after the session is over Premier Borden will leave on a trip to England. His plans are not definitely made, however, and this cannot be stated definitely.

Hon. J. D. Hazen will leave for London at the end of the month to confer with the admiralty in regard to Canada's naval policy.

Hon. R. Rogers, minister of the interior, also proposes to visit Great Britain this summer in connection with immigration matters and other government business.

STRIKE RIOT

Police and Cotton Operatives in Conflict in Massachusetts

BARRE, Mass., March 18.—More than a hundred policemen, sheriffs and state police patrolled the streets of South Barre tonight, guarding the building of the Barre wool combine companies and the streets from possible attack by striking mill operatives. From the roof of the cotton plant a big searchlight was kept playing to aid the guards.

DEATH DEALING HURRICANE

Five Killed and Forty Homes Destroyed in State of Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—Reports of heavy property damage throughout the southeast, as the result of the terrific rain of the last two days continue to be received here, and indicate that the loss will reach into the millions. Rivers and smaller streams are out of their banks and railroad traffic is demoralized.

Governor O'Neil issued an appeal today for help for the storm victims at Headland, where a hurricane yesterday killed five persons and destroyed forty homes.

General Retrenchment
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 18.—One thousand shophmen, including blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, carmen and boiler-makers, are idle as the result of an order received here today indefinitely closing the Rock Island Railway shops here. The notice of suspension gave "general retrenchment" as the cause.

Toeman Spencer Dying
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Henry Spencer, better known as "Ice-man" Spencer, formerly a celebrated ice-ockey, is dying of tuberculosis in his home in Oakland. Physicians say he will not live more than three or four days.

Dies at Simsbury
SIMSBURY, Conn., March 18.—Miss Eliza Tyler Stow, the last of the daughters of Harriet Beecher Stowe, died today. She was born near Cincinnati. Her twin sister died several years ago.

CHINESE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL

Authorities Believe That White Unrest is General Country Will Be Under Control Within Sixty Days

PREPARING TO HAND OVER GOVERNMENT

Nanking is to be Maintained as Capital Until Provisional Assembly Selects a Definite Site

NANKING, March 18.—The outlook in China is more hopeful today than at any time since the outbreak of the revolution. Carefully compiled reports received here show that while the unrest is general, during the last week there is increased confidence in a restoration of trade.

The districts of the northwest and the distant west are in the worst condition, but the authorities in Nanking give assurances that unless something unforeseen occurs, the country will be under control within sixty days after the announcement of the formation of the coalition cabinet. Officials point out the inevitableness of sporadic outbreaks in districts with which it takes from two to three weeks to communicate, or where masses of disorderly and lawless persons congregated.

Alarmist predictions that a widespread uprising and mutinies in many places would occur having been fulfilled. The flurry in the north appears to be nearly over.

Mr. Calhoun, the United States minister at Peking, telegraphed today to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Nordock, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, that the situation had improved so greatly that it was not necessary any longer to keep the United States battleships, Cincinnati, at Tsientsin. From all sections of the country within reach of the telegraph, encouraging reports are being received.

The Nanking assembly has completed preparations for handing over the government to the Provisional Assembly.

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SIX HUNDRED FATHOMS DEEP

U. S. S. Maine, Battleship Which Made History, Goes to Her Last Resting Place in Havana Harbor

MINUTE GUNS BOOM A REQUIEM

HAVANA, March 18.—Under lowering skies and a heavy sea, the old battleship Maine, resurrected after 14 years burial in Havana harbor, today plunged with her colors flying, to her everlasting rest 600 fathoms deep in the waters of the Gulf. The sinking of the bulk was carried out precisely as planned, marking the end of the work begun more than a year and a half ago.

After impressive ceremonies, the bodies of the dead were taken aboard the armored cruiser North Carolina. Minute guns were fired by the North Carolina and the battery of Cabanas fortress until the ships cleared the harbor.

Her decks deep with flowers and palms and an ensign floating from the flag mast where the mainmast formerly stood, the Maine put to sea on her last voyage. On the deck stood Capt. O'Brien, famous as "Dynamite John"; skipper of the flabusterous ship Dauntless, and three friends, acting as the Maine's last pilot. As the wreck passed the American squadron, the crews maned the rails, the marines presented arms, and the bandmen on the quarter deck played the national anthem, while the minute guns boomed a requiem.

The arrangements of the sinking consisted of numerous valves in the bottom of the bulkhead and the large sluices in the bulkhead, which with all the doors in the two permanent bulkheads remaining open. For ten minutes no change was visible in the bulk which pitched heavily as the rollers struck her. Then she began sinking at the bulkhead. The stern rose, and in a few seconds the bulk was almost vertical, showing first the propellers and then the full keel. The next moment there was a splash of blue and white, as the ensign flying from the mast struck the water and disappeared. Simultaneously the decks were blown up by the air pressure and the Maine sank down leaving the powers on the surface of the sea. Whistle blasts from the whole fleet were the only salute.

THIRD TERM CANDIDATE

Col. Roosevelt Plans to Run for New York on Tuesday to Further His Campaign for Nomination

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 18.—Back from the meeting in New York, with his political lieutenants, Col. Roosevelt retired to Sagamore Hill today, saying he would not have to talk politics before Tuesday, when he goes to New York again. He probably will remain in the city most of the next week. The colonel was determined not to reveal the results of the conference of last night. He was told that an impression had gone out that last night's meeting was of unusual importance and he was urged to outline the subjects which were brought up.

"We just wanted to get the leaders working together," he said. "One of the main things considered was, whether speeches he was to make, but no decision had been reached as to the number of speeches or where they would be delivered."

Colonel Roosevelt made it plain that Mr. Dixon was commander-in-chief of the Roosevelt forces. He was told of a report heard in New York after the conference that the senator was to be superseded. The name of Ormsby McHarg, who has been working in the south for Roosevelt, was mentioned as Senator Dixon's probable successor. "That is perfectly absurd," Colonel Roosevelt said. "One of the reasons why Senator Dixon came on from Washington was to discuss the whole campaign situation. The senator is to be in complete charge."

NEW CABINET IN ALBERTA

Government, Headed by Hon. A. L. Sifton, Responsible for Railway Policy—Two Ministers Without Portfolios

WINNIPEG, March 18.—The new Alberta cabinet has been appointed and when the members go back to their constituencies for election it will give a good idea as to how high in favor the new railway policy of the government stands with the people. This policy succeeds the Alberta and Great Waterways deal, which turned the Rutherford cabinet out of office. The cabinet follows:

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Vermillion, premier, minister of public works, minister of telephones and minister of railways.

Hon. C. W. Cross, Edmonton, attorney general, formerly in the Rutherford cabinet.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Ojda, minister of agriculture.

Hon. Charles R. Mitchell, Medicine Hat, provincial treasurer and minister of education.

Hon. A. J. McLean, Lethbridge, provincial secretary and minister of municipalities.

Hon. R. J. Boyle, Sturgeon, minister without portfolio.

Hon. J. L. Cortis, Athabasca, minister without portfolio.

RAILROAD FOR ALASKA

U. S. A. May Build Government Road With Panama Canal Equipment

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, conferred today with President Taft about the former's plan for utilizing in the construction of a government railroad in Alaska equipment and personnel soon to be released from work on the Panama canal. The secretary considered the plan while in Alaska last summer and President Taft approved it.

Mr. Fisher returned to Washington yesterday from an extended examination of the equipment now in use in the canal and brought with him a corresponding list of rolling stock and machinery believed to be available, together with the probable dates which it could be released.

General W. L. Marshall, the engineering adviser of Secretary Fisher, will begin at once the outline of a scheme designed to show congress the feasibility of the transfer of men and material by water from Panama to Alaska. It will contain an estimate of the value of the road now building from Seward, Alaska, to the Matanuska coal fields, which probably will be taken over by the government if the proposition originated by Mr. Fisher is adopted.

The best harbor on the Alaskan coast found by Mr. Fisher is on Resurrection bay, and the best townsite is Seward.

FACING ANOTHER WEEK OF STRIKE

Government Drafting Bill Which it is Hoped will Prove Solution of Britain's National Crisis

TRADE AND COMMERCE FURTHER THROTTLED

Twenty-Thousand Shipbuilding Employees May be Suspended—Overseas Food Supply is Endangered

LONDON, March 18.—Realizing that no settlement of the coal strike is possible for another week, the nation faces with calmness the prospect of an increasing industrial paralysis, accompanied by hunger and destitution.

The cabinet discussed today the draft of the bill which it was hoped would end the strike. To frame a measure which parliament will pass and both parties to the dispute accept, is regarded as the most difficult problem the government has undertaken since it assumed office. The chief difficulty lies in embodying in the legislation Premier Asquith's pledge that a minimum wage bill "should provide an adequate safeguard for the protection of employers."

It involves the application of compulsion in some form. It is doubtful if parliament ever will pass a bill which does not also apply coercive measures to the men such as shall make the trades unions liable to damages for breaches of agreements by their members. Labor leaders are opposed strongly to legislation of this kind, and the miners' executive has announced that it will direct the men not to return to work until a bill is passed satisfactory to them.

Train Services Reduced
While the strike thus far has been remarkable for the absence of violence, there are indications that another week of enforced idleness is likely to lead to outbreaks in the Lanarkshire district. After news of the breaking off of the negotiations was published, many non-unionist miners returned to the pits. They were attacked today by a crowd of strikers. The police made many arrests. In Glasgow trade and commerce virtually have been throttled. The train services have been reduced drastically, some lines abolishing Sunday service.

At the Armstrong, Whitworth and Company shipbuilding works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, notice has been given that if the strike lasts another week 20,000 employees would be suspended.

That the prolongation of the strike will seriously affect the nation's overseas food supply, is indicated by a cablegram received from Buenos Ayres by a firm of shipowners at Liverpool, saying it would be impossible to obtain bunker coal for steamships at any river Plate port after the end of March.

PURCHASE RAILROAD

Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Co. Believed to Have Acquired Bellingham Bay to B. C. Coast

SEATTLE, March 18.—G. C. Hyatt, general manager of the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway company, today telegraphed a long statement from San Francisco saying that the company and its allied properties had been purchased from the Mills and Cornwall estates by a syndicate of Bellingham, Seattle and Tacoma men and that a joint traffic arrangement is about to be concluded with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway company, whereby under a joint traffic arrangement, Milwaukee, steamship will be handled on the lines of the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway by car ferry from Seattle.

It was learned today from other sources that the purchasers are incorporated as the Bellingham Securities syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000 and that Mr. Hyatt is to be president of this corporation. Railroad men state that the purchase was made in the interests of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway. The Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway extends from Bellingham to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hero of the South Pole
PORTLAND, Ore., March 18.—A celebration in honor of Captain Raold Amundsen was held here tonight under the auspices of the Sons of Norway. Ender M. Cederburgh, Norwegian vice consul, presided. Among the speakers were Mr. David Walker, surgeon-naturalist of the Franklin Arctic expedition of 1857-59; Dr. L. Wolf, surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition of 1906-06, and Archibald Dickson, secretary with the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition of 1902-03.

Barcelona Emigrants
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LUCERIC FROM THE FAR EAST

Weir Liner Was Badly Damaged by Heavy Seas When Outbound to Manila and Oriental Ports

With a full cargo, not only the holds but the passenger staterooms, wash rooms and every available place being jammed with freight, the steamer Luceric, Captain Macfie, of the Weir line, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning after a good passage from the Orient in marked contrast with the outward voyage, during which the liner was severely buffeted and six of her lifeboats were badly damaged, bridge, rails and staterooms broken, and many doors carried away by heavy seas which broke over the vessel. From the time the Luceric passed out until she reached Yokohama gale after gale was encountered and the first night out seas flooded the decks. The storm increased during the next few days, big seas pounding the vessel, the climax of the storm being when the vessel was constantly and during the night a heavy beam sea broke over the port side and lifted a lifeboat from the chocks, wrecking it, and a Chinese seaman was swept along the deck and his nose broken when he was driven against a deckhouse. The seas pounded away part of the lower bridge, swept away several doors and the after lavatory and pantry. The following day the starboard pinnace was swept from the chocks and the starboard side of the upper bridge and part of the lower bridge broken away, while No. 1 lifeboat was smashed. One of the forward staterooms was stove in, and Mr. Bowler, a passenger, awakened by a flood of water. Another sea broke No. 7 lifeboat; six lifeboats being smashed in all, and they were all landed at Hongkong for repairs. But one fresh gale was encountered on the return trip, when the vessel was two days from Yokohama.

The cargo included a large shipment of hemp from the Philippines, and the usual Oriental merchandise, tea, rattan furniture, gunnles, straw braid, etc., and when the steamer left Hongkong she was practically full. At Kobe the saloon staterooms were jammed with cargo and 500 tons had to be left at that port, while at Yokohama space could not be found for 700 tons offered for shipment. There were few passengers, two in the saloon, Mr. Heath, engineer of the Manila street railroad company, and Mrs. Shaw, from Manila, and eight Chinese in the steerage. The cargo landed here included a shipment of naval stores from Hongkong for the warships at Esquimaut.

MYSTERY OF FLOTSAM

Strong Northwesterly Current May Have Carried "Wreckage" to Queen Charlotte. SEATTLE, March 18.—The great quantity of lumber and other flotsam supposed to be from a wrecked vessel, found on Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, is probably the sweepings from the Oregon, Washington and British Columbia coasts carried northwesterly by the strong surface current, and finally tossed ashore to cause wonder among shipping men.

It is pointed out that the life belt marked "Fatsy," found on Graham Island, must be from the gasoline schooner Patsy, which plies between the Columbia river and Tillamook, Ore.; the lumber may be pieces of deck loads of many boats, and it is stated that the dory found may have come from one of the swarms of fishing boats. A strong northwest current has been observed for many months.

HOQUIAM, Wash., March 16.—Deputy Sheriff Carl Schuartz and a posse of seven men set out from Montesano to search the woods thirty miles north of Grays Harbor for the Deputy Sheriffs, Colin McKenzie and A. Elmer, who have been missing for eight days. McKenzie and Elmer were hunting John Lornow who is wanted on a charge of murder in connection with the deaths of John and William Bauer, last September. It is the belief of the authorities at Montesano that the deputies have met with foul play.

Ontario Succession Duties. TORONTO, March 16.—A falling off in revenue is shown in the succession duties collected by this province during February. For the past month this revenue totalled \$39,989.75, as against \$39,625.90 in 1911, a decrease of \$364.85.

CONSULS FOR B. C. Both Sweden and Belgium to Have Official Representatives in Victoria.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The royal approval is gazetted of the appointments of Aaron Johnson as consul of Sweden at Victoria, British Columbia.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The royal approval is gazetted of the appointments of Aaron Johnson as consul of Sweden at Victoria, British Columbia. An order-in-council is gazetted providing that in fisheries district No. 2 no boat shall be allowed to engage in sockeye salmon fishing except when licensed by the minister of marine and fisheries and during the season of 1912, in connection with the certain named salmon canneries, not more than a number of boats, drag or purse seines stated opposite their respective names, shall be licensed for the purpose of catching sockeye salmon in certain named waters. Another provision in district No. 2, is that no one shall use gill nets other

than sockeye gill nets of 5 3-4 inch mesh, extension measure, from June 20 to August 20 inclusive.

NOMINATIONS IN B. C.

Candidates Who Will Run in Kamloops, Cariboo and Lillooet. In addition to the nominations published yesterday morning, the following were put in nomination in the constituencies named: Kamloops—Conservative, J. P. Shaw; Liberal, R. F. Leighton. Cariboo—Conservative, Callahan and Fraser; Liberal, H. J. Ho. Lillooet—Conservative, Arch. McDonald; Liberal, S. Henderson. Comox—Conservative, Michael Manson; Socialist, W. W. Lefcaux.

Predicts Railroad Strike. ST. PAUL, March 15.—A strike that will effect the mechanical department of every railroad in the northwest is imminent, according to J. P. Walters, grand lodge deputy for the carmen's union. Mr. Walters came here ostensibly to be on hand to assist in the legal war being fought between the Great Northern Railway, and the carmen as the result of the discharge of men because, it is charged, they belong to the union.

PANAMA CANAL BILL

Decision to Bar All Railroad Owned Ships Engaged in Coastwise Trade. WASHINGTON, March 15.—An amendment to the Panama canal government bill, which would bar from the canal all railroad owned ships engaged in coastwise trade was agreed upon today by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The amendment urged by Representative Covington of Maryland, would prohibit the use of the canal to any railroad or other common carrier owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, a steamship line with which it does or might compete.

Another section of the amendment would prevent the use of the canal by railroads which absorb water lines. SOUNDINGS FOR BREAKWATER. Engineer of Public Works Department Will Begin Work on Monday to Prepare for Plans and Specifications.

Soundings will be commenced on Monday by Mr. C. C. Worstoff, engineer of the public works department, in connection with the preparation of plans and specifications for the breakwater to be built by the Dominion government from Ogden point, 2,500 feet in a westerly direction to a depth of 85 feet as shown on the admiralty chart. The soundings will be taken as soon as weather permits, an instrument being placed on the shore at Ogden point; a line run out in the direction, which the breakwater will extend, and soundings will be made from a small boat. No time will be lost when the soundings are made in the preparation of the plans and specifications, on which tenders will be invited for the building of the breakwater.

It is understood that some prominent firms will be among the bidders for this work. Sir John Jackson, who visited Victoria last year when on his way back from South Africa, where his firm was engaged in some extensive harbor and railroad works, and secured considerable information regarding the proposed harbor works for Victoria when here, has just opened an office in Montreal to bid for public works in Canada, and it is understood that this firm will tender for the construction of the breakwater, which will be the first part of the proposed harbor works, on which tenders will be invited. Other firms mentioned as probable tenderers are the Northern Griffiths Company and S. Pearson & Son.

Soon after the contract is awarded for the construction of the breakwater from Ogden point the engineers of the public works department will commence borings to prepare plans and specifications for the piers, ferry slips, etc. The borings are made with a long pipe with a chisel point, and jets of water, which are forced through anything on the harbor bottom except rock.

As planned by Mr. Louis Coste, M. I. C. E., the harbor engineer, who prepared the plans for the harbor works for Victoria the breakwater will be built of a rip-rap stone foundation surmounted by a concrete wall protected on the seaward side by large concrete blocks. Mr. Coste's estimate of the cost of this breakwater is \$1,250,000, made up as follows: 355,000 yards of rip-rap stone for the foundation, \$511,000; 58,000 yards of concrete wall, \$288,000; and 40,000 yards of concrete blocks, \$268,000. The plan includes a project of wharf development comprising a railway ferry slip, four piers, respectively 500,700,720 and 800 feet in length, in addition to a wharf 1,100 feet in length along the inner face of the breakwater, and it is suggested that the construction of the first pier follow immediately upon the building of the breakwater.

National Board of Trade. WASHINGTON, D.C., March 15.—The chambers of commerce throughout the country have informed Secretary Nagel that they would accept President Taft's invitation for a conference of commercial bodies here on April 15 to form a national board of trade.

Heavy Snowfall in Toronto. TORONTO, Ont., March 15.—The heaviest snowfall of the year started in early this morning and is still in progress at midnight, more than eight inches having fallen. Street cars and railroad cars are delayed and telegraph wires are down throughout Ontario in all directions.

BONUS FOR BRAVE CREW

Underwriters Recognize Work Done by Chief Officer Thomson and Shipmates When Tees Stranded

As a result of the report of the bravery of Chief Officer Thomson and a quartermaster and three sailors of the steamer Tees in endeavoring to make their way during a gale to Estevan in an open boat to send news of the stranding of the steamer at Easy creek, Kyquooct Sound, as published in the Colonist, being drawn to the attention of the British underwriters by Capt. W. H. Logan, special agent of the London Salvage Assurance made arrangements for presentation of a bonus to the boat's crew as a reward for their work. A telegram was sent to Capt. Logan instructing him to arrange for a bonus, and after consultation with Capt. J. W. Troup, manager of the C. P. R. steamship company yesterday, it was decided to present a month's pay to each member of the boat's crew.

When the steamer Tees went ashore at Easy creek, Kyquooct Sound, and it was found that no communication was possible by wireless owing to the high mountains interfering, Chief Officer Thomson and the boat's crew set off from the vessel in an open boat, and after a week's struggle in fog and storm was making out of Kyquooct Sound toward Estevan on the tug William Jolliffe and steamer Salvor were on their way in to search for the Tees. Exhausted as a result of the trip the plucky boat's crew was picked up by the William Jolliffe.

CHINESE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL

Continued from Page 1. ernment when Premier Tang Shao Yi arrives. Dr. Sun Yat Sen personally is directing plans to restore order. He continues on "clear," but is watchful and jealous of close adherents in the terms of the provisional legislation which ends the assembly with full powers. President Yuan Shi Kai evidently has recognized this fully, for he submits everything telegraphically to Nanking and consults Dr. Sun Yat Sen in all points.

The assemblymen unanimously assert that Nanking, the present seat of the provisional government, will remain the capital until the provisional assembly selects a definite site.

Situation in the North. The situation in the North remains critical. Rumors of coming attacks on Peking by Mongolia and Manchus keep conditions panicky. Few except market shops, are open. The streets are almost deserted. President Yuan Shi Kai cannot assemble troops in the north who will obey him to re-establish his authority.

In the last week small detachments of British, American and German soldiers accompanied 600,000 silver taels from Tientsin to Peking. This consignment of money came from the Four Powers group of Bankers to the Chinese finance board. Another party of American marines served as a guard for 100,000 taels which was taken from the ruins of a native bank and transferred to an international bank. The director of the National bank had set fire to his own premises when the place was entered by looting soldiers. He smoked the soldiers out but only after a large amount of money had been stolen.

The foreign bankers have agreed to carry the provisional government financially for several months longer. They are irritated, however, by the loan contract signed yesterday by Premier Tang Shao Yi and the Anglo-Belgian syndicate for \$5,000,000 secured by the revenues of the Peking-Kalgan railway. They contend that this loan cannot be consummated as the Franco-British loan of 1908 is secured by all revenues of the board of communications.

P. & O. LINER IN COLLISION

Continued from Page 1. lower decks were awash in a few minutes and the passengers, trying to make their way to the upper decks, had to wade through water up to their waists. The first boat loaded was swamped and the passengers were thrown into the water, but were all picked up.

The second boat was just sinking when a towboat from shore reached it. The Oceana was one of the oldest of the Peninsula and Oriental liners, and this was to have been her last trip. She has been running continuously since 1888.

State of Collapse. LONDON, March 16.—A score of persons from the wrecked steamer Oceana reached Victoria today. Half of the number were women, most of whom were in a state of collapse. Some of them were without stockings or shoes, and some who had fallen into the water during the rescue had been unable to change their clothing. When the passengers rushed on deck after the first shock, the water was ready dashing over the bows. The officers and some of the members of the crew quickly marshalled the passengers to the boats. Then the boats were lowered, the women being passed down first, but a panic occurred among the men, who tried to get into the boats with the women, but were quickly thrown out. A few cases of broken arms are reported among the passengers who landed at Eastbourne.

45 KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15. Forty-five miners were killed as a result of a gas explosion in the shaft of a coal mine at Uzoika in the province of Saratov.

In Sinking Condition. DOVER, Eng., March 15.—The German barque Pisagua arrived here in a sinking condition. Several tugs were in attendance.

SIR WM. BULL TO INVEST HERE

Continued from Page 1.

concerns employing many thousands of men, and it is his idea to establish similar works on the Pacific coast of Canada. When last the city he expressed his confidence that there was a great field for such a development and now that he is on his way home he has intimated through his agents here, that it is his intention to put the idea into active operation at the earliest possible moment. After viewing the progressive conditions prevailing here, and considering them in the light of the completed Panama canal he once came to the conclusion that the future of this country transcended anything that has even been dreamed of by the most optimistic of Victorians. Having what the situation here he was aware of the Dominion government is doing for the city of Victoria in the way of harbor improvements and he expressed himself as satisfied that with a shipping equipment such as the completion of the outlined arrangements would mean Victoria, would be in a pre-eminent position to capture a considerable portion of the increased trade that is coming to the Pacific coast.

Invests Million on Frails. The object of Sir William's visit to Canada was to look over the situation in Red Deer, Alberta, where he informed everything pointed to that location becoming the great distributing centre of the northwest. As a result of his inspection of the ground Sir William has decided to go ahead with his investments which it is estimated will amount to almost a million dollars, and he has gone back to London to make arrangements for the release of the money. Among the industries he will establish there is a foundry, and it is probable that a number of the most experienced men in this interesting craft will migrate to associate themselves with the firm in the new place. He has purchased large tracts of land, and it goes without saying that in a very few years his holdings will be the most valuable in the city. Red Deer was selected for this first investment of the capital he controls because it appeared to the Sir William as the best place to occupy a strategic position in relation to shipping, the wheat of the northwest to the Pacific coast is located in a suitable position for the handling of grain, and it is claimed that from there to the coast the grade is easier than by any other route.

VANCOUVER TO MISSION

Minister of Railways Considers Application of Burrard, Westminster and Boundary Railway Company

OTTAWA, March 15.—Hon. Mr. Cochrane today heard the application of the Burrard, Westminster and Boundary Railway and Navigation company for a route map from Vancouver to Mission. Mayor Lee of New Westminster and J. D. Taylor objected to New Westminster being left to one side. H. H. Stevens and Clive Pringle represented the company. Mr. Cochrane finally approved the route from Mission to a point near Port Moody, but before any further action was approved the company must survey the route from the western point authorized to New Westminster and from Vancouver to New Westminster.

"A dead man was lying in the gutter of one of the busiest streets in the town while his wife and child stood by with tear-stained faces. Half dead beggars lay round on the streets, covered only with bundles of rags, such scenes are common enough to attract but little attention from the passers by.

A French priest said the suffering is very great at Wuho and the roads are beginning to be strewn with dead and dying. The French father said that on his way up country he saw a mother and her two sons lying by the roadside having died of starvation and cold. There was no one to bury them and the dogs were gnawing the flesh from their bones. A few days before when there was snow on the ground he saw on his way up country a woman dead by the roadside and a little boy lying across the road still alive. He lifted him and tried to put him on his horse but while he held him in his arms he died. He performed the rites of the Church and left him to lie with his mother.

Supply of Lawyers in Ontario

TORONTO, Mar. 14.—The Ontario legislature decided not to add in future to the supply of lawyers by the passing of special legislation. A committee vigorously turned down a proposal to permit James George Bagley of Port Arthur or Harry Saunders of Toronto to practice law. In the former case the applicant had, according to knowledge of law gained in a law office in nearly half a century. Mr. Saunders was a member of the bar in South Africa.

PLOTTED TO KILL KING VICTOR

Outrage Which Startled All Italy Said to Have Been Carefully Planned by European Anarchists

ROME, March 15.—Positive evidence is lacking, but a strong suspicion exists that the attempt yesterday by Dalba to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel has been the outcome of a plot long arranged. The Italian minister at Bern, recently notified the government that he had been informed of a plot against the King, Premier Gioiello and Foreign Minister Marquis Di San Giuliano, and gave the names of anarchists concerned in the plot. The Italian consul at Geneva reported on January 20, that the anarchist plot against King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Gioiello had been arranged there by local anarchists, who were aided by members of the "committee of union and progress," at Constantinople. At the end of January, another report gave the names of two Turks alleged to be implicated—Tascu Piccena, a Macedonian agitator, and Nicholas Lactio. Later there was a considerable movement of anarchists along the Italian frontier.

In addition the Italian embassy at Berlin advised that a German engineer had informed the embassy that while in a beer hall he had overheard a conversation, partly in Italian and partly in French, between three men who said they would leave for Italy in March, and attempt to assassinate the King. According to the engineer the men said they would receive \$20,000 if they were successful.

Several leading anarchists here, however, when interviewed, declared to a correspondent that Dalba was unknown to them. They condemned the outrage.

TAKES MEASURE OF SOCIALISTS

Continued from Page 1.

foreign dependents of the men killed in an accident should be provided for under the workmen's compensation. So far he had not found it possible to devise a law to insure the wages of men employed by exploiters of wild cat schemes.

A note was handed up signed by several women asking if the premier favored votes for women. The premier replied that it was not a matter the government was prepared to deal with yet. He had always voted against women's suffrage when it came up in the house.

Mr. Jackson the candidate for the district, spoke briefly, and Mr. Bowser dealt with the questions of general policy. The meeting was crowded and the applause and shouts of the audience showed strong sympathy for the speakers. Cries of disapproval were heard when the Socialists interrupted.

DECISION OF INTEREST TO LAND SURVEYORS

Duncan Court Fines Young Man Who Practices Profession Without the Necessary Qualifications

A case which may prove to be of considerable importance to surveyors in British Columbia came before Stipendiary Magistrate Maitland Dougall at Duncan a few days ago.

Mr. John Hirsch, who was represented by Mr. Altkman of Victoria, prosecuted E. Todd, in the employ of Messrs. C. H. Topp and Co. for carrying on the practice and profession of a land surveyor without having the necessary qualifications to do so. The accused was defended by Mr. Harold Robertson of Victoria.

Mr. E. J. Bowden, secretary to the trustees of the Duncan branch of the I. O. O. F. was called and stated that a contract had been made with Messrs. C. H. Topp and Co. of Victoria to do surveying of their lot near Cowichan Merchants block. He stated that the brother of the accused had come up to do the work on February 20, and that it was completed by the accused during the subsequent week. The men surveyed the lot, gave the boundaries and put in corner posts. He had not received a certificate and had not yet paid for the work. The price agreed upon was \$20 per day and expenses.

Mr. L. W. Proctor, an articulated pupil of Mr. John Hirsch, was called and stated that he saw accused in charge of work on Monday, February 26, and gave the court a description of the work accused was doing. He said it was possible that other people might have been working there, but he had not seen them. He knew the accused was in charge because he was running the transit. He said it was possible that an articulated student might run a transit.

Mr. John Hirsch said he did not know accused, but had seen him surveying lot 7, block 1 of the I. O. O. F. As far as he knew there was no B. C. land surveyor present on the work.

Mr. Altkman produced certified list of B. C. L. S. and showed that the accused's name did not appear thereon, nor did it appear on the list of articulated students.

duties of a B. C. L. S. satisfied the conditions of sec. 7 in pursuance of sec. 9, B. C. L. S. Act. He did not consider that a man working for wages was practicing his profession. Mr. Robertson had said that accused worked for \$4 per day whereas a surveyor would get \$15 per day.

Accused said his work was not complete until checked by Mr. Laidlaw. Mr. Altkman said accused's instructions had been taken from C. H. Topp and Co., and that the accused had never seen Mr. Laidlaw.

Mr. Hirsch said in his opinion Mr. C. H. Topp's explanation of sec. 7 of the act was "absolutely incorrect."

Mr. Duncan, of Messrs. Murchie and Duncan, said that he had received a message from C. H. Topp and Co. to deliver to his partner, who was a trustee of the I. O. O. F., to the effect that the papers in connection with the proposed law were about ready and would be up tomorrow.

In giving judgment, Stipendiary Magistrate Maitland-Dougall said that the evidence showed that the Duncan branch of the I. O. O. F. had made a contract with Messrs. C. H. Topp and Co., a firm carrying on the business of surveyors in Victoria, to survey lot 7, block 1, Duncan. The firm consisted of J. T. Laidlaw, who was a B. C. L. S., and C. H. Topp, who was not a surveyor.

The work in this case was undertaken by Mr. Topp as a member of the firm, Mr. Laidlaw being in Cranbrook, and the defendant was sent up by Mr. Topp to perform the work. Defendant undertook the survey and came up in charge of a party and made the survey. The defendant was not a B. C. L. S., nor an articulated pupil.

The defendant held that he was only working as a laborer at \$4 per day under Mr. Laidlaw's direction. However, he received no instructions from Mr. Laidlaw, nor had he at any time met him.

Mr. Laidlaw had not been in Victoria for some weeks, and as far as could be judged, knew nothing about this survey contract. The result of survey was promissory by Mr. Topp on March 5 to the I. O. O. F. to be sent up the next day.

The magistrate was of the opinion that defendant did carry on the practice or profession of a surveyor of lands and had made himself liable under section 3 of the act.

The defendant was fined \$50 and \$3 cost, or in default of levying by distress one month in Nanaimo jail.

WRECKAGE ON GRAHAM ISLAND

Messenger Sent from Dead Tree Point to Investigate Tells of Marks on Lumber

Further advice regarding the wreckage washed on Graham Island were received yesterday by Capt. George Robertson, agent of marine and fisheries. A messenger sent on horseback along the sandy shore from Dead Tree Point wireless telegraph station returned yesterday after an investigation of the wreckage, and sent news by wireless from Dead Tree stating that 20,000 feet of lumber, mostly fir and cedar covered with lime, marked "C. M. L.," was on the shore, near Cape Fife, and a ship's hatch, marked "T. V.," also a piece of a dory. There were no marks on the dory.

When the lumber was reported ashore some alarm was felt in some quarters for the steamer Leebro, which took 65,000 feet of lumber from Victoria to Langara Island, and Capt. Robertson located the tug William Jolliffe by wireless, and despatched that vessel to the northern shore of Graham Island with the result that the William Jolliffe found the Leebro anchored safely off Langara Island.

Free Sugar Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Democratic free sugar bill passed the house today, 193 to 104. Its passage was helped by 24 Republican votes, although this was offset by the defection of seven Democrat votes against the bill by members from Louisiana and Colorado.

Steam Trawlers in Atlantic

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15.—The Nova Scotia legislature this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution memorializing the Dominion government to take steps to secure the international prohibition of steam trawlers fishing on the Atlantic coast of Canada.

ENCROACHMENT STOPPED

Mr. Cecil B. Case, consulting engineer, who prepared the plan for the Ross Bay seawall and supervised the work of construction has reported to the city council that the main body of the wall was completed on Tuesday afternoon and that his instructions to "stop the encroachment" have been carried out. The beach has already been improved and this improvement will continue. Mr. Case states that now that this work has been accomplished he notices a tendency to regard the scheme as if it were for the provision of a pleasure resort. The improvement would be added, but beyond provision for a macadam roadway along the cliff they were not contemplated in the original scheme. If the wall is to be used as a promenade it will be advisable to erect a parapet and the right kind of parapet one of concrete. An iron railing would not afford any protection from the spray, would not be safe for children and would cost a considerable sum for maintenance. Mr. Case suggests also that when constructing sidewalks it would be wise to tint the cement to reduce the glare so trying to the eyes. He reports that the winter wall, rendered rough during the winter when the cement had not fully set, must be gone over. He suggests that Mr. Winkler, supervising inspector, be retained until every detail has been completed. Aldermen Porter and Cuthbert advocated adopting Mr. Case's suggestion about a concrete parapet but others of the board could not see the efficacy of such a wall as there has been no estimate of the cost. It was decided to lay the matter over for a week.

FEDERAL AID TO RAILWAY

Canadian Northern Bonds Are Guaranteed for Construction of Road from Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass

OTTAWA, March 15.—At the opening of the house Hon. J. W. Hazen procured the passage of the following resolution: "That it is expedient to amend the Canada Shipping act by providing: "(a) That certificates shall not be required for masters and mates upon sailing ships of not more than one hundred tons registered tonnage, propelled by auxiliary power other than steam, employed partly in fishing and partly in the carrying of freight, and "(b) That the minister of marine and fisheries may fix the fee for replacing lost certificates."

The minister explained that the fishery business has undergone a great change in recent years through the general use of gasoline boats, the advantages of which he explained at some length. There is not a sufficient number of certificated engineers and furthermore fishermen could not afford to employ them. These vessels often, during the off season, do little trading. The provision relating to certificates is designed to remove the present condition under which a master or mate, who loses his certificate, has to pay a heavy fee for getting it renewed. This legislation will apply to all waters of Canada.

Hon. W. T. White put through a resolution affecting certain securities of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. In 1910 certain bond guarantees were given by the Dominion to assist the Canadian Northern in building a line 50 miles westerly from Edmonton. The original plan had been to build westward for 116 miles from Edmonton to Wolf creek, and then turn southwesterly and run 34 miles to the Brazeau coal area. The securities issued are on this basis. Subsequently the railway changed its plans and now wants the guarantee to apply to the first 150 miles of main line from Edmonton to Yellowhead pass and on to Vancouver. The change was made, Mr. Graham approving. The house then went into supply.

Victim of Street Car. MONTREAL, March 15.—Captain Charles Perrin, a nephew of the late president Ruchet, of the Swiss confederation, died at a hospital today as the result of having his legs cut off by a street car.

Governmental Consideration. WASHINGTON, March 15.—John Early, the leper, concerning whom the scientists of this hemisphere have disagreed, no longer will be shipped about the country in box cars. President Taft, Secretary Macveagh and Surgeon General Bliss of the public health service, have found for him a position at the Point Diamond quarantine station near Port Townsend, Wash., taking care of Andrew Grover, a leper, concerning whom there is no dispute. Early has an honorable discharge from the army and in addition to his pension will get a small salary at Port Diamond.

TRAGEDY OF REVENGE

Miss Viola Carver is Arraigned at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—Miss Viola Carver, of Tacoma, who shot and killed J. Edward Edge, last Monday, was formally arraigned today at her preliminary hearing set for next Monday at 11 o'clock. In court Miss Carver spoke only one word: "Yes." When asked if she dated suited her.

During the early part of today Miss Carver seemed on the verge of collapse in her cell. She begged the police not to compel her to attend the funeral of her victim, nor bring her mother to the funeral. All bravery that she had displayed since her arrest gave way today. At the inquest yesterday Miss Carver was brought face to face with the mother of the victim, but the meeting did not seem to affect her in the least. Upon returning to her cell, however, she became morose, did not sleep well last night, and the spectacle of the mother of her victim, now being taken to the funeral, Time and time again she cried out to the guard: "Oh, please do not take me to the funeral, I don't want to see her."

On being told she would not be compelled to go to the funeral Miss Carver became more quiet and in a few minutes appeared happy and began chatting with the turnkey on commonplace subjects. Miss Carver has taken no one to her confidence, but she has believed she will talk fully to her father, J. M. Carver, of Tacoma, who is due to reach Los Angeles tomorrow.

DISTRESSING SCENES IN FAMINE DISTRICT

Luceric Brought Dire Advice of Suffering of Children—Mothers forced to Sell Children

According to advices brought by the Luceric the famine in Central China is causing great suffering. Dr. E. T. Shields who has returned to Shanghai in telling of his trip through the famine district said that at Linghaiwan the poorest families were living in holes dug out of the ground, the roof and sides covered with matting and the floors strewn with straw. These shanties are more the size and shape of a large dog kennel than of a human dwelling house. A family of four or six whether sitting or laying down would cover practically all the floor space in these hovels. These people do not constitute the beggar class proper. Some of them have had property, but in recent years had to sell all they possessed.

RAILWAY

ern Bonds Are Construction Edmonton to Pass

March 15.—At the open- on. J. W. Hazen of the following ent to amend the tes shall not be and mates upon more than one er tonnage, pro- ower other than ly in fishing and ng of freight, and nister of marine e the fee for re- ed that the fish- ndergone a great ears through the ne boats, the ad- he explained at us not a sufficient d engineers, and n could not attend ese vessels often, n, do little trad- relating to certifi- e move the pres- which a master ls certificate, has for getting it, re- sion will apply to e put through a certain securities ern Railway Co. guarantees were ion to assist the n building a line from Edmonton. ed been to build les from Edmon- and then turn n 34 miles to rea. The secur- this basis. Sub- way changed its the guarantee 50 miles of main to Yellowhead iver. The change n approving. The o supply.

REVENGE

March 15.—Miss ma, who shot and ge, last Monday, ed today and her set for next Mon- court Miss Carver "Yes." When asked

art of today Miss verge of collapsed ed the police not attend the fune- ing her before his that she had dis- t gave way today, rday Miss Carver face with the t, but the meet- cell, however, she not sleep well last cle of the mother to haunt her con- e again she cried h, please do not h, I don't want to

SCENES IN DISTRICT

Advices of Suffe- hothers forced liaren s brought by the Central China is Dr. E. T. Shields hanghai in telling he famine district kwan the poorest n holes dug out of and sides, out of the floors strew- shelters are more a large dog ken- dwelling house. A whether sitting cover practically ese novels. These e the beggar class, ed to sell all they

REBEL FORCES GAIN VICTORY

Federal General is Surprised Near Santa Rosalia and Makes No Resistance—Sustains Light Losses

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 15.—A detachment of government troops under General Pancho Villa engaged a rebel force under Colonel Jose Flores Alatorre in a canyon near Santa Rosalia this afternoon. Dispatches from Alatorre mention no casualties, but state that the rebels took 15 prisoners. The scene of the fight was near an immense irrigation project owned by an American company which is built in a dam close to Choncho river. Villa was surprised by the Salazar band and sustained his losses in the first volley fired. He made practically no resistance and escaped on the run. It was hoped to capture him but a second detachment sent in pursuit failed to overtake him. General Orozco received a report from General Salazar that the entire Camargo district is flocking to the rebel standard but that there are no rifles for them. The same report said that 1,500 rebels were marching across the state of Durango to join the main body now working slowly south in the direction of Torreón. B. F. Jonkins, the former police chief of El Paso, who was arrested here today charged with being a secret agent of the Mexican government, was released by Orozco. Orozco characterized the arrest as a stupid blunder. A later despatch received tonight states that Villa lost eight killed and six wounded, besides the 15 taken prisoners. The rebels sustained no loss, according to their own report. Menacing Telegram PARIS, March 15.—Francisco De La Barra, former provisional president of Mexico received today from Mexico City what he considers a menacing cablegram. It was signed by 19 members of the progressist constitutional party, friends of President Madero, and urged him not to return. Senora De La Barra promptly replied

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

One reason British Columbia Fruit Growers are so much more successful than those in the East is because they started where the Eastern man left off. The Eastern man loses from 30 to 60 per cent from frost. Here we have no losses from Frost. The Eastern orchard is eaten up by pests. There is an absence of pests in the Dry Belt of British Columbia—and the Government have adopted the most rigid measures to keep them out.—Every tree a perfect Tree—Every apple a perfect Apple. But you must be to some extent familiar with the tremendous profits made by Fruit Growers in British Columbia. Lack of space forbids my going into details here. You are welcome to our booklet, APPLE GROWING, Past, Present and Future. Drop us a card—Today—Right now. ORCHARD HOME DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD Kamloops, British Columbia.

CONCORD VALLEY AUCTION SALE OF NURSERY STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

Owing to the property of "The Vancouver Island Nursery Co., Ltd.," of Duncan, having been subdivided into small lots, I have received instructions from the directors to dispose of, by Public Auction, on Saturday, March 22d, at 11 o'clock sharp, on the grounds near Duncan, one of the nurseries now occupying the land, the same to be sold without reserve and in quantities to suit all bidders. This stock comprises about 20,000 trees and bushes, consisting principally of apples, pears, gooseberries and black currants, also a large assortment of other fruit and ornamental stock. Marked catalogues can be obtained on application. At the same time and place the whole of the farm implements and tools consisting of: Dump cart and harness, McCormick mower, disc harrows, road scraper, drag harrows, steel beam stubble plow, shaker potato digger, single horse sleigh, platform scales, Planet Jr. horse hoe, 7 tooth, with potato hiller, Planet Jr. horse hog, 13 tooth; one single horse and cultivator; two Planet Jr. hand cultivators, one Planet, Jr. seeder, with fertilizer attachment; about 3-4 ton "B" fertilizer; farm boiler, grindstone bone cutter, Myers barrel spray pump, hand cart, plain and barb wire, English digging spades and hoes, 500 6in. flower pots, 50 8in. flower pots, 100 2 in. flower pots, two store rigs, 15 bull leghorns and six other fowls, etc. Terms, cash, unless otherwise arranged previous to day of sale. All nursery stock guaranteed, clean and true to name. Packing and shipping if necessary at usual prices. Lunch will be provided. C. Bazett, Auctioneer. Duncan, V. I. that he would return to Mexico and labor for his country.

IDENTITY A MYSTERY

Authorities Unable to Ascertain Name of Man Drowned in Harbor

Despite the inquiries made by the police authorities no clue leading to the identity of the unknown, who fell off the wharf at the foot of Johnson street at an early hour last Saturday morning has yet been secured. Among the effects found in the clothing were two letters, one addressed by a Mrs. Mason to Arthur Spain, having been written from an address on Rithet street here; the other addressed to Mr. Mason, chief engineer on the Portland Canal railway, and signed by Emil Schupeck, and addressed from Kotchikan, Alaska. Mrs. Mason was interviewed by the police, but she stated she did not know the dead man, and as Arthur Spain has been located, it is evident that the unknown could not be he. The letter sent by Mrs. Mason has been traced through the post office. It was returned through the dead letter office, not having been called for by Spain, and the fact that the deceased had it in his possession leads the police to believe that the unknown's name is Mason, and that when he called for mail he was given letters which were not intended for him. The authorities request that the proprietor of any hotel or rooming house which prior to last Saturday had anyone of the name of Mason on the register should communicate with them.

MAY CARRY WAR INTO TURKEY

Italian Press Demands Decisive Naval Action Irrespective of What European Powers May Say

LONDON, March 15.—Little surprise would be created were news of the opening of hostilities in Turkish waters to come at any moment. A Rome dispatch says there now seems no hope that the powers will be able to influence Turkey to accept the terms of peace such as Italy would consider favorable. The tone of the Italian press is becoming very bitter. The demands of the Nationalist papers for immediate decisive naval action irrespective of any consideration of possible European complications are becoming very urgent and even the semi-official and usually pacific Tribune prints a leading article over the signature of its editor sneering at the futile efforts of the powers towards mediation and hinting that the time has come for Italy to use all the means at her disposal to finish the war at once. It is an open secret that there is urgent need of action, firstly, on account of the drain of money the official reports of the expense of the war having grossly understated its real cost; and secondly, owing to the fact that the approaching hot season in Tripoli will greatly exhaust the Italian troops, who are not acclimatized.

LOOK-OUTS ON ALERT

It was just by a neck that the look-outs in a race to premises at the corner of Pan Tan Alley and Fisguard Street last evening at 8 o'clock. The lookouts got there first and when the police squad arrived nearly one hundred Celestials had succeeded in escaping from the suspected premises, while half a dozen who were delayed while they gathered up all the loose change in sight, barricaded themselves within. With sledge hammers and crowbars the seven officials made an onslaught from three sides on the heavy doors which barred their progress. No less than twelve doors had to be beaten in before Detective Inspector Perdue and his six assistants secured entrance to the inside rooms where fan tan and other Chinese games of chance had been in full swing. The six inmates were taken to the police station and charged with gambling. Bail was fixed at \$80 each, which was promptly forthcoming. Three entrances led into the premises, which are located upon the ground floor. The police had laid their plans and everything was ready for the raid. Shipping out the back door of the detective office in the Market building, the sleuths were making their way through the lot at the rear of the Market building towards Fisguard Street, when an innocent looking Chinaman on the latter looking Chinaman on the latter thoroughfare gave the signal, which was repeated along the street. The police knew they had been discovered and the object of their errand suspected by the wily Chinese. Then the race commenced. The heavy doors were

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street This season is adding to "Campbell's" prestige among fashionable women for correct styles, highest qualities and remarkable values.

Distinctive Styles

In Spring Suits, Coats, and Dresses

It would seem in viewing the glorious variety of new fabrics, new color-tones, new designs and new trimming devices provided, that the designers had personally consulted hundreds of the best informed women of fashion regarding their preferences. Every woman may find here an individually pleasing suit, coat or dress.

No woman who is planning her spring wardrobe should miss profiting by "Campbell's" remarkable values in every department. The one thing we regret is that we cannot show the garments themselves in this advertisement, so that everyone might see the masterliness of the designing and tailoring, the little style touches that give to every individual garment—a most magnetic individuality.



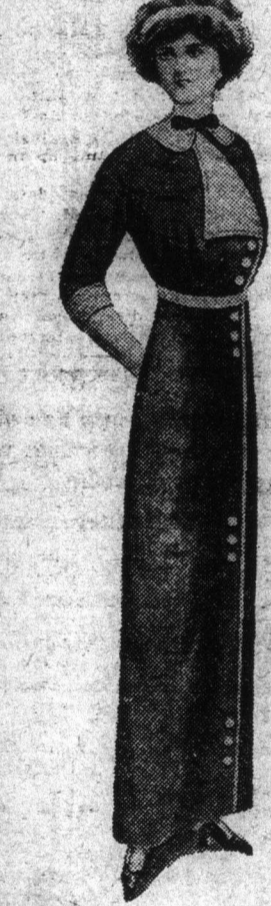
THE New Suits

Perfectly plain models or those charmingly trimmed—they are here in a variety from which you can easily select precisely the one you have been looking for. Would you care for a Whipcord in a plain color or two-tone effect, a Bedford Cord, Novelty Worsted, Soft Serge, Tweed or perhaps a cream serge? And then as to colors, you have your choice of all the new browns, greys, mixtures, blues and many others.

PLAIN TAILORED MODELS AT \$23.50 Fresh from their packing cases yesterday. They come in navy blue serges, tweeds and mixtures. Every one silk lined.

THE New Coats

The general air of exclusiveness is just as observant on our coats as on our suits. Extra smart models in serges, fancy stripes, wool black satins, black silk and lace combination, also the new reversible satins.



The New Dresses

Including a Full Line of Misses' Sizes

Never before have we made such a big showing of exquisite Dresses for spring and early summer. Sumptuous motifs that we could not begin to describe here. Our exclusive relations with the most important fashion houses, makes it possible for us to be displaying the loveliest dresses for formal and informal wear in Spotted Foulards, Silks, Plain Shot Taffetas. The popular serges and panamas are also here in abundance.

The new style features are shown in the button at side and button front effects with collars and cuffs finished off with Irish and Macramé lace.



Just arrived—A big lot of embroidered stand-up Linen Collars, sizes 12 to 15 1/2. Prices, 35¢ to 20¢

Just arrived—A big lot of embroidered stand-up Linen Collars, sizes 12 to 15 1/2. Prices, 35¢ to 20¢



LIQUOR LAW IS WELL ENFORCED

Statistics for the Years 1910 and 1911 Speak Eloquenty of the Administration of the Act

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—Earl Standard, accused of embezzling \$148,000 from the American National bank of Pomona, California, while he was bookkeeper for that institution, was unable tonight to raise the \$20,000 bail bond fixed today by Federal Commissioner W. N. Van Dyke and remained in jail. Standard was formally arraigned this afternoon and held for trial. Preliminary hearing was set for April 15.

MINISTER CONDEMNED

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—Rev. Dr. W. D. McFarland, minister and educator, former head of the Pittsburg Central High School, but later connected with the Presbyterian mission at Greenville, Tenn., was convicted by a jury in the criminal court here today of having caused the death of his former secretary, Elsie Dadds Coe, last January. His attorneys took an appeal and it will be argued next week.

Table with 2 columns: License Figures, 1911 1910. Rows include New applications granted, New applications refused, New applications withdrawn, New applications deferred, Licenses renewed for three months only, Licenses cancelled and applications for renewal of license refused, Licenses cancelled, lapsed and refused since March 10, 1910, Prosecutions, Fines imposed and collected in various police districts during the two years aggregate \$21,975, Atlin-Skeena, Boundary, Cariboo, Hazelton, Kamloops, N. E. Kootenay.

Table with 2 columns: S. E. Kootenay, West Kootenay, Nanaimo-Coxox, Vancouver-Westminster, Victoria, West Coast, Yale.

Corporation was recommended for acceptance in a report filed today by the trustees, with Judge John P. Hoyt receiver in bankruptcy. Objections to the sale may be filed with Judge Hoyt before next Tuesday morning, at which time a decision may be given on the question of confirming the sale to the Metropolitan Trust Co.

CANADA WINS AT POLO

England Defeated in Closely Contested Match in Coronado Tournament. SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 16.—It proved to be the most closely contested match of the Coronado tournament this afternoon. Canada defeated England by a score of four and three-quarters to four. The contest was not for any trophy, and marked the close of the tournament.

FIRST HARRISON LINER FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Direct Left Liverpool on Friday to Inaugurate Extended Service of British Company. First of the Harrison steamers to sail for Prince Rupert from Liverpool via Santos, San Pedro, San Francisco, Victoria and Vancouver, the steamer Director left Liverpool on Friday, and will be followed by the steamer Statesman, which is also to proceed to Prince Rupert. The Canadian, which is taking the May sailing, will not go to the Grand Trunk Pacific port. The Craftsmen, Crown of Toledo and Crown of Arragon of this line are now in the Pacific en route here.

Visits White House. WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Countess of Warwick was a White House caller yesterday, being introduced to President Taft by Representative Levy of New York.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year ... \$1.00 To the United States ... \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION

The unusually large proportion of the membership of the Legislature who have been returned by acclamation testifies to the very great popularity of the administration. The Liberals have put up candidates for only half the seats, which is further testimony both to the strength of the government's position and the weakness of their own. Special attention is directed to the fact that two of the ministers, the Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Public Works, have been returned without opposition.

The return of Dr. Young and Mr. Taylor without opposition is very strong testimony to their strength in their respective constituencies. It is also a deserved compliment to their very efficient administration of their departments, the work of which comes more closely home to the people than any other branch of the public service. Dr. Young, in addition to being Provincial Secretary, is Minister of Education, and the work under his supervision touches nearly every household in the land.

RAIL TO THE MAINLAND

When we are asked why we think it will be a benefit to the province of Victoria to have a connection with the Mainland by the Seymour Narrows. The question is asked in good faith by one of the business men of the city, who, like all others, besides himself would have explained what the older generation seem to take for granted. It is eminently reasonable, and we are bound to deal with it in a reasonable manner. In the first place it may be well to state what our friend says are considerations which raise a doubt in some minds, namely that the produce of the Northern half of the Island would be shipped eastward by way of such rail connection, and that other parts on the Island besides Victoria might compete with this city for business through avenues developed by trans-oceanic commerce. He thought that these considerations might outweigh any advantage that Victoria might derive from the development of the whole Island.

We shall consider these objections, and first as to the shipment eastward of the products of the northern part of the Island. What are those products likely to be? As far as one can judge from present knowledge they will be timber, coal, iron, fruit and fish. It is very likely that all the timber shipped from the northern part of Vancouver Island to the East would be sent via the Bute Inlet route, but we are unable to discover any reason why Victoria should object to that.

It is unlikely that this manufacture at Vancouver will increase in view of the construction of railways from Victoria into the great timber areas of the island. The cost of towage and the percentage of loss en route will be saved by the manufacture of the lumber on the island. We anticipate the establishment of large milling plants on the island as the result of the building of a railway via the Bute Inlet route, and it is not reasonable to expect that the mills would send their product down to Victoria, and then up to the railway terminal on the Southern Mainland to be shipped east, or even to Vancouver direct for that purpose, when they could get it to its destination by a shorter route via Bute Inlet. We, therefore, agree with our friend in saying that lumber manufactured in the northern part of the island and destined for the Prairies will be sent east by the proposed new transportation route.

Lumber manufactured to be sent abroad would be very likely to be sent to its destination via Victoria. There may be some points at which vessels intending to load with lumber alone

might be sent directly to the mills, but there are timbered areas the product of which could be shipped "foreign" from Victoria at least as well as from anywhere else, and Victoria would be infinitely preferable to any other point for vessels to take lumber, which was to form only a part of their cargoes. We do not think the situation in this respect is as well understood as it might be. Victoria as it is now can only handle overseas cargoes of lumber to a very limited degree. There is only one place in the harbor where a vessel can lie and take on a load without having to pay sufficient lighterage charges to handicap the port very seriously. When we have rail connection to ocean docks, whereby lumber from all parts of the island can be carried on the cars from the mills to the ship's side the whole situation will be changed.

The advantage to Victoria of the opening of the island by railways and the eastward routing of timber by way of the proposed new route would be that Victoria would become the supply point for the island timber industry, an advantage of enormous importance commercially. In reply to the statement that other Island ports may rival Victoria in this respect, we have only to say that only those persons, who have not investigated the subject, fear any serious rivalry. We shall discuss this more at length in a subsequent article when we come to deal with the relation of the proposed rail connection to ocean-borne commerce. Mention may be made here of coal shipments to which our friend referred. The answer to this is that east-bound shipments of coal are never likely to be large. It is by no means improbable that coal may be shipped from points on Barkley Sound, but rail connection with the mainland will not affect this. It is also very probable that Victoria will become an important calling station, but this will not be affected in any way by the proposed connection. There are some other aspects of the case to which we shall take occasion to refer at another time.

HON. D. M. EBERTS

There are not many candidates now seeking election for the provincial legislature whose claims to support we can endorse more heartily than those of Mr. D. M. Eberts. By virtue not only of his office, but also of his forceful personality, Mr. Speaker has been one of the best known members of the legislature for a number of years past. He owes his popularity largely to his undeviating principles and his devotion to the public weal. A thorough going Imperialist of the practical type, and a staunch believer in the destiny of British Columbia, he is a good platform speaker and the trenchant manner in which he dealt with reciprocity during the last Dominion election will be still fresh in the minds of the public in this part of the province.

Saanich, the constituency which Mr. Eberts has represented for many years past, is a district of the Island which bids fair to come very much into the public eye in the future. A rich agricultural territory, it is now on the eve of obtaining up-to-date transportation facilities, which will undoubtedly mean a largely increased population and development along general lines, which must redound to the advantage of the whole Island. In Mr. Eberts this constituency has had in the past a staunch champion. He is never tired of telling of its possibilities and urging them upon the attention, not only of the government, but everyone with whom he comes in contact. For some time past there have been substantial evidences that the Saanich Peninsula is coming into its own. With its great natural advantages it must share largely in the new era of development which has opened for Vancouver Island. The government, as well as the transportation companies, are alive to this fact.

There is no doubt that Mr. Eberts will be elected, and the residents of Saanich should see to it that he has a very substantial majority for they have everything to gain by supporting the party of which Mr. Speaker is such an honored member.

THE COAL STRIKE

Apparently a settlement of the coal miners' strike in England is in sight. It will come none too soon for the welfare of the country and for the business of the world. There will be very general regret that the tension has been marred by any disturbance; but when we reflect upon the vast numbers of people involved in the strike, we have only admiration for the splendid self-repression shown by the men and the eminent reasonableness exhibited by the leaders. The Colonist has not attempted to disguise the fact that its sympathies were with the men on the general principle involved in the strike, which is that a man shall receive a living wage for a day's work. We grant that difficulties may arise in working out any scheme that may be devised. Men are not machines, and the personal equation cannot be ignored. There are objections, and they are not all from the employer's point of view by any manner of means; to a uniform rate of wages for persons in

certain employments; but there can be no reasonable objection to a minimum wage. It is claimed that such a wage is a premium upon loafing; but this is a matter of detail. The labor unions are not so blind and unreasonable as to be ready to stand by men who might be disposed to take advantage of the scale and neglect to give value for their pay. But it is very evident that the adjustment of the differences between the mine owners and the miners only scotches the unrest, and does not kill it. Not that it is desirable that it should be killed. On the contrary the demand of workmen for better conditions should be given every possible consideration. Ideal conditions are a long way in the future, no doubt; but society can work towards them. The progress must of necessity be somewhat slow, but a tremendous gain has been made when it has been recognized that conditions must be adjusted so that what is due the man, who toils with his hands, must be considered equally with what is due to the rest of the community. Much of the discussion of labor problems takes up the case from the wrong end. What is due by society to the men, by the sweat of whose brows the material progress of society is alone possible, is of prime importance. A great mistake in the past has been to ignore this fundamental fact. Hence workmen, who are in the main just as reasonable as the rest of us, just as anxious to provide for their families, just as disposed to do the decent thing by the community, finding themselves ignored or regarded with antagonism by people in other walks of life, have listened to agitators, who have very often led them into lines of action which have resulted in much injury to many, and no good to any one. Unrest is the normal condition of a healthy community. It ought to be encouraged and properly directed. The higher we elevate the standard of living of the working classes, the higher we elevate the standard of society. It may be that in the process some of the higher points in the social scale will have to be lowered; but the state will be none the worse for that. Great social extremes are a source of weakness to a nation.

THE SONGBEES RESERVE

The statement has been put forward to the effect that the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company expects to acquire the former Songbees Reserve under the legislative authority authorizing it to select certain areas out of Crown lands for certain purposes. The statement is without a shadow of foundation. So far from having any such intention, Sir Donald Mann offered to purchase all the Reserve for the price paid by the government for the land and the removal of the Indians together with a profit to the government on the transaction, and his offer was rejected. The statement that the company could acquire the land in the manner mentioned is absolutely untenable. The following is the provision of the contract in regard to the free acquisition of Crown Lands: The government undertakes "to convey to the Pacific Company by a free grant any vacant Crown lands which such company may desire for the purpose of establishing divisional points or townsites along the said lines."

There is a further provision limiting the area to be so granted for divisional points to 1250 acres, and to 640 acres in the case of other townsites.

This agreement was made in January 1910 at which time the provincial legislature had no jurisdiction over the former Reserve and therefore cannot be supposed to have intended this provision to apply thereto. Secondly the former Songbees Reserve is not Crown Lands in the sense the word is used in the contract. Thirdly it is not vacant land, but land which the government is employing for a special purpose. There is just as much reason for saying that the company can take Parliament Square as that it can demand a free grant of the Reserve. Fourthly the Reserve could not be claimed either as a divisional point or a townsite, and the contract does not authorize the taking of land for terminal facilities. Fifthly, if by any possible contortion of language the company might imagine it had a right to the Reserve, it would speedily learn the contrary. The absurd contention set up by the Liberal organ is really too ridiculous for consideration. We only refer to it because some persons have suggested that Mr. Elliott is responsible for it. This we do not believe for a moment, any more than we believe him responsible for the statement following that referred to which is the effect that all the anticipations of a bright future for Victoria are based upon "the shallowest and most hypocritical delusion."

Mr. William Griggs is to enter the service of the Canadian government in connection with the Department of Commerce. Mr. Griggs formerly represented the British Board of Trade in Canada. He is a gentleman of wide information and possessed of a discriminating judgment. He is very well known in Victoria, and many of our business men will join us in congratulating the government in having been able to secure his services.

Another day has passed and the Liberal organ has had nothing favorable to say about the Liberal candidates.



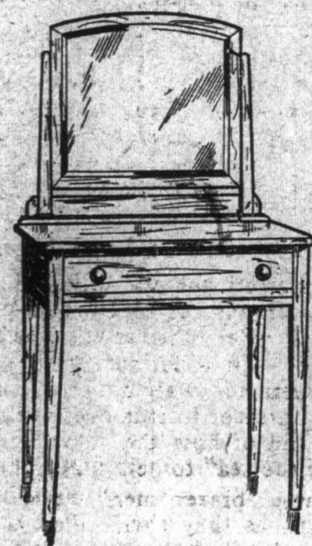
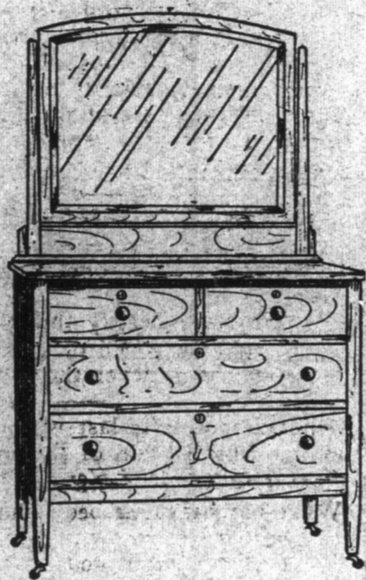
Can't We Have a Personal Talk With You?

There are so many things we want to tell you—and show you we want you to learn all about the inner workings of this great store—we want you to know just why, every reason why, this ought to be your furniture store.

We could tell you all about it here—but the telling would take page after page. The store must be KNOWN to be appreciated, the goods and prices seen and compared, to bring you to a full realization of the store's real, true worth to you. We want you, who have needed things to buy, to come—to know this store, as it really is the money-saving furniture store of Victoria.

Our arrangements, too, will aid you materially in carrying out your every home idea.

Special Values in New Bedroom Furniture



This Handsome 3-Piece Birch Mahogany Bedroom Suite for \$67

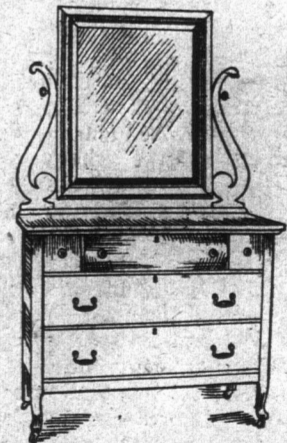
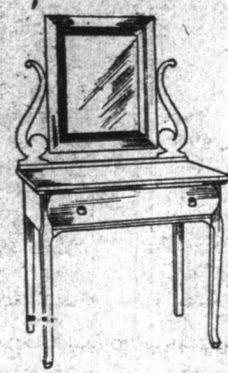
We want to call your special attention to this new line of Birch Mahogany Furniture—just received. The line embraces some very attractive styles and shows the very best values we have ever shown in this class of furniture. Below is a description of the three pieces offered:

Birch-Mahogany Dresser—Very pretty design and polished finish. Case fitted with two large and two small drawers. Size of top of case 20 x 49, size of British bevel mirror 24 x 20. Price\$38.00

Birch-Mahogany Chiffonier to Match—Case containing five large drawers, size of top 19 x 30, British bevel mirror 18 x 20.\$25.00

Birch-Mahogany Dressing Table to Match—Fitted with one large drawer and has large British bevel mirror, size 18 x 20, size of case 19 x 30. Price\$16.00

WE WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE SEPARATELY



This New Birch Mahogany 3 Piece Suite at \$70

The above illustrations give you an idea of the beautiful lines of this 3-piece suite, which arrived Friday. You can have any of the articles separately if you wish.

Handsome Birch-Mahogany Dresser—Highly polished finish, with large and roomy case. Top 20 x 44, containing 2 large, 1 medium and 2 small drawers, fitted with heavy

brass handles. Size of British bevel mirror 24 x 30. Price\$30.00

Mahogany Chiffonier to Match—Containing 4 large drawers and hat cupboard. Size of top 19 x 32, size of British bevel mirror 18 x 20.\$25.00

Let Us Help You With The Spring Cleaning

Come in tomorrow. Make up your mind to have everything to help you with the spring cleaning. Our store can help you in a dozen different ways. Just come in and see the useful things to make that terrible house cleaning time that you dread, quite an easy matter. The cost is so little that you won't notice it. Let us help you, won't you?

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers



Honest Values Highest Possible Grade at Lowest Possible Prices

An Hour with the Editor

THE STORY OF FRANCE

IV.

The conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar was a turning point in the history of that country and of Rome as well. Caesar sought the office of pro-consul in the Gallic provinces, which then embraced only the southeastern part of the country, and Northwestern Italy, and was given the place for five years, his tenure of office being subsequently extended by the Senate to ten years. He was also given four legions, among them being the famous Tenth Legion, whose feats of arms he has commemorated. Whether he was ambitious of conquest or was forced into hostilities by the restlessness of their neighboring people must remain a matter of doubt, but he had not long been invested with his new authority before he was at war. He exhibited his policy in his dealings with the Helvetii. This race inhabited the mountains of Switzerland. Nothing is known of their origin. They first appear in history about 100 B.C., when they were settled on the frontier of Trans-Alpine Gaul, but without invading the country. Later they began to feel the pressure of the advancing hordes of Germans, and influenced in part by this and in part by a desire to settle in the more favorable climate of southwestern Gaul, they resolved to emigrate en masse. In 58 B. C., they burned their twelve towns and four hundred villages, and met at a rendezvous at the foot of the Lake of Geneva to the number of 368,000 men, women and children of whom according to Caesar, 92,000 were capable of bearing arms. Notwithstanding their assurances of peaceful intentions, Caesar forbade them to cross the Roman territory. A conference ensued in which the Helvetii acted with frankness, but the Roman consul with deceit. While he was ostensibly considering the best way of meeting the wishes of the would-be emigrants, Caesar was secretly constructing a wall to prevent their passage of the Rhone, and this accomplished he refused to allow them to proceed westward. They therefore turned towards the north, but Caesar, who had in the meanwhile received five additional legions from Rome, fell upon their rear guard and cut it to pieces. He then assailed the main body of the emigrants and slew them without mercy. A brave and warlike people, they resisted courageously, but hampered as they were by their women and children and all their household wealth, they could make no effectual resistance, and although they were able to prolong the struggle for a year, they were at length driven back to Switzerland, having lost during the year of struggle more than a quarter of a million of those who had set out for the West. The course of Caesar cannot be justified upon any grounds. It was a merciless display of Roman power at the expense of a people who had no hostile intentions whatever. The Gallic tribes, namely the Aeduians and Avernians, witnessed this destruction of their neighbors with considerable complacency, and sent envoys to congratulate Caesar, but they had scarcely returned when war broke out on their own borders. Ariovistus at the head of a large German army crossed the Rhine. He was a soldier of great repute, and even Caesar was doubtful of his ability to encounter him successfully in the field. He sent messengers asking him to meet in conference. To this Ariovistus replied: "If I had any business to transact with Caesar, I would go to him; if he has any business to transact with me, let him come to me." Caesar, who seems to have wished to avoid a conflict the end of which he could not foresee, contented himself with sending an order to Ariovistus forbidding him to molest the Aeduians who were allies of Rome. To this the haughty German replied that he had already conquered the Aeduians. This reply left Caesar no alternative than to advance against him, for such a rebuff, if submitted to, would destroy Roman prestige in Gaul. Ariovistus had no desire to try his strength against Caesar, although in his reply to a further demand that he should advance no further into Gaul, he said that, if Caesar wished to try his prowess against men who for fourteen years had never slept under a roof, he would be welcomed. The Roman legions were accordingly led northward by Caesar and on their approach Ariovistus proposed a conference for the partition of Gaul. To this Caesar would not harken for an instant, and hostilities were begun. They ended in the overthrow of Ariovistus after a struggle in which all the honors were not by any means on the Roman side. The great German led the remnant of his troops back across the Rhine, and died shortly afterwards.

The expedition against Ariovistus, although intended nominally for the defence of the Gauls against invaders, had the effect of alarming the people, who saw with good reason that the end of their independence was at hand. They resisted the extension of Roman power with much courage, but after eight campaigns, which lasted over a period of nine years, and were attended with varying fortunes on both sides, Caesar made himself master of the whole of Gaul, and had found opportunity in the meanwhile to invade Britain. The bloodshed was terrible. The Nervians were practically exterminated. In their petition to Caesar, sent from the depths of a morass where they had taken refuge, they said that of their three hundred senators only three were left, and of sixty thousand fighting men only five hundred survived. Caesar granted this fragment the peace for which they sought. The Aduaticans met with even a worse fate. They declined to surrender. In the final bat-

tle four thousand of them were slain, and the remainder of the tribe, numbering fifty-six thousand men, women and children were sold into slavery. The Eburons were wholly exterminated. Another tribe, whom Caesar does not name, were punished by each man having his hands cut off and being sent to wander through the country as a living witness of the vengeance of Rome.

But even these cruelties did not repress the independent spirit of the people, and a great rebellion arose, headed by a leader whose real name has not come down to us, but who is called Vercengetorix by Caesar, because he was chief of a hundred chiefs. The story of the struggle which ensued cannot be told in detail. It was a splendid exhibition of courage on the part of the Gauls and of skill on the part of the Romans. Caesar never before or after met a foe so worthy of him as Vercengetorix, who was a young man of magnificent appearance, great strength, much skill as a soldier and dauntless courage. He was, however, no match in military genius for his competitor, and his soldiers, brave though they were, could not withstand the disciplined forces of Rome. The war terminated with the capture of Alesia by the Romans. Vercengetorix had occupied that city with about 80,000 men and was besieged in it by Caesar with a somewhat smaller force. Caesar says that 250,000 Gauls advanced to the relief of the besieged, but it seems incredible that so vast a host could have been assembled; still less probable does it seem that the relatively small force of the Romans could have prevailed against such a multitude. After a struggle lasting for several days Caesar was victorious. Vercengetorix refused to find safety in flight, but went to Caesar's camp and asked mercy for his people. The Romans refused. The Gauls, who had been taken prisoners were distributed among the Romans as slaves, and their gallant leader himself, after having graced Caesar's triumph, was slain. This ended Gallic independence, and shortly after the Roman legions returned home, the whole country becoming a Roman province.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Greeks in Egypt

Psammetichus was ruling in Egypt, during the latter part of Arsur-bani-pal's reign in Assyria, where the latter's power was on the decline. In a former article we told how Psammetichus was chosen from among the twelve princes to rule over the country of the Nile, and of how the "brazen army came up out of the sea" to help him fight his battles.

These "brazen men" were the Greeks, the Hellenes, as they then called themselves, and being of a different race, and their war regalia still further disguising them, they were sight of them was sufficient to inspire terror in the minds of the African peoples. Their consternation was much as ours might be were we to behold today a glittering army arriving among us from another planet.

Of armor, the Egyptians knew practically nothing. On the battlefield they wore no protection of any kind. Fancy their horrified amazement when they saw for the first time, the metal-encased Greek soldiery. "With their bulging corselets, the two plates of which protected back and chest, their greaves made of a single piece of bronze reaching from the ankle to the knee, their square or oval bucklers covered with metal, their heavy, rounded helmets fitting closely to the head and neck, and surmounted by crests of waving plumes, they were, in truth, men of brass, invulnerable to any Oriental weapon. Drawn up in close array beneath their "tortoise" they received almost unhurt the hail of arrows and stones, hurled against them by the lightly-armed infantry, and then, when their own trumpet sounded the signal for attack, and they let themselves fall with their own weight upon the masses of the enemy, brandishing their spears above the upper edge of their bucklers, there was no form of native troops or company of Mashausha that did not waver beneath the shock, and finally give way before their attack."

No wonder that Psammetichus desired to retain such troops in his service, and in order to do so, he paid them handsomely and gave them the post of honor as "the guards of his right hand." Besides this their military honor would have kept them loyal to their employer, in the face of all munificent offers to serve elsewhere.

Attracted by the stories sent home by the Greek mercenaries, their countrymen began to flock to the fertile valleys of the Nile, and to settle along the Pelusiac branch of the great river with the permission of Psammetichus. The Pharaoh believed that the infusion of new and vigorous blood with the Egyptian people would have a beneficial effect upon the older nation, but his subjects were not of a like mind with their ruler.

In the first place the Greeks did not come among them respectfully and solicitously as had the Africans and Asiatics, they had not the deferential manner of the Hebrew and Phoenician merchants. Toward these latter peoples, the Egyptians had always been friendly. But the Greeks came sailing proudly over the sea in their own fine ships of war, confident of their strength and ability, and showing no spirit of servility even to the great Pharaoh himself. And the older nation shunned them. They thought them unenlightened, and on account of their manner of eating, unclean. They feared their strength, as a man fears the strength of a beast, but they

despised them, and they were fiercely resentful of the open favor shown them by their sovereign. In consequence of this one very dramatic event took place.

It had been Psammetichus' custom, since he had placed the Greek mercenaries in service at home to garrison the outposts with native troops against the attacks of Assyrians, Libyans and Ethiopians. These native troops were the Mashausha, picked bodies of men, and remained at their distant stations for a year at a time. Such an exile was lonely and monotonous enough, but when the King apparently forgot all about them, and left them for three years without sending troops to relieve them, the garrison soldiers, always dissatisfied, decided to leave the service of the King. So, on a certain summer day, two hundred and forty thousand Egyptian soldiers assembled together to march to Ethiopia, and quit the land of their birth, the land of their father's power.

Psammetichus had heard of what was about to happen, and with only a handful of followers he made haste to overtake the army of men on their journey to the country of his enemy. He came face to face with them on a plain where they were encamping for the night. He was a goodly King, and he had always been the idol of his soldiers, but the wound was deep in the breasts of those who had been so long exiled in favor of "the brazen men," and when he pleaded with them by their old time love for him, they were silent and unmoved; when he besought them not to desert their national gods, and incur their everlasting enmity, they remained coldly indifferent; but when, with tears in his eyes, he spoke of the loneliness and the suffering of the wives and children they were leaving behind them, the hearts of the soldiers almost relented. Then one of their leaders spoke up with a loud voice, and cried that while manhood lasted they might find other families and make other homes, but time could never restore their dead faith in a traitor-king. And so, in the very face of the Pharaoh, the Mashausha packed their tents and continued their march, and Egypt never saw them again.

THE UNCHANGEABLE PAST

There is an old song beginning with these lines:

"How very easily things go wrong,
A sigh too much or a kiss too long,
And life is never the same again."

Correspondents last week interested us all in the consideration of Dryden's lines:

"Not Heaven itself can the past hath power;
What has been has been and we've had our hour."

The most tremendous fact in our existence is that life pivots upon seeming trifles and that the past is unchangeable. Living would be unbearable if we thought of it too much; yet it is wise to think of it sometimes. Fortunately most people have an instinctive sense that certain times and actions are critical in their nature, and therefore take thought before they act; nevertheless we would all be much the better if we reflected more than we do upon the impossibility of recalling the days that have been and living them over again.

The relation of cause and effect is one of the accepted canons of philosophy; but we should be careful to distinguish between this and a mere sequence of events. There is a school of teachers who would have us believe that our lives are a chain of events, the links of which are forged together by Fate, and that we shall struggle in vain to free ourselves from them. This theory is often relied on as an excuse for wrongdoing, and oftener still as a reason why no effort should be made to improve upon the past. Many a man justifies an act which he knows to be wrongful because it seems to him to be the logical result of other acts, over some of which he had no control. Yet no one who is honest with himself, will claim that he has ever lost his freedom of will. Even physical force, while it may compel obedience to the will of another, cannot deprive the person compelled of his freedom of will. We are all conscious of our ability to resist to the last extremity. The instinct of self-preservation may lead us to yield, but the yielding is always a voluntary act. The human will may be indomitable, if it wishes to remain so.

It is because of this essential freedom of our will that we are the arbiters of our own destinies, and being so, we have only ourselves to blame if we hamper our futures with an unworthy past. We are often told that when we do things, that we feel at the time are wrong, we are sinning against God; we do not often think, and we are not very often admonished that we are sinning against ourselves. An all-merciful Father may forgive us trespasses against Him; but we have no power to forgive our sins against ourselves. If one should say that there is a God, who has made certain laws for His glory and that if we offend against them, He will punish us, we may refuse to accept such a statement, or at least regard such consequences of our acts as so remote as to be negligible. We may disbelieve in rewards and punishments in another world, and with much reasonableness put those, who assert such things to be in store for us, upon proof of their assertion. But we cannot escape the fact that we have to live this life, and that it is the sort of life we choose to make it. Right living is rewarded in this life; wrong living is punished in it. This may provoke a smile, and some may quote the language of the Psalmist who spoke of the

ungodly as those who prosper in this world, who increase in riches, whose eyes stand out with fatness, who have more than heart can wish. There is a species of religious teaching which would have us believe that misery is the price which the righteous pay in this world for eternal joy in the next. But that is not true. "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord" wrote David; not good because the Lord will give a reward hereafter for such thanks, but because the spirit which inspires what the Psalmist calls thankfulness is of itself a good thing; it is really the best thing available to mankind. Riches, honor, power, these things are worth having if we mean to use them rightly; but they are nothing to the feeling that one can stand unshamed before the Universe and feel himself in harmony with God and the eternal laws of life. This is what counts in the long run in the life that we are living from day to day, and as a matter of course it is the only thing that can count in any future life there may be.

But some say that they are not much concerned about what counts in the long run, for there may be no long run for them. They want what counts now. This is reasonable; not the best of reason doubtless, but pretty good reason just the same. It is a foolish doctrine that everything sweet is bad and everything bitter wholesome. There is an abundance of wholesome pleasure in the world. The trouble with very many of us is that we pervert our tastes. We do it physically. A recent racy writer on eating says that the world is ceasing to eat and is learning only to dine. The wholesome dishes that our grandfathers, and even our fathers, used to enjoy are distasteful to us. We must have something that will coax us to eat it. He says the result is going to be physical degeneration and that white men will have to give way to a race of people who eat and do not dine. In pleasures that appeal to the mind we see a tendency in the same direction. Lying before us is an article dealing with the alleged grace, artistry and high significance of the antics of some dancers, and we are gravely informed in it that a girl in tights who is able to stand on her toe and touch her chin with her knee is appealing to the soul. We saw the other night in the theatre a worn-out female tearing a passion in tatters after the fashion of a woman of the half-world and we were expected to be edified thereby. In the last illustrated London News samples are given of New Art in which we are expected to see something of infinite importance. Silly people write about these things as though they were wonderful, and other silly people think they are. We poison our intellectual digestion with neurotic trash and then are amazed that we take no pleasure in things that really are worth something. Much of the so-called literature of the day is rotten. We feed our imagination with things we would not throw to the dogs, if dogs could understand them. We poison the sources of our happiness, and force ourselves to seek for pleasure where there is nothing except unhealthy excitement.

Of course there is nothing new in this. King Solomon said it several thousands of years ago, when he told young men to rejoice in the strength of their youth, but to remember that they had to take the consequences of so doing. Note that he did not say not to rejoice in the strength of youth because the consequences were certain to be serious; but only that in rejoicing in it, that is in taking our draughts as the springs of pleasure, in employing the powers of our minds and bodies, in exerting the abilities with which we are endowed, we should always have in mind that there are consequences to be faced "God will bring thee into judgment," is only another way of saying that "what has been has been," and we must abide by the consequences. Therefore let us keep in mind that the past is unchangeable and so erect the fabric of our lives that each stone in it shall be well and truly laid.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

II.

It was stated last Sunday that we are living in the Glacial Period, and possibly this may seem to some to be rather in the nature of a figurative expression; but it is literally true. A very considerable portion of the earth's surface is covered with what Sir George Nares called paleocrystic ice, that is, ice that has been in place from very ancient days and forms as much a part of the solid surface of the earth as do the rocks upon which it rests. It is well to remember that the normal state of water in high latitudes and high altitudes is solid. The great difference in a structural sense between the ice-cap at the South Pole and the underlying rocks is that the ice is being constantly added to by the falling snow and hence moves slowly towards the lower levels of its own weight.

It is quite impossible to estimate with any accuracy how much of the earth's surface is covered by glacial ice; but a few data may serve to give a vague idea of its extent. Greenland is of unknown area. It lies across fully twelve degrees of latitude, and has an average width of more than 200 miles. It is supposed to be 500,000 square miles in extent. By far the greater part of it is covered with a vast neve, out of which uncounted glaciers flow. The Antarctic Continent is estimated to have an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and the greater part of it seems to be covered with an enormous thickness of glacial ice. Icebergs have been seen in the South Polar Sea extending 200 feet above the water. This implies a thickness of 2,000 feet for the glacier from which they broke away. We shall probably know more about the extent of the great southern glaciers when the full reports of the latest exploratory expeditions are made public, but sufficient is known at present to warrant the opinion that there may be millions of square miles of glaciers there. There is no means of arriving at any definite idea of the glacial area in America. It extends from the vicinity of Cape Horn to the vicinity of Point Barrow, not interruptedly, of course, but everywhere along the western mountain ranges, except in Mexico and Central America, there are glaciers. They are found even in Ecuador, which is directly under the Equator. The glaciers are numbered by hundreds, varying in size from the Taku, having an area of many square miles, to the smaller, whose surface consists of only a few acres. The glaciers of Asia are confined chiefly to the Himalayas, where they form the source of all the principal rivers of India. They are of vast extent as compared with those of Europe and the majority of those in America. There are glaciers in the Caucasus Mountains, but none in the Alps and their combined area is estimated at 1,100 square miles, which is about the same as the area of the Muir Glacier. There are small glaciers in the Pyrenees. The Scandinavian Peninsula has many of them. Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla and Iceland are also largely glacier-clad. Even in New Zealand there are glaciers, and probably some may be found in the highest elevations of Africa and Australia. Perhaps it would do as a rough approximation to say that the surface of the earth now covered by glaciers may be equal to the area of Canada, or upwards of 3,000,000 square miles. When we remember that in the Tertiary Age, which preceded the Glacial Period, the climate of the earth was such that tropical vegetation flourished at the North Pole, it will be apparent that we are yet living in the Ice Age, although there is abundant reason for believing that its local rigors are diminishing.

It will be of interest to quote from Baron Nordenskiöld's account of his exploration of Greenland undertaken in 1883. He left Disco Bay, which is in latitude 69 deg, and journeyed for eighteen days across a continuous ice field. "Rivers were flowing in channels on its surface like those cut on land in horizontal strata of shale or sandstone, only that the pure deep blue of the ice-walls was by comparison infinitely more beautiful. After proceeding for various distances these rivers would plunge into yawning crevasses, whence they would find their way to the sea by sub-glacial channels." He goes on to say: "On bending down the ear to the ice, we could hear on every side a peculiar subterranean hum, proceeding from rivers flowing within the ice, and occasionally a loud single report, like that of a cannon, gave notice of the formation of a new glacier-cleft. In the afternoon we saw at some distance from us a well-defined pillar of mist, which when we approached it, appeared to rise from a bottomless abyss, into which a mighty glacier river fell. The vast, roaring water-mass had bored itself a vertical hole, probably down to the rock, certainly more than two thousand feet beneath, upon which the glacier rested." The Baron sent three Eskimos forward from this point. They travelled about one hundred and fifty miles further into the interior, and reported that one great ice-terrace extended over another seemingly for an indefinite distance.

Greenland may be taken as exhibiting the condition of a very great part of the northern hemisphere after the greatest rigor of the Glacial Period had passed away, just as the Antarctic Continent probably represents what it was like during the period of the greatest cold. We are, therefore, able to form a fairly accurate idea of what the glaciated portions of the earth were like during the geological period now under discussion. There were one or more centres of glacier formation, vast neves on which the snow fell and solidified into ice under the dynamic force of its own pressure. At one time it was thought that one continuous ice-sheet, originating in the North, moved slowly southward under the momentum given by its ever increasing weight, and perhaps also because of the centrifugal force contributed to it by the movement of the earth around its axis. This may not be accepted as settled, for there may have been several neves, or glacier-producing centres. At one time also, it was assumed that there was only one Glacial Period. Now the general opinion seems to be that there may have been several. An opinion is also growing up that the glaciers may not have been as extensive at any one time as has been supposed. For example, the glacial action, whose effects we see on the Pacific Coast, may have taken place at a much later date than that on the Atlantic Coast. Tradition brings glacial action in lands now free from ice within the historic period, but geology takes no note of tradition, although possibly if it did, it might find a clue to the solution of some of its difficulties.

She—Say, are those poems in the papers Oedipus yours?
He—Yes.
She—Well, the girls persisted that they were and I always spoke up for you.

The paper of which our money is made is manufactured of linen rags from the Orient and of silk from Italy or China.

NO SETTLEMENT IS EXPECTED

Conference at Foreign Office Proves Abortive and Government Will Now Take Legislative Action

LONDON, March 15.—Government efforts to settle the coal strike by effecting an agreement between mine owners and their employees have failed.

TWENTY-FIVE LOST WITH GULF STREAM

Official List of Those Believed to Have Gone Down With Bark Recently Posted as Missing

Twenty-five men, all told, were lost with the British bark Gulf Stream recently posted as missing at Lloyds when on a voyage from Glasgow to this port around Cape Horn.

- Captain David Nicoll (57), Leewood, Viewfield rd., Arbroath. Chief Officer, W. S. Masson (22), Paisley road, W., Glasgow.

- Seaman Wm. G. Graham (20), Ayon street, Glasgow. Seaman John Anderson (42), Patrick street, Cardiff.

FOR WHALING STATIONS

Steamer Gray Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday With Coal and Drums

left the outer wharf yesterday with a full cargo of coal and iron drums for the whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver island.

LONSDALE SAILS FOR SALINA CRUZ

Canadian-Mexican Liner Took Big Cargo of Wheat, Coal and Lumber for Mexican Ports

The steamer Lonsdale, of the Canadian-Mexican line, Capt. Baté, sailed from the outer wharf early yesterday morning with a full cargo of coal, wheat, lumber and general freight for Salina Cruz and way ports on the Mexican coast.

PRINCESS ENA RETURNS

C. F. B. Steamer Took Heavy Cargo North—Brought Gyppum and Lumber South

The steamer Princess Ena, Capt. D. Robertson, returned from Skagway and northern ports yesterday morning. The steamer left here three weeks ago to carry a heavy cargo of general freight to northern British Columbia and Alaskan ports.

COLLIDED WITH TUG

Goliath Strikes the German Bark Belahok Off Mouth of the Columbia River

ASTORIA, March 15.—As the tug Goliath was plowing a bowway and coasting the German bark Belahok off the mouth of the river this morning, the bark took a sudden lurch and the tug struck the bark's cathead, snapping the former's aftermast and knocking her wireless apparatus down.

CEMENT COMPANY BUYS STEAMER

Vessel Purchased to Operate with the Freighter Marmion in Carrying Output from Tod Creek

A steamer has been purchased in England by the Vancouver-Portland Cement company for use in connection with the steamer Marmion, which was in port yesterday with a cargo of cement from the works at Tod creek, to carry cargoes of cement between Tod Inlet and Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.

BUYS YACHT LUECCO

A. W. Bridgman Purchases Fine Cruiser Launch from Tacoma Man

Mr. A. W. Bridgman, of Victoria, has purchased the new cruising launch Luecco, of Tacoma, from Mr. A. H. Cox, of that city, and the Luecco has been added to the increasing fleet of power yachts of this city.

CHIT MCINTYRE TO WRESTLE F. BEELL

VANCOUVER, March 15.—The management of the match between Chit McIntyre and Fred Beell yesterday received a telegram from the great American light-heavyweight wrestler, agreeing to the terms sent him, and announcing a willingness to meet the local man on the mat at the Vancouver Opera House on March 23.

BERLIN, March 15.—Herr Witt, who took a leading part in the aviation meeting at Johannisthal, near here, was killed today. He was making a flight near the suburb of Teltow when his biplane collapsed and fell, killing him instantly.

OUTLAW CHIEF IS CAPTURED

Man Responsible for Hillsville Outrage Offers Desperate Resistance—Raider's Wife Slain in Struggle

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 15.—The end of the day's chase of the Hillsville raiders brought the death list of the court house tragedy, and its sequel up to five. Sidna and Floyd Allen, two of the chiefs of the band, which rode down the Carroll county court house yesterday and assassinated the judge, the prosecutor and the sheriff are in captivity—both wounded severely.

COST OF LIVING

President Taft Sends Message to Congress on Pertinacious Topic

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The president yesterday in a special message to congress transmitted the first installment of the information collected by the department of state in regard to co-operation in the cost of living in various European countries.

ALASKAN FISHERIES

Proposed Increase Tax on Salmon Output—Alicia's In Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Senator Jones, of Washington today introduced a bill to amend the law for the protection and regulation of the fisheries in Alaska and on the Pacific coast. The bill would increase the tax on the salmon output, and also provide a tax of \$100 per trap.

WAR WILL BE HURRIED WITH

Italians Preparing to Economize Lives and Money by Pushing Activities in Tripolitania to a Conclusion

TRIPOLI, March 15.—On the authority of the general commanding the forces this was to have been a slow-going war, going forward by easy stages, and requiring two years to finish the conquest of Tripolitania. To daily in war is always a most dangerous expedient.

CATHOLIC PARTY

Proposed Political Organization for Quebec to be Headed by Mr. Henri Bourassa

MONTREAL, March 15.—It is stated that a serious movement is on foot to start a purely Catholic party, the movement originating in the province of Quebec, with Mr. Bourassa as its leader, and with a seat in the House of Commons.

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SADO MARU IN FROM YOKOHAMA

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday from the Far East

With 89 passengers and 2,258 tons of cargo, of which 394 tons was landed at this port, the Japanese steamer Sado Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Capt. Asakawa, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the Far East.

CAUSE OF PURE FOOD

Chief Chemist of U. S. Laboratory Resigns Through Friction With His Superiors

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley left the laboratory of the bureau of chemistry tonight, where for nearly 28 years he had been chief chemist—no longer a government official, but determined to champion from the ranks of the people the cause of pure food.

CO-OPERATION IN CABLE SERVICE

Resolution Dealing with International Telegraphic Relations Before Associated Chambers of Commerce

LONDON, March 14.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday, Sir Albert Spicer moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That having regard to American control of cables touching British territory, the government be urged of the necessity of national and imperial grounds, of co-operation with the governments of the over-seas Dominions, especially that of Canada, of establishing an independent and strictly all-British cable and land telegraph line in connection with the Imperial Pacific cable."

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

Firecrackers were brought from China for the United States, palm leaf fans, tea, match, crude camphor, walnuts, tin, sack, Hessian cloth and burials and gunnles from Calcutta.

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

Heavy weather was encountered by the Sado Maru soon after leaving Yokohama, and when six days out the vessel was obliged to stop for 8 hours during a strong westerly gale. French weather was experienced until after crossing the meridian, and thence light winds were experienced until Victoria was reached.

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

The Sado Maru brought news of a fatal accident in Yokohama harbor. A lighter barge alongside the cable steamer Okinawa Maru was flooded with scalding water ejected from the vessel, which swept the lighter, forcing those on board into the harbor. Two were drowned, and three were dying as a result of scalding.

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

Further advice were brought by the steamer Sado Maru from Hongkong regarding the routing of a band of pirates on the West river of South China, by the British gunboat Sandpiper last month. The Sandpiper in her patrolling of the West river near Wuchow came across a junk which was being attacked by a large number of pirates. She went into proximity and was asked for assistance and in reply fired two shots across the pirates' bows.

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

Chinese and Russians According to advices brought by the Sado Maru the new government of China is making a protest to Russia regarding the actions of Russians in Mongolia, where China charges that the Russian garrisons sent soldiers uniformed as Mongolians to aid the Mongols in attacking the Chinese garrison at Luping.

ENCOUNTERED STORMS

Excelsior Transports Everything is being done in a thorough manner to the building of the stations along the line, just as if they were to have to issue tickets to a traveler, and to the front of the company's soldiers to the front of the company's Transport is more and more proving of the greatest service. These automobiles are of two classes, one with a tonnage of nearly one ton and has a tare of 1,350 kilos, the other carries about 1,800 kilos—both classes have a tonnage of nearly as much. Both carry considerably more at times than their registered weight, and other has no speed-limit, and runs at the rate of 40 to 50 miles an hour.

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formed. Henri Bourassa is asked to accept the leadership. All sorts of rumors are current, the most surprising being one to the effect that both Mr. Bourassa and Armand Lavergne will resign from the provincial legislature in order to enter the federal house, and that way will be made for him by means of the resignations of the present members of that body. One persistent rumor is to the effect that Dr. Mulloy has offered to resign to make way for Bourassa should a Catholic party be formed.

CAUSE OF PURE FOOD

Chief Chemist of U. S. Laboratory Resigns Through Friction With His Superiors

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley left the laboratory of the bureau of chemistry tonight, where for nearly 28 years he had been chief chemist—no longer a government official, but determined to champion from the ranks of the people the cause of pure food.

CO-OPERATION IN CABLE SERVICE

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CONSERVING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Measure Before Ontario House Divides Province Into Twelve Districts with Officers in Charge of Each

TORONTO, Ont., March 14.—The most important measure introduced in the Ontario legislature this session was brought down tonight in the revision of the public health act. It provides for the division of Ontario into not more than ten health districts, with provincial officers in charge of each. It makes each local officer an executive officer of the board, it provides for weekly reports to the provincial board of all communicable diseases; it prevents the dismissal of local officers, except by consent of the provincial board; it provides for an annual conference of the medical health officers; it orders provision for the care of the indigent sick, extends the provision for inspecting meats, and gives the local officer authority to close up any premises he considers unfit for habitation.

WINDOW SMASHING

Suffragettes of Violent Proclivities in London Police Court

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of "Votes for Women," Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Mabel Tuke were brought up again today at the Bow street police station on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the recent window smashing campaign in the streets of London.

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MASHING

Proclivities in the Court

4.—Mr. and Mrs. joint editors of Mrs. Emmeline label Trucks were day at the Bow on in charge of lon with the re- ng campaign in dkin, counsel for that no less than e by the defend- alls for meet- ing instigating so- e. He estimated n's political and 0. The accused March 21.

Salutation

March 14—The blue National Guards a fir tree marks Oregon building ar, the first land ition officials to e chosen less on presidio, not far n Gate.

Fatality

14.—Ford Metz- day of Portland, a steep, and was e to a hospital. The police finally outflanked the crowd, but none were arrested. A large number of additional police have been sent to Haycock.

"Bath Tub Trust"

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Fire

March 14.—John was killed, and crushed fatally over the But which they were inwards, burying night at a local impossible to re- The loss is es-

UNION

Churches Indi- Little Interest Subject

15.—From returns filed by the Tele- vian vote on 1,789 for and 10, the great educa- ed on from oca- is shown in gen- in large cities, 400 and over, less of ballots were es make a better ed figures should as of the clerks of eries today. It have put the in- mat- m- and as a otes are yet to be

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FOURTEENTH DAY OF COAL STRIKE

Another Long Conference Between Government, Operators and Miners Leads to No Result

LONDON, March 14.—No settlement of the coal strike was effected at today's four hours conference of miners and coal operators and representatives of the government. The conference will be resumed tomorrow. Growing public disapproval of the secrecy forced upon the conference by the government has had no effect. The miners gave out resolutions adopted by them, in which a schedule was contained giving five shillings for men and two shillings for boys as the "irreducible minimum." They also insist that any settlement must be national. This is said, has put the settlement of the trouble still further away.

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"UNDESIRABLES"

Arrest Made on Charge of Wholesale Smuggling of Macedonians into Canada

TORONTO, Ont., March 14.—James Bacon, was arrested here today charged with the wholesale smuggling of Macedonians into the country, who had been stopped at the boundary as undesirable. His plan was to buy through tickets from Buffalo to Detroit and step off the train at some convenient point while passing through Canada. It is claimed a profitable business had been done for months past.

STEAM TRAWLERS

Lunenburg Fishermen Want Their Operation Prohibited in 3-Mile Limit

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—A delegation of eight, representing the fishing districts of Lunenburg county, the headquarters of this industry in Nova Scotia, will leave for Ottawa on Saturday to wait on the government and press upon them reasons why steam trawlers should be prohibited from engaging in the fisheries on the eastern coast of Canada. Steam trawlers are not now permitted to operate within the three-mile limit, but the delegation will ask that the prohibition be made retroactive and they will urge upon the government to seek to have other nations agree to a similar prohibition since it would be futile to prevent Canadians doing what others are allowed to practice.

"Bath Tub Trust"

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—Mis-trial of the government's suit against the so-called "Bath Tub Trust" resulted tonight when the jury announced it failed to agree and was discharged by Judge An- gell.

THROWN FROM WHEEL

Young Woman Receives Severe Injuries Through Skidding of Bicycle

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ATTEMPTS LIFE OF KING VICTOR

Youthful Anarchist Fires Three Shots at Italy's Monarch—Officer of the Guard is Wounded

ROME, March 14.—A vain attempt was made today to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel. Antonio Dalbi, a youthful anarchist, who says he belongs to no band, fired three shots at the monarch, but the latter was not injured nor was Queen Helene, who was driving with him in a closed carriage to attend a service commemorating the birth of his father, the late King Humbert, who died in 1900 at the hands of an assassin.

An officer of the King's guard, Major Lang, was wounded in the head and fell from his horse. A second bullet went wild and a third struck one of the royal horses. King Victor Emmanuel maintained calm throughout and continued to the Pantheon, where the ceremonies were held. He returned to the Quirinal over the same route. Meanwhile the infuriated populace fell upon Dalbi and beat him almost into insensibility. He was rescued by the police and admitted his intent to murder the monarch as a protest against the government.

Irreign of the Times

Pope Pius expressed deep regret and added: "These are the consequences of the irreligion of the times." All day crowds paraded the streets shouting "Long live the King," but the greatest demonstration was after the King returned to the palace. A quarter of a million persons cheered officials, who gathered to felicitate the King on his escape, with the Queen and Crown Prince. The King appeared in the great ball room and in reply to their congratulations said: "I was looking out of the carriage window at the Colorado church when I heard the shots. I had no thought that it was an attempt against me." Queen Helene explained that she had witnessed the act of the assassin as he fired the first shot. She had the impression that he had pulled the trigger three times, but only twice had she heard a shot.

Lifebelt from Oregon Vessel

Believed That Belt Marked Patsy Found on Graham Island Came From Tiamook Schooner

The lifebelt marked Patsy, which drifted ashore at the T-tell river on the east coast of Graham Island, is thought to have been one lost from the gasoline schooner Patsy, which plies to the Columbia river from Tiamook. The trend of current off the North Pacific coast sets all floatam toward the Vancouver and Queen Charlotte island coasts, as was instanced when wreckage from the steamer Walla Walla lost off Cape Mendocino, California, and other southern wrecks, drifted to the Graham Island coast, cars and other floatam from the Walla Walla, having been found off Skidegate and Dead Tree Point.

Freighters Take Cargoes of Herrings

Big Shipment of Fish From Nanaimo Being Loaded on the Japanese Steamer Panama Maru

A number of small freighters are engaged in carrying cargoes of salt herring to Puget Sound to be loaded on the Japanese steamer Panama Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line which is now loading for Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the far east. The Celtic, Selkirk, and Ophir discharged 700 tons of herring from Nanaimo on Wednesday for the Panama Maru. The Panama Maru will have a large shipment of cotton and it is stated that the season's crop will furnish big consignments to four or five more steamers.

"INJURIES TO FEELINGS"

Power of Hotels to Refuse to Serve Colored Persons

MONTREAL, March 14.—A judgment in what promises to be an interesting case, establishing whether a hotel proprietor has the right to refuse to serve colored persons, was given today, but failed to definitely settle the point. The evidence showed that the proprietors of the Parisien hotel had requested two negroes to retire from the main dining hall and from the grill room, but they had not refused to serve them inasmuch as they had invited them to retire into one of the private dining rooms and take their meals there. The judge bases his decision on this point. He refused to grant a demand just to colored parties who demanded a large sum for "injuries to their feelings."

TRAIN IN RIVER

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 14.—Thirteen persons injured, several seriously, sums up last night the casualties when the first section of westbound "Century Limited," the New York Central flyer, fell into the Hudson river a mile south of Hyde Park, near this city. Running behind time at 60 miles an hour and rounding a curve close by the banks of the Hudson, the train struck a broken rail. Five cars left the track, tumbled down an embankment and broke through the ice. Thick ice coated the stream. The cars slipped into deep water. The water entered the lower berths and gave many sleeping passengers a cold bath. The train was running in two sections. The second section was only ten minutes behind the first and the wreck of the first had set a dangerous trap for it. Conductor Frank Lee was in the rear of the observation car when the wreck occurred and was pinned underneath some seats. His head was cut and he was otherwise bruised, but he extricated himself, ran back, and flagged the second section.

One Bound Hogan Disqualified

NEW YORK, March 15.—One Bound Hogan of California was disqualified in the first round in his fight with Leach Cross, the local lightweight, at the Madison Athletic club here tonight. Hogan was hit in the breakaway. Up to the time of Hogan's disqualification, which came after two minutes of fighting, Cross punished Hogan viciously.

FARM MURDER CASE

Commission of Oregon Man Clears Up Nine Months' Old Mystery

PORTLAND, Ore., March 14.—The murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Griffiths near Philomath, Ore., which has puzzled detectives since June, 1911, has been cleared up through the arrest of an I. sworn confession of George Humphrey, a woodsman and farmer, who resided with his mother and brother on a small farm near that of Mrs. Griffiths. In his confession, Humphrey, who is a bachelor 31 years of age, stated that the motive for the crime was assault and robbery. Humphrey stated he went to Mrs. Griffiths home and found Mrs. Griffiths alone, attacked her, Humphrey tied her ankles and wrists and left her prone on the floor, while he proceeded to ransack the premises. Returning to the room where the assault was committed he found Mrs. Griffiths dead, and picking up the body, carried it to a pond and dropped it in, where it was found the next day. Search for the murderer led to the arrest of a dentist, but he was later released for lack of evidence. Humphrey was suspected several months later when he sold his farm at such a sacrifice as to cause comment. The detectives finally located Humphrey living in the woods near Banks, Wash. His mother died last week and after the funeral the farm near Banks was offered for sale. George Humphrey announcing that he was going to leave the country. It was then the arrest was made.

THIRTY-FOUR CASUALTIES

Chicago and Great Western Train Derailed in Iowa

WATERLOO, Iowa, March 14.—Andrew Bennett, of Bryant, South Dakota, was injured fatally and 23 other passengers were hurt today when the southbound Chicago and Great Western passenger train was derailed three miles north of Dunkerton, Ia. The train consisted of a baggage car, smoking car, a mail car, three chair cars and a steel sleeper. The front chair car, while rounding a curve, lurched violently from the rails, followed by two other chair cars and the sleeper. The chair cars ran on the frozen ground for a short distance, turning over to their sides thirty feet from the track. The sleeping car remained upright. When the cars jumped the track the lighting system was disconnected, and the passengers had difficulty in crawling out of the cars in the darkness. Some of the injured were half an hour in making their way out of the wreck. Conductor M. Heck of Des Moines walked an hour through the blinding storm to notify railroad officials of the accident. Physicians were summoned from Waterloo, Oelwein and Dunkerton, but owing to delays failed to reach the scene for several hours.

Capitalists in Motor Victim

TACOMA, Mar. 14.—John A. Feit, aged 75, father of Elmer J. Feit, a well known capitalist, was run over and killed on C street in the heart of the business section today by a department store delivery motor car. The driver was placed under arrest, with bonds of \$5,000.

7,000 Immigrants

HALIFAX, Mar. 14.—Eight steamers with more than 7,000 passengers are now en route to Halifax. Of this total one thousand are new settlers from Libau, Russia, and 1,450 from Rotterdam.

OUPLA'S EXACT HEAVY REVENGE

Kill Judge, Prosecutor, and Sheriff, as Sentence is Being Pronounced on One of Their Gang

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 14.—A troop of mountain outlaws rode down from the Blue Ridge today to the Carroll county courthouse here, and assassinated the judge on the bench, the prosecutor before the bar and the sheriff at the door in less time than it takes to tell it, while sentence was being pronounced upon Floyd Allen, one of their number. When the crack of the rifles died away only one member of the court—the clerk—was alive, and he had been wounded. Jurymen and onlookers were struck by the fusillade, but none of them were wounded seriously. Tonight the outlaws are up in the mountain breast with citizens poorly organized, making a semblance of a pursuit. Deputies from the neighboring counties cannot reach here before morning.

NO MORE FOREIGNERS ON JAPANESE LINERS

Capt. Richards Replaced on the Sado Maru by Capt. Asakawa, Former Chief of European Masters

With the retirement of Capt. Richards of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line, Sado Maru, who has been replaced by a Japanese master, Capt. Asakawa, formerly chief officer of the Tamba Maru, the last of the foreigners in the transpacific services of the Japanese steamship lines has left the service. When the Nippon Yusen kaisha line started this service some years ago with the old steamer Mike Maru, European masters and chief officers were employed, but year by year their places were gradually filled with Japanese, and for some time past Capt. Richards of the Sado Maru was the sole survivor. His place has now been taken by Capt. Asakawa, who is bringing the Sado Maru, which is due at the wharf tomorrow morning, from the Orient. The Sado Maru is bringing a shipment of 500 tons of general freight for discharge at this port.

A PIONEER OF FRIENDLY COVE

Mr. Henry Burns, Second Settler to Take Up Land in that Section of Nootka District, Confident of Future

Mr. Henry Burns, who is in the city this week, tells a very encouraging story of the progress of the settlement at Friendly Cove on Nootka Island. He is the second of the settlers to go in there and dates the taking up of his acreage from last April. At that time he has built himself a log house and has cleared three-quarters of an acre. He has the Indian name of "Friendly Cove" and he proposes to grow fruit this year. The Indians are doing well. He has different varieties for his own holding and for his neighbors. Potatoes grow well on the deep soil. There are some settlers had a heavy crop of "Champions" last season. Strawberry also have done well.

No animals are kept by the settlers with the exception of fowls, but he hopes to have a few dogs and sheep before long. The sea provides all the fish they can make use of and winged game and deer obviate the necessity of a butcher's shop. As a place to settle in, this little outpost is at present only accessible by water. The sea calls there twice a month, freight is 25 cents a year, and bringing the mail. Lumber costs them \$4.00 a thousand so it is expensive to use. The Indians on the bank of some twelve cattle in the timber but never milk them, though it is hoped that they may be persuaded to the year. These cattle are never touched by cougars or wolves and keep pretty closely to the settlement.

CHURCH UNION

Members of Denominations Discussing Advantages of Changing Proposed Basis

TORONTO, March 14.—Union of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists on the present proposed basis, proving an impossibility, leaders on all sides are discussing whether to abandon the proposal or change the basis. It is not likely that the proposal will be abandoned without at least one more definite attempt being made to secure it by altering the basis.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ARRIVES

Prominent Vancouver Residents Among the Passengers of C. P. R. Steamer from the Far East

After a fast run of 12 days from Yokohama the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Capt. S. Robinson, of the C.P.R., reached the outer wharf at 6 p.m. yesterday with 19 saloons, 11 second class and 87 steerage passengers, 117 in all, and a cargo of about 1800 tons of general freight, including 683 bales of raw silk—a smaller shipment than usual. The passengers included Major C. Gardner Johnson, Lloyd's agent at Vancouver, and Mrs. Johnson, who have journeyed around the Pacific, having gone from here to Australia and thence to the Orient, and Dr. D. Bell-Irving, wife and daughter, of Vancouver, who have been traveling around the world and joined Major Johnson and wife at Cayton, Dr. R. Fitz and R. W. Clarke, of the British North Borneo company, arrived from Sandakan via Hongkong. Miss D. D. Leavens, a missionary who has been resident in Peking, arrived en route on sick leave. She left her station shortly before the outbreak took place at Peking and reached Shanghai without adventure. Other passengers were S. Tamura, proprietor of the Sun Ban stores at Vancouver and other cities, returning to Vancouver from Japan; J. F. Cox-Edwards, a banker from Hongkong; I. Melcher, D. Parker, L. R. Cropp, Tom, Percy Holden, Jas. Reid, Dr. G. Speck, Col. N. H. Twigg, of the Indian army, and Miss M. Gordon. Twenty-six Chinese departed here.

LAUNCH DAISY IS BURNT AT SEA

Was Lost Off Banks Island When En Route From Skidegate to Prince Rupert on Maiden Trip

The gasoline launch Daisy was burned a few days ago off Banks Island and on her maiden trip from Skidegate to Prince Rupert following an explosion of gasoline, and the two men on board, Capt. W. Perry and Ben Crompt, had a narrow escape. The couple spent the winter building the launch and were taking the vessel to Prince Rupert to secure a register. They were towing a canoe and when it was seen that the flames could not be stayed they took to the canoe and paddled off when the flames were licking the woodwork at the side of the gasoline tank. They watched the vessel until it burned to the water edge and sank and then made for Banks Island. The Daisy was 40 feet long and was equipped with a 35 horse-power engine. The loss was about \$5,000.

WATERSHED IS VALUED HIGHLY

Arbitrations Relative to Sooke Lake Claims Give Owners Large Advance on City's Offers

All estimates of what amount the city would be called upon to pay for the property which it is necessary to secure on the shores of Sooke lake for the protection of the waters from pollution when the waterworks scheme is completed, are being proved very much below the mark. Two arbitrations have been completed and in each case the amount awarded to the property owners has been far in excess of the amounts estimated by the city. In the case of Mr. C. E. Davie the city offered approximately \$5,000 for fifty acres and the arbitrators awarded him \$12,500. Yesterday the second award was made public, that of the claim of Dr. Dier for eight acres at the south end of the upper lake. Dr. Dier asked \$18,000, while the city offered \$5,375.49. The award calls for the city paying \$17,000. The result of this latter arbitration was being watched with interest by the city and the other owners, whose claims have been pending for some time. It was felt that the award would have a very important bearing on subsequent expropriation proceedings, which must be taken in the cases of some thirty or forty owners.

Apports of the statement recently made that the city in the case of the Davie and Haley claims had made inordinate and extravagant demands, that the amount of land which the city had notified these two owners it would require was much less than that actually required, it was stated yesterday such was not the fact. In the case of the Davie claim, the amount for which notice was given was approximately fifty acres, and in the Haley claim some 240 acres. Just prior to the time the city signified its intention of taking this land the Canadian Northern Pacific railway company was running its lines for the proposed railway skirting the shores of Sooke lake. The route proposed would, after the lake had been constructed, have been under water as it is the city's intention to raise the level of the lake materially. To forestal the company the city posted notices on the property warning the railway company as well as all others that the land would be taken by the city. There was no time to be lost and quick action had to be taken. At that time no surveys of the property had ever been made. By the guling of Mr. Justice Clement in the case brought by the city to reduce the award made to Mr. Davie the city, having given notice of its intention to take the land, must take all of it, and accordingly though the city, after warning off the railway company, had made surveys and discovered that the whole of the property for which notice had been given was not required, it must, under Mr. Justice Clement's decision, pay for it all. By this ruling which, however, will be appealed to the city must take all the Haley property though the city does not actually require for waterworks purposes. The city actually surveyed a new route for the railway line, a route which, it is claimed, is shorter and equally as satisfactory as that first surveyed by the railway surveyors, and in such a location that there is no possibility of the flooding of the tracks and consequent suits against the city for damage from such flooding.

In the Dr. Dier arbitration case the arbitrators were Hon. Robert Beaven for the city; Mr. Richard Hall for Dr. Dier, and Mr. F. Bennett as referee. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., presented the city's case, and Mr. H. A. Maclean appeared for Dr. Dier. In the argument special stress was put upon the scenic beauties of the property, its value as a summer resort and the opportunities for sport for tourists, a favorable comparison being made with the famous resorts of Switzerland, Great Britain and other world famous tourist resorts.

BUDGET DEBATE

Dull Session of Parliament—Bill for Incorporation of Live Stock Associations

OTTAWA, March 14.—The house tonight closed the budget debate after a day of rather dull debating. The speakers were Messrs. Verwilt, Broder, Oliver, Cockshutt, Nesbitt and Bellmare. The most interesting event was Mr. Cockshutt's open expression of his regret at the decision of the government not to renew the iron and steel bounties as the industry needed immediate aid, he contended.

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Major Gardner Johnson stated that no decision had been reached regarding repairs to the R.M.S. Empress of China, which was still lying outside the dockyard at Uraga, awaiting an adjustment of the insurance. The steamer is badly damaged. Chief Engineer W. Auld is to leave the Empress of Japan on arrival at Vancouver and will proceed to Govan to watch the construction of the new C.P.R. liner Empress of Russia, of which he is to be chief engineer. It was reported on board the Empress of Japan also that Capt. S. Robinson would also probably be sent to Scotland to bring out one of the new Empress liners.

The cargo of the steamer was made up as follows: Silk, 683 bales; waste silk, 49 bales; linen and cotton goods, 230 bales; tin, 6198 cases; tea, 1942 cases; rice, beans, etc., 5840 bags; straw braid, 385 cases and gunnies, porcelain, etc.

Although the Empress of Japan left Yokohama two days after the steamer Luceric of the Weir line, which sailed on March 1st, the white liner overhauled her just after crossing the meridian, and passed here on March 8th in 49.4 north, 175.58 west. Shortly before this the Sado Maru was sighted bound outward, and yesterday the steamer was in communication with the steamer Sado Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, which will reach port this morning at 7 o'clock.

Tight With Pirates

A veritable war with pirates was in progress on the West river when the Empress of Japan left Hongkong. H. M. gunboat Sandpiper sunk a pirate junk a few days before the steamer sailed after a sharp fight. The junk hoisted the American flag during the fight and a fusillade of rifle shots was fired at the warship. Torpedo boat 25 was almost sunk by collision with a sister vessel when chasing pirates. A big hole being cut on the starboard side of the small craft which flooded the torpedo boats and put out the fires. The two torpedo boats have been engaged in escorting river steamers, this being the only way traffic can be maintained. Owing to a shortage of gunboats the tug Alaska was armed with quickfiring guns and pressed into service. Owing to trouble between the Chinese loyalists and republicans at Canton the British garrison had prepared a series of barricades in the foreign settlement and a force of troops was stationed to protect foreigners. Many piratical incidents have been reported, junks being attacked and looted within a short distance of Hongkong.

Yuan Is Blamed

Japanese newspapers received by the Empress of Japan state that the recent emuete at Peking was instigated by Yuan Shih Kai in order to prevent republican insistence on his proceedings to Nanking. This rioting began close to Yuan's residence, his soldiers starting the outbreak and being joined by the Third Division.

Japanese General Dead

News was brought from Japan by the Empress of Japan of the death of General Viscount Nishi, who led an army division in Manchuria in the war with Russia and was afterward commander-in-chief, being created a viscount on account of his war service.

Copas & Young

Have their windows full of good groceries at popular prices.

LOOK IN AT THE

CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS

MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, Quart tin	25c
FANCY SHELLED WALNUTS, Per pound	40c
CANADIAN CORN STARCH, Three packets for	25c
BIRD'S EGG OR CUSTARD POWDER, Per package	15c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, Twenty-pound sack	\$1.35
DR. PRICE'S OR ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Two and one-half pound can	\$1.10
Twelve-ounce can	35c
ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, the best soap on the market; 7 full weight bars	25c
CLARK'S PORK, BEANS AND TOMATO SAUCE, Three tins for	25c
SLICED COOKED HAM, Per pound	40c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, Per sack	\$1.80
CANADIAN LAUNDRY STARCH, Three pounds for	25c


WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

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EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF KENMOOR

A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist Government St., near Yates.

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A SPECIALTY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd

Phone 59 544-545 Yates Street

FRIDAY--FISH DAY

Northern Herring, 6 for	25c
Norwegian Herring, 4 for	25c
Holland Herring, 6 for	25c
Labrador Herring, 6 for	25c
Red Herring, per box	35c
Black Cod, 2 lbs. for	25c
Salmon Bellies, per lb.	20c
Oolichans, 2 lbs. for	25c
Anchovies, per keg	50c
Mackerel, each, 40c and	20c
Healey's Boneless Cod, per pkg.	25c
Arcadia Cod, per box	35c
Smoked Salmon, per lb.	25c
Kippered Herring, 2 lbs. for	25c
Finnan Haddie—Special today and Saturday, per lb.	10c

Also Note Half-page Ad. on page 17.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 53.

(This lion hunt he wrote Clarkson

It was party of Millan, (ex-President farm at J expedition vicinity of Cishu pla and were we were

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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

A FIGHT WITH A LION

(This is an account of an adventure while lion hunting in British East Africa, given to the writer by the hero of the exploit, Mr. H. Clarkson Williams.)

It was in the summer of 1909 that a small party of us, Mr. F. C. Selous, Mr. W. N. McMillan, (who had a short time before, given ex-President Roosevelt some shooting on his farm at Juja) and myself, were on a hunting expedition after lion. We had reached the vicinity of Mount Elgin, just over the Gwasin Cishu plateau, east of the Victoria Nyanza, and were looking forward to a good hunt, for we were right on the best ground.

The day after our arrival I went out to "lay down" a few hartebeestes, ready, as I fondly hoped, for the next day's kill. I never expected to see lion at once, and, therefore, my surprise can be imagined when, about four in the afternoon, a big one passed along on my right. It was but a few minutes after my first kill of hartebeeste, and he was walking about 300 yards away, in the same direction as myself.

I can best describe the country by saying that it was something like an English park land, being more or less bushy, and the beast moved slowly and easily along, now in sight and now hidden behind bushes. And though he walked leisurely, all the time his tail was switching to and fro, ample indication that his hip had been disturbed and was angry.

My two "boys" were between two or three hundred yards in my rear, and I was walking quite alone. They had my guns, and kept pace with me keeping instinctively to cover as they followed. I gave my usual signal for them to come close up, by holding up my hand, and when they reached me I exchanged the .350 which I was carrying for the .450 which one of them had. Then, with a word of warning to them to keep behind, I commenced to stalk the lion, walking roughly in the same direction as the beast, but always working away to the right, on, as it were, the diagonal line of his track, and what had been my own. I had to travel very carefully, and take what cover I could, but gradually I made way on him, until I must have gained quite 100 yards upon him.

He must have known I was after him, yet he never looked round, keeping steadily on his course, and being now, as I had walked towards him on the slant, somewhat to my right front. It was evident that he did not wish to have anything to do with me, for though I stood right up in the open occasionally to attract his attention, he refused to honor me by a single glance, or to alter his pace or direction one iota.

At last, I decided not to wait any longer, but to stop him somehow, so, standing up, I clapped the palm of one hand across the back of the other.

This brought Leo round with a jerk, for he turned and faced me squarely, and so we stood and looked at each other while a man might count ten. A frontal shot at a big lion is rarely very successful if the beast is more than eighty yards away, and therefore I did not fire at once, but endeavored to move round so as to be on the flank of my quarry, a much more satisfactory position from which to shoot.

Apparently his majesty was either nervous or contemptuous of me, for he suddenly got up, turned right round, and began to make off at a very fast walk.

I made sure that I was going to lose him, and, in my eagerness, ignored the fact that he was now with his back towards me, in a very bad position indeed so far as the chance of bringing him down was concerned, and I let him have both barrels. By quite a foot the first shot missed him, but the second was better directed, and hit him low down in the rump, causing him to squat down sharply—much as a dog does, only that his tail was stretched straight out along the ground—and to set up a dreadful bellowing.

There was a small thicket just in front of him, and before I could get in another shot, he sprang to his feet and rushed madly into this scrub. Here I could no longer see him clearly all the time, but I noticed he rolled over and over like a beast in his death agony, and I stood for a few seconds considering how best to finish him.

A badly wounded lion is not good company at close quarters, so I took count with myself before I started on anything so foolish as to rush in and finish him off. The country before me to the right, where the stricken animal was rolling about and also the country on my direct right, was, just hereabouts, densely covered, and I soon realized that to attempt to stalk him in either of these two directions would be giving him a better chance than I cared about if he wanted to be nasty. For the moment I was at fault, until I saw, a little ahead of me to the left, that the ground appeared more open and seemed to offer some prospect, if I went carefully, of my finding a spot from which I could get a real good clean shot at him.

By this time my boys had come up, and a look at the lion convinced them, as it had me, that I had to deal with a dying and dangerous beast, and it was decided that I move forward to the spot which I had noticed, the two boys remaining where they were. I told them not to move unless I shouted to them.

ful eye on the patch of cover, where it was possible the lion was lying, when I got into a little clearing. I at once stood up, it being my intention to go straight in to the wounded beast, who was then about 200 yards away, and get a close shot at him.

But he settled that for me, for before I had moved a yard he was out of his cover and coming towards me like a race horse. There is no other way of describing the way he came on to attack me, because the action of a lion charging is exactly similar to the action of a horse in full gallop. It is a mistake to suppose that lions spring. They do not; they run at you.

His pace was tremendous, and the distance between us was but the matter of a few seconds to him. He came on, growling, and nobody knows, except those who have been face to face with a similar situation, how terrifying is the lion's growl when he is charging. I held back for a space, not daring to fire at once, but waiting until he was within fifty or sixty yards of me, when I let him have it. Had I not been so confident that I would get him, I should have waited until he was practically on my barrels—especially as the only .450 cartridges that I knew I had were in my rifle, those in my breast pockets being all .350.

My first shot missed his shoulder by a few inches only. I did not wait, but fired again on the instant, and this time I hit him. Unluckily it was only a flesh wound, and not a telling shot—the bullet went through the muscle of his shoulder, but did not touch any bone—and of course, it did not stop him.

body, my head being quite close to his hind legs. All the time I clung tightly on to my rifle.

The lion then picked me up by my leg and slung me first one way and then another. Then he shook me like a rat. I felt that I was a dead man. Chance of escape there was none, and such mortal fear had seized me that all other feeling seemed to have left me. I felt no pain at all, except when he actually put his teeth right into me. I felt rather like a man who was being kicked lightly on the shins—that was all.

After a minute or so I heard my gun-bearer's voice over my shoulder speaking to me as I lay under the lion. He was telling me, in his dialect, that he did not know how to fire the rifle he was holding, the safety bolt being turned over. I told him to hand the rifle to me, and then I found that the weight of the lion pressing on me prevented me dropping my own rifle, which I still held with my right hand, so I had to struggle to turn the bolt for him with my left. This I at last managed to do, and the "boy" without waiting to put the rifle to his shoulder immediately fired straight in through the ribs of the lion. He evidently did not dare to take a shot further forward for fear of killing me, as the beast was still busy with my leg.

But this last dose was sufficient, though it did not kill, for the lion at once jumped off me and rolled a few yards to the right. Only half conscious of what I was doing, I put my hand to my hip pocket, and, to my surprise, found that I had two .450 cartridges there.

In February and March there is very good fishing for spring salmon and grilse here, the salmon caught at this time of year seeming to be much more lively for some reason than those which run in the fall and playing at or near the surface instead of doing quite so much sulking in the depths.

The salmon-trolling in the fall needs no very lengthy description, as, of course, at this season of the fisherman's year salmon are to be caught almost anywhere on the coast, so that it is not necessary to go so far from town merely to get good sport with the cohoes. It is, however, a noted place for the capture of heavy spring salmon, which run up the Cowichan River in great numbers, not quite such large fish as are caught at Campbell River and other well-known resorts further afield, but still more or less frequently caught of a weight of over thirty pounds. The one thing necessary to success with these fall monsters is an early rise, as, after the sun is well up, they seem to absolutely refuse to bite at a spoon. In the spring or rather late winter, however, it does not seem to be so necessary to tear oneself from the warm blankets in the semi-darkness, though, taken as a general rule, morning and evening are the best times to try for "springs."

The sea-trout fishing is at its best just at the time of year when the hot sun on the low water of the rivers makes it imperative for the river angler to catch his fish either in the early morn or else as the sun is sinking to rest, as, speaking generally, it is waste of time to



My position was now desperate. The lion was but a few yards away, and there was little time for thought. I swung hurriedly round to see if I could see anything of my first gun bearer (the other one only had a twelve bore shotgun with him) but he was not in sight. Evidently he had obeyed the instructions he had received, and stood his ground as he was told.

To run was hopeless and useless; the lion would have caught me in fifty yards. I had no more cartridges, so there was nothing for it but to face the onrushing beast, by this time within twenty yards of me, and hope for the best. I grasped my rifle tightly by the stock, meaning to hit him as hard as I could when he got up. It was of course a flash of time before he reached me, though it seemed longer waiting there, and an extraordinary and overwhelming sensation of physical fear gripped me as I stood. My arms seemed completely paralyzed, and I stared, fascinated, at the nearing lion, feeling quite helpless and empty of fight, every scrap of courage having run out of me.

So I waited until he was within two yards of me. He was making straight for my shoulders and neck, and suddenly, as I felt his hot presence upon me, the tension on my arms relaxed, and my strength came back to me to help me to fight for my life.

I hit him with all my force across the side of his head with the steel barrels. My blow did not turn him aside completely. Instead he ducked and caught hold of my right leg in his mouth, and down we went together. My head and shoulders were pinned down beneath his

Instinctively I reloaded, and tried to get up that I might finish him.

The great beast was not yet dead, but was still watching me closely, and the moment I tried to raise myself to fire, he got up as if to come at me again.

Hurriedly I fired both barrels—like my boy, not waiting to get the rifle to my shoulder. The first shot I missed, but the second put him down finally. And then for the moment I completely lost my head. I was in such a state that nothing on earth would convince me just then that the beast was dead so I called to the boy who was by me and told him, if he had any cartridges left, to go on firing at the body. And this feeling held me until I was carried from the ground where all this happened.—Victor.

WHERE TO GO FOR THE VISITING FISHERMAN

Cowichan Bay

The safest place for an all-prize-and-black fishing resort within easy reach of town for any time of the year when either trout, or salmon, or both, are in season, is Cowichan Bay. The two specialties of this place are large sea-trout and spring salmon. From the latter end of May until the run of cohoes in the early fall there are plenty of sea-trout to be caught in the bay if you go the right way about it. At times fly-fishing is good in the lower (tidal) reaches of the river, which here enters the sea, especially at high tide, but it is never such a sure thing as the capture of the trout in the salt chuck with a little spoon.

cast flies over the river in the heat of the summer day.

From Cowichan station on the E. & N. Railway to the Bay is about two miles.

Rigs can be hired to drive from the station to the Bay by those who do not care for bicycling or walking, and it is quite possible to enjoy excellent fishing there in one day between trains.

A young Englishman at Gibson's Landing, Howe Sound, B. C., writing home to his uncle, tells of trolling for salmon: "Up to now I have been catching salmon (Cohoos or bluebacks, and a few larger spring or Tyee salmon) principally, but they are getting scarcer now, and the cod are getting more numerous. I used to work a rod out of one end of the stern of the boat and a hand line out of the other, both with a spoon bait on, and several times I have had to tussle with two on at once, both perhaps over 10 pounds. Two or three times I have caught twenty salmon in a day, mostly on the rod. Now I am catching a very game fish called a blue or green cod. Its shape and habits are more like our pike, and, like them, they are caught trolling a spoon or live bait. They put up almost as good a fight as salmon, and seem to run up to 16 pounds or so, though they average about 4 pounds. All kinds of other fish take the bait at times. I have caught skate up to 60 pounds dogfish of all sizes (horrible nuisances), red cod up to 20 pounds—a fish called a rock-cod a fish called a rat-tailed fish, an odd halibut, and a few others not worth mentioning." —Recreation

WHAT'S DOING FOR THE SPORTSMAN?

March 26—Opening of the trout-fishing season.

Shooting season has now closed for everything on the mainland. On Vancouver Island and adjacent islands you may still shoot geese, if you can get them.

Brant geese are plentiful on the shores of Vancouver Island. Decoys are almost an absolute necessity, also a special knowledge of their haunts. Comox and Denman Island, the best known resorts for brant-shooters. Sooke, Sidney, James Island, other well-known resorts. Discovery Island sometimes affords good sport in the migrating season, a little later, while Rocky Point and similar places in the time of migration. Honkers are to be had by the persevering and lucky sportsman, but, except in a few favored localities, the man who gets honkers on the coast certainly earns them and is a friend of fortune.

Grilse, a term used roughly here for immature salmon, are now to be caught in considerable numbers by trolling in salt water—estuaries and inlets. The best known place for this fishing is Saanich Inlet, reached most easily by E. & N. Railway, 17-Mile Post Station. Boats for hire are few and should be arranged for beforehand. Sport depends a good deal on tide, a long run-out in the day generally meaning poor sport. High and flooding tides better than low and ebb.

Tackle used commonly, ordinary trolling tackle, the finer the better for good sport, with any small spoon or minnow, the local favorite now in fashion being a small Stewart spoon.

Spring Salmon are now running and may be caught in similar places with similar tackle; usually it pays to fish rather deep for springs, especially at this time of year. A deadly bait is a herring rigged with a single hook at the tail so as to give it a "wobbling" motion when trailed behind a boat.

N.B.—The "winter" springs give far better sport when hooked than the summer variety, but are not quite so numerous, or if so, not so readily caught.

Saanich Arm, Cowichan Bay and Genoa Bay, some of the best places, being sheltered water, but "springs" are found now round the shores of almost any inlet and near the kelp-beds.

Steelheads now running to the rivers, may be caught with salmon fly (favorite patterns here, Jock Scott and Silver Doctor), fished deep. Spoons and Devon minnows give good results. Best-known places handy to Victoria—Sooke River, reached by stage; Cowichan and Koksilah Rivers, by E. & N. Railway.

N.B.—Trout-fishing for any kind of trout is illegal before March 26th, in fresh water, salt water, tidal water, still water, running water or any other old water.

THE UNATTAINABLE TROUT

I know a pool where the river,
Sunlit and still,
Slips by a bank of wild roses
Down from the mill;
There do I linger when summer makes glorious
Valley and hill.

Somewhere the song of a skylark
Melts into air,
Butterflies floating through the sunshine,
June's everywhere;
Nature, in fact, shows an amiable jollity
I do not share.

For in the shade of the alders,
Scornful of flies,
There is a trout that no cunning
Coaxes to rise.
"Slim" as Ulysses and doubtful as Didymus,
Mammoth in size.

And when the May fly battalions
Flutter and skim,
When all the others are filling
Baskets a-brim,
I spend the cream of the fly-fishing carnival
Casting at him.

Seeing in fancy my hackle
Seized with a flounce,
Hearing the reel pacing madly
Under his pounce,
Knowing at last all the pounds of his magnitude
(Eight if an ounce!)

But of my drakes and my sedges
None make the kill,
None tempt him up from his fastness
Under the mill,
And, for I saw him as lately as Saturday,
There he is still.

Thus do Life's triumphs elude us;
Yet it may be
Some afternoon, when the keeper
Goes to his tea,
That, if a lobworm were dropped unofficially—
Well, we shall see.

—Punch.

"Women can not stand as much physical exertion as men."
"Say, did you ever try going shopping with your wife?"

Better Values Than Ever In Men's and Women's Ready - To - Wear Apparel

Men's Suits From \$12.50 to \$32.50; Plain Tailored Costumes \$25 and Skirt From \$3.90



Spring and Summer Suits For Men

SMART STYLES AND SKILLFUL TAILORING AT A MODEST PRICE

NEW shipments have been arriving for the last few days, and now we have one of the largest and best assortments that we have ever had.

There are tweeds, worsteds and serges to choose from, in all the newest colors and styles. Brown is the most popular color this season, and it is well represented here.

All are three-piece suits, cut and tailored in such a skillful manner that we doubt whether you can buy a custom-made suit that will give you the same service or look better.

See the goods in the View Street windows and note the quality and the prices.

PER SUIT \$12.50 TO \$32.50

Dainty Millinery at Popular Prices

NO matter what your position in life may be, you will be able to find a hat that will please you in the assortment that is now to be seen in the Millinery Department on the Second Floor.

Our buyers are constantly visiting the fashion centres in order to get in touch with all the fashion tendencies, and our stock includes copies of some of the best models produced by Parisian, London and New York artists.

If you wish to trim your own hat, we can supply you with shapes, flowers, ribbons, ornaments, and all other necessary materials at a moderate price consistent with a fine quality.

We aim to please you and try to give you the most distinctive millinery without going to the price extremes that are so prevalent at the opening of the season.



A Huge Shipment of Men's and Boys' Furnishings Just Arrived

Men's Print Negligee Shirts—In light and dark stripes, has collar-band and starched cuffs. These are a splendid value at, per garment **50¢**

Boys' Negligee Shirts—These are made of good print and have a 3-in. starched cuff. Per garment **50¢**

Print Negligee Shirts—In fancy light and dark stripes. These have soft bosoms and 3-in. starched cuffs. A very special value at, per garment **75¢**

Print Negligee Shirts—With soft front, collar band, and 3-in. cuffs. These are cut coat shape and may be had in light and dark stripes, plain colors, white and cream. All sizes at, each \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

Fancy Cotton Outing Shirts—In a great variety of styles. Your choice from shirts with separate or fixed reversible collars and reversible cuffs. Prices start at **\$3.50**

Negligee Shirts—Made of a fine cambric. They come in fancy stripes, have a collar band, 3-in. cuffs, soft fronts and are cut coat shape. Sizes 14 1/2 to 17. Special value for today **\$1.00**

Men's Outing Shirts—In plain and fancy stripes, reversible collars, soft band cuff and sizes 14 1/2 to 17. Special prices, per garment **\$1.00**

Working Shirts for Men—These are a heavy, will cotton and may be had with blue, brown and tan stripes. Have soft turndown collar and soft cuffs. Sizes from 14 to 17 at, per garment **50¢**

Fine Cambric Shirts for Boys—These are in fancy stripes, have collar band and starched cuffs, also a soft front. Sizes 12 to 14. Special **50¢**

Outing Shirts for Men—These are made of white material, have soft turndown collar, soft front and soft cuffs. All the regular sizes at, per garment **50¢**

Striped Flannel Outing Shirts—With turndown reversible collars and soft cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 17 at, per garment **50¢**

Working Shirts—Made of a heavy twill. These are a very strong garment and may be had with brown or tan stripes. They have soft turndown collars and soft cuffs, all sizes. Per garment **50¢**

Working Shirts—Made of a strong twill cotton in dark grey stripes. They have collars attached and may be had in all sizes. Per garment **50¢**

Spring Remedies

BLOOD PURIFIERS, TONICS, SALINES, &c. AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Enos Fruit Salt, 1.00 size **75¢**

Abbey's Salt, 50c size **50¢**

English Fruit Saline, 50c size **40¢**

Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, bot. **25¢**

Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, box **25¢**

Finia Magnesia **20¢**

Health Salts, 15c tin, 3 for **25¢**

Sarsaparilla Blood Purifier, \$1 size **65¢**

Burdock Blood Bitters, \$1 size **75¢**

Knox's Sarsaparilla, \$1 size **90¢**

Gude's Pepsomangan, \$1.25 size **\$1.00**

Syrup of Hypophosphites, \$1 size **75¢**

Sanatogen, \$3.00, \$1.75 and **90¢**

Beef, Iron and Wine, \$1 size **65¢**

The above list is not complete, but gives an idea of the comparison between our price and the regular price.

The Staple Department Persists In Offering Rare Values

Pillow Slips—Made from good strong cotton. All the regular sizes are here. Regular value, per dozen \$2.00. Today **\$1.50**

Pillow Slips, made of a heavy quality cotton and finished with a 3-inch hem. Special, \$2.40 and **\$2.00**

Hemstitched Pillow Slips, at per dozen **\$3.00**

Bleached Sheets—Two hundred pairs all full size and sold regularly at \$1.75, will be sold today at **\$1.25**

Twilled Sheets—Size 2x2 1/2, free from dressing and an excellent wearing quality. Price, \$2.75, \$2.25 and **\$2.00**

Bleached Sheets, for a three-quarter bed, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

Hemstitched Sheets—These are evenly woven and will please the most exacting customer. Price \$3.50 and **\$2.50**

White Woolen Blankets—With pink and blue borders. These have a good soft nap and are full size. Special today, per pair, **\$3.75**

Superior Woolen Blankets, with pink and blue borders, 7-lb. size, 64x84, sold regularly at \$6.50, are now **\$5.75**

8-lb. size, 68x88, and sold regularly at \$7.50, are now **\$6.75**

Grey Blankets—Single bed size at \$3.00 and \$2.50, double bed size at, per pair \$7.00, \$6.75, \$5.75, \$5.00, \$4.50 and **\$3.50**

Wool Filled Comforters, with muslin, silkline and sateen coverings in a great variety of patterns and colors. Full size, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**

Hemstitched Towels, either plain or hemstitched. A quality that will please you. Today's special, each **25¢**

Turkish Towels, made in England, from the best of English cotton. They are a splendid quality and should sell regularly at, each **25¢**

English Prints, in the very latest designs and colors. Light and dark grounds to choose from and are really worth 15c a yard. Spencer's special price **10¢**

Zephyrs and Ginghams, in stripe and check designs. They are 31 in. wide and a dependable quality. Per yard **15¢**

Fancy Foulards, 27 inches wide. Here is a wide assortment to choose from, in all the newest patterns and colorings. Per yard **25¢**

Women's Waists In Many Materials See Window Display For Monday's Special Values

Dark Print Waists—With a white hair line stripe and very small black dot. There are various colors to choose from, and all sizes are here. They have high, soft collars, detachable, and long sleeves with link cuffs. Per garment **50¢**

Peter Pan Style of Waists—In white with very small blue spots. These have plain white collars and cuffs. Per garment **50¢**

Heavy Print Waists—In the plain tailored style. They come in light and dark blue stripes on a white ground. The stripes are in a variety of widths and all sizes are included in the line. Some of them have shoulder pleats and all have a laundered, detachable linen collar, box pleat front and a patch pocket. The cuffs are in the striped material and are laundered. Special per garment **\$1.00**

Half Size Striped Print Waists—In black and white, blue and white, and mauve and white. They have laundered, detachable linen collars, soft link cuffs, patch pockets and a box pleat front with pearl buttons showing through. We strongly recommend this line. Per garment **\$1.00**

Serviceable Print Waists—With very fine black lines. These waists will launder well and may be had in all sizes. They come with laundered, detachable linen collars, laundered link cuffs of self, and box pleat down the centre. The fronts are with two pleats, 1in. wide and full length, also a shoulder pleat on either side. Per garment **\$1.00**

WHITE LAWN, LINENETTE AND IRISH LINEN WAISTS AT \$1.25

Here is an assortment of styles to choose from, and all sizes are here. Some have handsomely embroidered and tuckered fronts, others are plain tailored, and others are in the one-sided style with strictly plain fronts, or finished with an embroidered panel and a cluster of tucks. Your choice, and all sizes are here, at per garment **\$1.25**

All-Over Embroidered Waists—Made of a good lawn. These are very handsome, have high necks trimmed with lace insertion, tucks and edging of lace, and the sleeves are short set-in style. Per garment **\$1.25**

Handsome Waists—In lawn. These are a new lot and an entirely new style that will prove popular this season. The front is made up of a wide panel of embroidery with a row of wide insertion of imitation Irish crochet lace on either side. There is a cluster of fine tucks and two wide shoulder tucks on either side of this panel, and the whole is finished with a smart side trim. The back is tucked, the collar high and finished with tucks, insertion and lace edging. The sleeves are three-quarter length with tucks running from the shoulder to the cuffs, and the cuffs are finished with insertion and lace. All sizes. Per garment **\$1.50**

Fine Irish Linen Waists—Plain tailored and finished with patch pockets, laundered detachable collars and laundered link cuffs. They fasten with small pearl buttons down the front through a box pleat. All sizes at, per garment **\$1.50**

Handsome Lawn Waists—In a great variety of entirely new styles for Spring and Summer wear. These are round, square and V-shaped necks to choose from, all having the new set-in, three-quarter sleeves. Many have handsomely braided fronts, the braiding being in contrasting colors give the garments a smart appearance. The backs are tucked, and the necks are finished with fine lace and insertion. Per garment **\$1.50**

Women's Aprons and Overall Aprons

Holland Aprons—Made with a bib. Good value at each **25¢**

Holland Aprons—With or without bib. These are good large sizes and excellent value at each **35¢**

Holland Aprons—An extra large size and made of good linen. A rare value at **75¢**

Overall Aprons—Made of prints, linens and chambrays. There are Mother Hubbard, Princess and Empire styles to choose from, and a big variety of colors, including black and white. All sizes and prices starting at 50c and ranging to **\$1.50**

Tea Aprons—Made of dainty muslins and lawns, trimmed with lace and embroidery, in a variety of styles. Prices start as low as 25c each, but we have many more attractive styles at prices ranging up to **\$1.00**

Women's Short Underskirts 50c 65c and \$1



Women's Underskirts, in short lengths, sizes 32, 34 and 36, and made of good cotton. They are finished with a tucked frill of self. A good value at, per garment **50¢**

Short Underskirts for women. These are made of fine cotton and are finished with a dainty frill of tucked muslin, edged with lace. Per garment, **65¢**

Short Underskirts, made of a fine nainsook and finished with a deep frill of embroidery. These are a specially good value at, per garment **\$1.00**

Staple Goods Marked at Economy Prices

White Woolen Blankets—Size 56 x 76, and made of a good mixture of wool and cotton. There is just sufficient cotton in these blankets to make them wear for a very long time, and help materially to prevent shrinking. They have pink and blue borders, and sell regularly at \$3.25 a pair. On sale Monday at, per pair **\$2.50**

White Blankets—There are only 25 pairs in this lot, and as they are an exceptional quality for the price, they will sell rapidly, so shop early and avoid disappointment. They are full size and sell regularly at \$2.75 a pair. Special on Monday, per pair **\$2.00**

Flannel Sheets—In colors white or grey and finished with pink or blue borders. 10-4 size at per pair \$1.25, size 11-4 at per pair \$1.50, and 12-4 size at per pair **\$1.75**

White Quilted Quilts—These are an extra large size and are quilts that will stand an endless amount of laundering. Price each, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

White Marcella Quilts—Suitable for three-quarter beds. Price each **\$2.00**

Bleached Cotton Sheets—Free from dressing, closely woven and a very reliable quality. There are only 100 pairs to be sold. Regular \$2.25 values on sale Monday at, per pair **\$1.75**

Wool-Filled Comforters—This is an exceptional offer. All are filled with sanitary cotton filling, and are reliable in every way. The coverings are chintz and sateen, in a variety of designs and colorings. At \$3.00 we considered them a rare value, but on Monday we will clean them out at, each **\$2.50**

Embroidered and Applique Runners and Squares—A fine clearance sale of these handsome Runners and Squares commences on Monday at 3.30 a.m., and as there are not many left, you will have to shop early if you want to make sure of securing them. Sizes 32 x 30 and 18 x 54 inches. Regular \$1.00 values on sale Monday at **50¢**

Fancy Foulards—These are 27in. wide and come in a variety of attractive patterns and colorings. There are floral, spotted and striped designs to choose from. They will make handsome waists and serviceable house dresses at a very small expense. Per yard on Monday **25¢**

Aluminum Cooking Utensils Mean Economy and Better Cooking

Tea Kettles, in two sizes, at each, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**

Fry Pans, from \$1.75, 65c and **50¢**

Strainers with long handles. Price each, \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**

Kadles, Price each **40¢**

Funnels, in various sizes. Price 70c, 50c and **50¢**

Knives, with roll edges, in a variety of sizes, at the following prices: \$1.00, 75c, 65c and **50¢**

Knives, in many sizes, at the following prices: \$2.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and **\$1.50**

Coffee Pots, in various sizes and convenient shapes. Prices \$2.45, \$1.90 and **\$1.50**

Double Boilers—

3-quart size **\$2.50**

2-quart size **\$2.00**

1-quart size **\$1.75**

Steamers, Price each **\$2.25**

Sauce Pans, Price each, \$1.00, 85c, 75c and **50¢**

Salt and Pepper Shakers, Per pair **35¢**

Stew Pots, Each, \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.00 and **75¢**

SEE THE BROAD STREET WINDOWS

Carpet Dept.—Monday's Specials

Brussels Carpets—In 1 1/2 yard lengths. These are in ground shades of red, green and blue, and are an excellent quality. Price per length on Monday **50¢**

Japanese Mats—New shipments are arriving daily and we have a bigger assortment than ever to choose from. For wearing qualities, appearance and economy these mats are hard to beat. Size 3 x 6 feet. Price each **25¢**

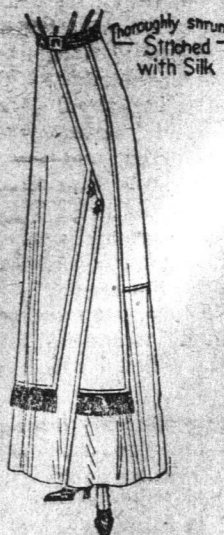
Nottingham Lace Curtains—In four different designs. They are a strongly woven lace, and may be had in white and ivory. All are 3 yards long and are our regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 values. Per pair on Monday **\$1.00**

Women's Skirts In a Variety of Styles

Over 700 to Choose From at Prices to Please All

It is a very long time since we had such a wide variety to choose from, and we never had better values. No matter what your taste may be or how limited your means, you are sure of finding a garment that will please you in this selection. All sizes are here, and the prices start as low as **\$3.90**

Tweeds, panamas, serges, worsteds, fancy suitings, satins and many other materials are well represented in all the newest colors and shades. Prices start at \$3.90, but there are many superior garments ranging as high as **\$28.50**.



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