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ARGE NUMBER OF ORIENTALS

Member for Vancouver Speaks in Commons on Increased Immigration of Japanese to This Province

NEFARIOUS METHODS OF LATE GOVERNMENT

Control of Local Fisheries Secured by Men of Japan-Treatment of Navy as a **Business Proposition**

OTTAWA. Nov. 25 .- Yesterday's ost interesting event in the Comnons was Mr. H. H. Stevens' speech. after a reference to highways, termin elevators and the proposed tariff mission, he discussed Oriental imligration.

Adverting to the Vancouver Chinese migration frauds he told how the ead tax had been evaded. He himself as had two Chinese come into his ofce and offer him \$500 for the post of nterpreter, which they assured him was very lucrative. The present government had bequeathed to it a racial problem worse than the negro problem n the United States.

Many Japanese. Ten years ago there were not 10,000 Japanese in British Columbia, now there were 25,000. Ten years ago the fisheries of British Columbia were in the hands of whites; today they are alogether in the hands of Japanese fishrmen, who number 10,500. These Japanese fishermen were mostly naval reservists, and they were making charts and taking photographs of the

An incident was the new rooms eystem on which fishing licenses have been given out to heelers, who have farmed them out. For example, Japanese have paid \$1,000 to \$1,500 for lic enses for which party heelers paid \$500 to the government. Mr. Stevens suggested that inhabitants of Labrador be transferred to the British Columbia coast so as to supply a fishing popula-Was it the intention of the late ninistration that Canada's navy should be manned by Japanese? For only by means of the fishing populaion could the merchant marine and

navy be supplied. Hon. Mr. Lemieux asked if the num er of Japanese had materially increasd within the last two or three years. "Yes." replied Mr. Stevens, and he rove home that the Laurier governent by refusing to pass legislation in lines of the Natal Act, as expressly suggested by the Rt. Hon. Joseph amberlain, and by assenting to the nglo-Japanese trade treaty without serving control over immigration and disallowing the Provincial Excluon Acts, had caused difficulty.

Navy Business Proposition. Finally Mr. Stevens spoke about the navy. This was a matter of vital imortance to the Pacific Coast. The urier naval policy was unanimously demned. The question, in his opina should be approached, not with a fiv to throwing a son to one element another, but as a business proposiseas and this must be protected. It was not a question of self-aggrandizeent, or propagating Imperial ideas, it was a commercial question. There hould be organized, he declared, an mperial Board of Defence on which very Overseas Dominion should have representation. That representation would remove the last vestige of obection to the control of the navy by a entral Imperial authority. As for the roportion of expenditure, he would ake the total traffic of the Empire and would have each Dominion conribute pro rata. Some opposed a direct grant without representation. He beleved in autonomy, and he also believe ed in a direct grant and representation.

Nationalist Views. Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Mondu amaska, declared that he had been at several Nationalist meetings, and aserted on his responsibility as a memer, that the speeches delivered could e delivered in any part of the Doninion. As for the navy, French-Caadians would stand with a majority f the people of Canada, pronouncing or or against it.

Mr. Burnham of West Peterborough spoke on Ne Temere. The decree, he aid, was typical of all attacks on the aws of the country, whether they come from Protestants, Catholics, Jews Gentiles. The question was wheththey were married or were not. If hey were, how dare anybody say they vere not. If they did say this, the eople were entitled to the protection f the law. People who endeavored o bring about a defiance of the laws ere punishable in other cases, and why not in this? The late government's attitude in this respect had given the eople the idea that they were unorthy, and when a doubt had been raised, it was the duty of a strong Sovernment not to evade, but to meet had gutted the fine building

VERDICT REVERSED

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 25.-Th preme court today reversed the ver-ct of a king county court which convicted Axel Nist of murder in second degree for the slaying of po-liceman Judson P. Davis in Seattle on the night of Fep. 23, 1911, and granted

Nist and John Ford set out on that night to hold up and rob men on the statement of Ford. Nist was unarmed. Polloeman Davis halted the men, and Ford and Davis engaged in a pistol duel which resulted in the death of

Nist fled and was captured. The supreme court ruled that a dying man's statement cannot be used except as against one of his opponents in a fight. Thus Davis, if not killed instantly, might have made a valid statement against Nist, but Nist's own partner's statement is barred.

Japanese Bankrupt. TACOMA, Nov. 25 .- The first Jap inese bankrupt in the history of the federal court in Tacoma, Kozaburo Inouye, has brought more trouble to Ref. eree Worden than a half dozen ordinary cases. Inouye is a truck gardener. He became heavily indebted to Japanese laborers and filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy on November 4th. He is now alleged to have made away with \$2,000, sending it to relatives in Japan to avoid creditors. In ouve denies this, and asks for a review of the case, which has been granted.

DUNCAN STORES PREY OF FIRE

Cowichan Merchants' Block and Adjoining Buildings Completely Gutted with Loss Approximating 75,000

As stated in the Colonist of yester day morning the city of Duncan on the line came within an ace of destruction by fire in the early hours of the morning. But for the fact that rain was falling heavily and steadily during the outbreak and that there was scarcely a breath of wind it is possible that this thriving city would have suffered damage considerably in excess of what actually occurred. As it was the damage involved in the fire, estimated in the aggregate, amounted to between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Of this sum later inquiries elicited the fact that only shout \$50,000 worth of the property was covered by insurance leaving a net loss to those concerned of about \$30,000 to be borne between them.

Occurring at such an unexpected hour in the morning when there was scarcely anyone on the streets the outbreak oc casioned the greatest excitement. The Cowichan Merchants block was the centre of the blaze, but the rapidity with which the flames spread to adjoining buildings, the Odd Fellows hall and the livery stable of Messrs. Keast and Blackstock, inspired the fear that the entire town must go. This fear was dispelled, however, by the operations of the fire brigade, which, under the able guidance of Firemaster Rutledge, performed wonders in the way of checking seemingly inevitable extensions of

the outbreak. The scene presented by the people hurrying from their homes in the glare of the light of the fire was a most ani mated one and will live long in the memory of those who witnessed it. Taking in the situation at a glance the chief directed the efforts of his men toward defeating the contagious elements of the fire. By adopting these tactics it became evident, in a paratively short time that whatever damage was suffered by the buildings in the heart of the fire the town was safe, although the three buildings mentioned, the Merchants block, the Odd, Fellows hall and the livery stable, belonging to Messrs. Keast & Blackstock, were

ruined Details of Confiagration

From passengers who returned from Duncan on the E. & N. trains yesterday and from reports forwarded by the Colonist correspondent it is learned that the fire did damage approximating \$75,000, wiping out the fine three-storey brick building known as the Cowichan Merchants block, the Odd Fellows building and the livery stable of Keast & Blackstock. The blaze is believed by the chief of the fire department to have been due to a defective furnace in the Cowichan Merchants block. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. The estimated figures being \$50,000.

Mr. Andrew Peterson, manager of the Cowichan Merchants store, came down from Duncan on the noon train yesterday to purchase new stock of goods, it being the intention to immediately recommence business in a temporary structure until such time as the destroy-

ed block can be rebuilt. Another passenger stated that the fire was first discovered about 2 a. m. in the basement of the Merchants block. and though the department was early on the scene and the members of the brigade worked with great energy, the flames gained such headway that their progress could not be stayed until, they (Continued on Page 2.)

stitution at Coguitlam Established Through Efforts of Hon, Dr. Young Viewed by Conservative Delegates

WORTHY ADJUNCT TO NEW HOSPITAL

Warm Praise of Policy Pursued in this Regard by Government Given in Addresses at Luncheon

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25,-The dele gates from every part of British Columbia attending the fifth annual convention of the Provicial Conservative Associa tion at New Westminster were this afternoon gusts of the local government on the occasion of their visit to the model farm recutly established through the efforts of Hon. Dr. Young, respon sible head of the department of public health, in connection with the new hospital for the insane now building at Coquitlam, overlooking both the river of that name and the lordly Fraser from its commanding position on the hillside. In the new Coquitlam retreat are as sembled conditions, facilities and methods assuring the maximum opportunity for cures in all the cases received for scientific treatment. The hospital itself is now shaping in the builder's hand. The retreat farm will become a most important feature in the humanitarian policy of the institution. At the same time it will as it grows make the institution largely self-maintained, and it must prove besides an invaluable auxiliary of the department of agriculture by illustrating to the entire province the

upon advanced modern scientific lines. Of High Quality

monetary as well as sanitary advantage

in conducting the business of farming

Already the horses and the cattle are ecognized as among the very best in their classes of any on the continent. The buildings are modernly metal, with asphalted streets and squares and every (Continued on Page 2.)

STREETS QUIET

Industrial Workers of the World Indulge in No Further Demonstrations in Aberdeen-Go to Montesano

COMPARATIVELY FEW LEAVE VANCOUVER

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 25 .- Quiet reigns in Aberdeen tonight, and no disturbance of any kind was attempted here by the I. W. W. who are seeking by demonstrations to force the repeal of the street speaking ordinance here As last night, the streets were patrolled by citizens who volunteered for police duty, but the work was accomplished much more quietly and with quite as good effect as last night. The city has been thoroughly scoured, and as a result of the dragnet only a half dozen Workers were arrested. The Workers appear to have deserted the city. Not one of the men drummed out at midnight last night has put in an appearance today.

The scene tonight shifted to Monte sano; the county seat, where the Workers had been congregating all day. Not daring to put in an appearance in Aberdeen, they rented a hall there tonight. and a meeting was in session up to a late hour. No move against them was made by the county authorities, as they confined themselves to speeches in the hall. These speeches were all denun ciatory and were made chiefly by those who were drummed out of Aberdeen last night.

Assistance from Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 25 .- The statement that 250 men connected with the Industrial Workers of the World had left Vancouver for Aberdeen, Wash. to agitate against the ordinance passed in that city to prevent street speaking in the business section, is according to the statement of G. W. Russel, local organizer of the I. W. W., much exag-

gerated. Mr. Russell said that the matter was brought before the local membership, and they decided that since street speaking was the only method by which the organizat on could carry on its propaganda, they would take steps to Twenty-five men at that time volunteered and left and 35 more left on Friday evening. Mr. Eussell says that 100 more are ready to go at any time,

VICTIMS OF ELECTRICITY REBELS TAKE

Stratford Electrician Is Killed and Two

STRATFORD, Opt., Nov. 25.—Jonah Johnston, night efectrician at the local power house, was instantly killed this morning by accidentally coming into contact with a brass red while he was throwing off the switch of the street lighting circuit. W. Kunder and J. Swanson narrowly secaped a similar fate when the fortier attempted to show Coroner Rank n how the accident happened. Bo it were seriously burned, and Kunder may die.

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Mr. Justice Grantham, who recently visited Canada, is dangerously ill.

Burglars at Moose Jaw

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—Kent & Brown's general store at Moose Jaw was robbed of six thousand dollars' worth of furs last night by a gang of burglars.

Mr. Hawkes' Mission CALGARY, Nov. 25 .- Arthur Hawkes, special commissioner of immigration for the Dominion, left Calgary tonight for Vancouver on tour of Canada to ascer-tain how the Dominion and provincial governments may co-operate more close-ly in immigration. Mr. Hawkes when interviewed said he had no definite plans, but he expected to learn much from the provinces, especially British Columbia, the only western go ernment carrying on a special propaganda in Britain. He will spend Monday in Vancouver and Tues day and Wednesday in Victoria.

Rev. Canon Kitson of Ottawa Replies to Statements of Archbishop Bruchesi and Sir R. Scott

OTTAWA, Nov. 25 .- Back of this decree lies the real question at issue, and in this question are involved not only the rights of Roman Catholics of the province of Quebec, but the natural and personal rights of every citizen of the Dominion of Canada. The question may be put before the reading and thinking public in this form: Has the Church of Rome ever received power or jurisdic to constitute itself a judge and to summon parties and solemnly decide as to the validity of the marriage tie between them? Some may consider this question to be altogether a legal one, but notwithstandig its legal character, history, and especially the Canadian archives, can be quoted as trustworthy witnesses to give the necessary evi-

These are the words of Rev. Canon Henry Kitson, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, in a published answer to Sir Richard Scott on the mixed marriage issue,

Canon Kitson quotes Archbishop Bru-

chesi of Montreal as saying "that in the province of Quebec we demand that the civil power recognize the impediments to marriage ordained by the Catholic church. We do not solicit any favor, but demand a right guaranteed by treaty, by the constitution of the country and by the laws of our civil code." "Who," Canon Kitson asks, "is disturbing the rights of the Roman Catholics but the Roman archbishon himself? Is it not historically true that the rights of bishops in Canada were very much more limited under the Prench kings than under the English rule? It would be a sad day for Archbishop Bruchesi if he had to receive his orders from Louis XIV. and to feel the rod in the hand of Frontenac. Thorough searching study of the archive records will clearly define the limits of freedom

of worship which members of the

Church of Rome then enjoyed."

Canon Kitson further says: "Thus for nore than half a century the Roman Catholic Church in Canada was only tolerated and had as a body no legal standing. Space cannot allow me to quote the copious evidence printed in public records of the dominion. The claims made by Archbishop Bruchesl and the language used by him in his last pronouncement would have received scant courtesy from the government of England, or even from the Erench authorities. The claims made by the Roman hierarchy are more far-reaching than is generally known, and the policy of extending the limits of encroach ment can be traced from the first years of Canadian history. The French kings sternly resisted it and the English gov ernment watched intrigues, and by instructions to governors curbed the ambition of designing foreign-born ecclesiastics. Our present experience has been that of every nation on the continent

of Europe." He goes on to say: "If we are lieve the history and records of the Canadian archives, then we must conclude that that that guaranteed treaty right of the province of Quebec, as understood by the archbishop and Sir Richard Scott, is mythical, that reference to French laws was limited to a small secotion of the province of Quebec, that only the toleration of the Church of Rome was conceded by the terms of capitulation and the treaty of Paris, that jurisdiction of the Church and (Continued on Page 2

NANKING FORT

Secure Position on Tiger Hill, Which Commands Lower City-Imperial Forces Do fending Fort Surrender

MPERIAL GENERAL MAY HAVE FLED

Revolutionaries Also Said to Have Won Important Victory at Hankow-Yuan Shi Kai Distrusted

SHANGHAL Nov. 25 .- A brief message was received here today by wireless from Nanking, announcing the capture of the Tiger Hill fort by the republican army, and the surrender of the imperialist defenders, but no details were given. Tiger Hill is the most important fort outside Nanking. It is well fortified, and contains big guns which menaced the approach of the rebel fleet and commanded the lower section of the city. Lion Hill fort at the lower side of the town, is within the wall.

This important victory and the surender of the imperialist soldiers indicates the desperate position of General Chang, commander of the imperia troops. With the attacking force occupying Purple Hill, to the southwest, the entire city now is at the mercy of the bombarders. General Chang's force is inadequate to defend the walls of the city, which are 22 miles in circum ference. The imperial commander possibly has escaped, in which case Nanking may surrender, and this, with the reported victory of the rebels at Hankow, would place an entirely new aspect on the situation. Communication with Nanking is possible only by wireless, which is deficient.

Bebel Success at Hankow.

Telegrams received through reform ources from Wu Chang report the complete rout of the imperialists at Hankow. The republicans are said to have regained all the positions on the Henkow side of the Yangtse and Han (Continued on Page 2.)

Smugglers of Opium on Trial at Seattle Allege That an Official Started Them on Their Rusiness

ILLICIT TRADE BY WAY OF MEXICO

SEATTLE, Nov. 25 .- In the trial of Sam Winnigrass and Ben Goldsmith, accused of smuggling opium in trunks from Vancouver, B. C., government counsel yesterday ignored the allegations of the mens' attorneys that they were victims of one Mueller, also known as Callison, who put the smuggling idea into their head, induced them to go to Vancouver, loaned them a false bottom trunk and procured opium for them. A smuggler now serving a term in the county jail testified that Calli son put him in the business, and a fourth man, yet to be tried, testified that Callison initiated him.

Wingrass was acquitted and Goldmith convicted. On the witness stand Loftus testified that Callison was a government employee. Counsel for foldsmith, in his address to the jury declared that the opium seized by customs officials was not destroyed said that false bottom trunks containing opium passed from Vancouver to Seattle frequently, and that the arrests made occasionally were intended to give the appearance of great vigitance on the part of inspectors.

Regarding the allegation of a conpiracy, government officials declar ed that if proof could be furnished it would be probed to the bottom. "I will prosecute any customs man who is guilty of such an offence," declared Assistant District Attorney Hutson. "It is true that I have heard rumors of this charge before. However, we must have definite and tangible proof brought to us first." G. W. Channing special agent of the treasury department, and Frank P. Loftus, chief customs inspector, were equally strong in their declarations. That the conspiracy, if such exists, has been consider ed by the government officials before. was admitted by them. Callison is said to be in Portland, Oregon.

By Way of Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 .- Local federal officials have taken coghizance af Information brought here by Count (Continued on Page 2.)

REV. DR. ROPER

rom Bishop-Designate Asking Prayers For Right Decision

Very Rev. Dean Doull received the following telegram yesterday morning from Rev. Dr. Roper of New York, whom the Synod of Columbia has chosen

New York, Nov. 24. Very Rev. Dean Doult, Victoria, B. C.: Most grateful for confidence of diocese. Await letter anxiously. Ask prayers for right decis

JOHN CHARLES ROPER. The Dean stated to The Colonist tha he had written to Dr. Roper acquainting him with all the facts in connection with the election, and it is expect ed that he will wire his decision inside of the next few days. Special prayers will be offered at the Cathedral today for the guidance of the Bishop-desig nate in the matter.

Imitator of Pagin. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 .- In Robert W. Emmett, in jail here, the police think they have a modern Fagin. They declare that Emmett has been train ing boys to steal motor cars. It was the prisoner's plan, according to a confession the officers declared one of his alleged pupils to have made to point out a machine to be stolen and arrange to meet his assistant at a safe distance from the scene of the theft. Frank Sabine, 15 years old, also in custody, said, according to the police that several machines were turned over to Emmett after he and other boys had used them for "joy riding."

Emmett's case was set for Nov. 29.

Other Provinces Following Ontario's Lead in Establishing Oversight-All Country May Co-operate

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The example set by Ontario in establishing a board of cennors to examine all moving picture films before they are exhibited in public has already had its good effect in Manitoba and Quebec, while British Columbia will likely come into line later on. Chairman Armstrong of the Ontario board has received inquiries from the Montreal authorities as to the machinery and working of the Poronto board, with the intention of copying the system, if possible. Similarly the Winnipeg municipal authorities have written asking for information. It is expected from these eviof Canada will be protected by municipal or provincial boards of censors, framed in much the same way as is the Toronto board. With such a Dominion wide organization in force it would be impossible to send rejected films from Ontario to other provinces, as is some times done. This would effectually close up Canada to the importer of undesirable films.

Goes to Nelson WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—Herbert Thomas, manager of Kenora's public utilities, resigned and accepts a similar position in Nelson, B. C.

American Pederation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25 .- Rochester, N.Y., was chosen as the next convention city by the American Federation of Labor this evening. The vote was: Rochester, 8,028; Seattle, -5,554; Richmond, Va., 2,210.

Railway Strike Averted

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 .- Executives of the international unions of shopmen employed by the Rock Island railroad today accepted the road wage and labor schedules, thus ending talk of a strike

which would have affected 6,000 men.

La Pouette Boom SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 .- Four hundred California supporters of Robert M. La Follette for the presidency of the United States in 1912, met here today and organized the La-Follette league of California. C. H. Rowell, of Fresno, was chosen president and Charles R. Detrick, of San Francisco, secretary. Governor Hiram Johnson, who recently expressed preference for La Follette for presilent, is said to be the father of the movement. He was unable to attend the meeting today, but telegraphed an

expression of goodwill, "Tar Party" Case LINCOLN CENTER, Kas., Nov. 24 .-Two of the defendants in the "Tar Party" case, John Schmidt and Sherrill Clark, were found guilty late today of assault and battery by a jury in Judge Grover's court, that had been out since 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning. A. N. Simms, the third defendant, was acquitted. Sentence on the two men was deferred to permit attorneys to argue a motion for a new trial;

Pisheries Suggestions
HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—The Halifax Board of Trade wants the Dominion government to establish a separate branch of the Marine and Fisheries De partment devoted exclusively to the fisheries and in charge of a deputy minister of fisheries. The board will also ask for the appointment of fishery commissions, each member to reside in the province, where they have jurisdiction. The matter will come up again before the memorial is sent to Ottawa.

IN RESOLUTIONS

Convention of Conservatives at Closing Session Deals With Large Number of Questions of Public Interest

IS STRONGLY URGED

Strong Declaration on Subject of Asiatic Immigration-Revelstoke Next Year's Place of Meeting

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 25 .- Having unanimously endorsed the claims of Revelstoke as the convention centre for 1912, and reiterated appreciation of the hospitality extended by Mayor Lee and his good burghers of New Westmin-ster, the delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Conservative party in British Columbia left the Royal City for their respective homes today.

Their final session occupied a very busy morning, during which undivded endorsement was given a series of resolutions crystallizing Conservative sentiment in British Columbia upon the vital issues of the day, the inspiration and support of which will undoubtedly stdengthen the hands of both the federal and the local government in the development of progressive national and rovincial policies. Naturally the first in the series of resolutions expressed the convention's congratulations to and confidence in Hon. Mr. Borden and his government, the second being like unto it as applied to Hon. Mr. McBride and his provincial administration.

Harbor Improvement.

Others less pleasantly formal, if enthusiastically sincere, were introduced by Messrs. Herbert Cuthbert and R. F. Green in moving that:

"Whereas, The business of the prov-ince of British Columbia has outgrown the present harbor facilities, and whereas the opening of the Panama canal will revolutionize the shipping industry of the Pacific coast, making harbor facilities that are now adequate for the business of the various ports totally

inadequate after 1915, be it therefore "Resolved, That the Dominion government is respectfully asked to carry out such work at all the points on thi coast as shall ensure the Dominion of Canada being fully enabled to participate in the enormous benefits that must accrue to every part of the continent fo North America that has placed itself in a position to take advantage of the

opening of said canal." Both mover and seconder effectively elaborated the importance of such preparation as this resolution suggests in order that British Columbia may fully enjoy the opportunities created by the Panama canal construction, and the resolution passed with acclaim. So also did those which followed in order as below:

Immigration.

On motion of G. H. Morden and A. T. Essery:

"Whereas, The annual increase in the opulation of British Columbia from immigation is obtaining very large proportions; and whereas there is every reason to conclude that this annual immigration will not only be maintained but also greatly increased, be it there-

"Resolved. That in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived when the provincial government should consider the advisability of constituting a department of immigration, presided over by a responsible minister.

Land Clearing. On motion of H. T. Thrift and Mur-

ray C. Potts: "Whereas, The logged-off and wild lands of the province are not developed and made productive as rapidly as the requirements of the country demand, be

"Resolved. That the government be urged to take such action for the purof rapidly and expeditiously eradicating such stumps and worthless timber from the land without so much expense as is now entailed in the process of clearing lands.

. National Highway. On motion of Leonard Tait and W. H.

"Whereas, Roads and highways are great factors in the development and protection of our forests and mines, of improved transportation facilities sirable throughout the country, there-

"Resolved, That this convention thinking it highly desirable that a Canadian national highway should be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, recmmends to the provincial government that it should co-operate with the dominion government, increasing the subidles for the building of new colonization roads and connecting up the already existing highways, and expresses the opinion that the counties and municipalities of the dominion should encourage more efficiency in the construc-

tion of roads within their limits. Mr. Tait in moving this resolution eulogized Hon. Thomas Taylor for his work in connection with so important a factor in the country's development and

(Continued on Page 2.)

VIDER POWER TO INVESTIGATE

Bill to be Introduced by Minister of Justice Expected to Apply to Spending Departments of Government

OTTAWA, Noc. 24.-Hon. Mr. Doherty's bill to amend the act respecting public inquiries is believed to be a preparation for the coming investigation into certain spending departments. The law now authorizes the issue of commissions to conduct inquiries and investigations. The amendment will empower such commissioners to depute assistants to take evidence or to go into details of specific matters.

A large deputation representing the victims of the Farmers' bank today waited on Premier Borden and Minis ters White, Burrel, Pelletier, Hughes Nantel, Reid, Rogers, Perley and Lougheed, and urged the reimburse ment of the depositor and freedom from double liability of shareholders The argument was that as the issue of the certificate had been illegal no

such bank had been really in existence Replying for the government, Mr White said the case was recognized by the government as most distressing. the most favorable consideration

EXPRESS VIEWS IN RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Ministry of Mines. On motion of G. Horstead and P. J

Gleason: "Whereas, The mining industry of Canada has assumed such proportions during the past few years, and in view of the prospective future for this in dustry and the necessity for its encouragement by every possible means, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this convention strongly urges upon the dominion government the creation of a portfolio of ministry of mines, such minister to devote his whole time to the conduct of the department of mines.'

On Various Subjects

Further resolutions were passed urging the construction of a line of railway from Vancouver to the Peace river also railway connection be tween Vancouver island and the main-

The appointment of a commission was acvised to look into the silver, lead and zing inqustry in the province.

resolution asking that the do rinion government take steps to reduce Asiatic immigration was amended on motion of Mr. Blakemore to read: Eliminate Asiatic immigration altogether." It was given as the opinion of the convention that the time has arrived when steps should be taken to the fishing industry in so far as the issyance of licenses is concerned to men of the white race exclusively.

The convention advised that the import duty on American fruit should be brought up to the level of the duty charged on fruit entering the United

It was decided to ask the dominion government to incorporate in the permanent policy of the department of the interior the principle of giving British Columbia its proportionate share of advertising in the countries from which immigration is drawn. A royal commission was asked for

inquire into the high cost of living throughout the dominion.

The necessity of building a hospital for the freatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis was brought to the attention of the provincial government, and it was advised that when such cases come from outside of the province steps should be taken to see that the municipality or province from which they come should be made responsible for main-

A resolution was passed congratulat. ing the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain upon the fact that some of his cherished hopes are about to be realized.

DUNCAN STORES PREY OF FIRE

(Continued from Page 1.)

as also the Odd Fellows' building and the livery stable across the street. Fortunately rain was falling or the fir would have assumed greater dimensions At four o'clock the brigade succeeded in getting it under control.

The heaviest loss will fall on the

Cowichan Merchants' association, of

which Mr. W. P. Jaynes is president Mr. T. Pitt, vice-president, and Mr. Andrew Peterson managing director. Its building, which was three storeys height and only occupied about one year ago was the finest of the kind, outside of Victoria, on the island. iorginal cost of the structure was \$20,000 and some \$5000 had been expended on fixtures. The stock was valued at \$50,000. There was an insurance of \$10,000 on the building and \$35,000 on the stock. The livery stable of Messrs, Keast & Blackstock, the Odd Fellows block and the stores and stocks of W. Dwyer, gentlemen's furnishings, and Mr. A. B. Page baker and confectioner (which were situated in the basement of the Odd Fellows' building) carried

only a small insurance. Got Horses Out

Messrs. Keast & Blackstock succeeded in getting out all their horses and vehicles to a place of safety before the names reached their premises. The Cowichan Merchants' association have rented their old premises across the street from the burnt structure and will resume business tomorrow morning. They will undertake rebuilding at the earliest' possible date.

Mr. C. Bazett's sore was partially damaged by heat and water and all the buildings on the opposite side of the refuse to go back.

chief is loud in praise of the assistance of the town, who had been the fire bell and the ring-

Though the destruction of three of he leading business blocks is a heavy slow to the little island town, a cheery spirit of optimism characterizes the at-titude of the people who declare that the future of the place is so firmly established that the loss will not only be speedily repaired but that the disaster will be a stimulous to even greater efforts on the part of the enterprising ommunity.

REBELS TAKE

NANKING FORT

(Continued from Page 1.) rivers. A wireless report says there was heavy fighting, with great loss on both sides. There is reason to believe that the reports are much exaggerated, however, as a strict censorship is main tained at the telegraph offices controll-

ed by both rebels and government. Rev. John Wesley Hill, president o international peace forum, arrived at Shanghai today from Japan, and was heartily welcomed. He saw Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese representative at Washington, who is now allied with the revolutionary movement, and received assurances of the determination of the reformers to advance a united China to the forefront of the nations and to respect the rights of foreigners and particularly of Americans. At Dr Hill's suggestion. Wu Ting Fang wrote to General Li Yuen Heng, commande in chief of the rebels at Wu Chang suggesting that a proclamation be issued and circulated throughout the country urging that foreigners be re spected and unharmed.

Imperialist. Moves

PEKING, Nov. 25 .- The Imperialists by a combination of intriguing and delay, seem to be putting themselves in a more promising position. The gov ernment declared today that the province of Shantung had forsworn its independence, and that the Man churian troops were proceeding southward in obedience to orders.

Only a few days ago the republicans in the provincial assemblies of Shan Tung and Manchuria proclaimed their independence, and the government ordered Sun Tao Chi and Tao Erh Sun to remain the respective viceroys of these provinces, with the evident object of conniving for their reconversion. The Chinese papers say the promises of money, as well as the fear that Germany would extend her control throughout the province, is responsible for the return of Shang Tung to the government fold, as the province is bankrupt, and therefore unable to conduct a government independently.

Reports from Manchuria and Chi i say certain troops are ready proceed southward as ordered, but others are unwilling to do so. Notwithstanding the fact that the throne had issued edicts and that Premier Yuan Shi Kai had promised that fighting should stop in compliance with the demands of the Lanchau roops and of the national assembly an attack was begun on Han Yeng, while a prompt attack is expected upon the Shan Si rebels, who hold the pass along the railway east of

Tai Yuan Fu. The throne's back has stiffened since Yuan Shi Kai has become prenier, and it now refuses to comply with other demands than those made by him. No notice has been taken of resolutions adopted by the national assembly with reference to the calendar and the cutting off of queues. Unable to induce the premier to appear before the chamber, and powerless to have its resolutions promulgated in an edict, the national assembly seeminghas ceased its existence.

It is said that Manchu pensions will continued. In this it is considered that the government is acting wisely. Otherwise the long-dreaded disorders

n Peking might begin Yuan Shi Kai says he expect to con clude loans with French financiers and later with the four nations group. Members of the legations believe he will succeed if he retakes one or two provinces. Seemingly Premier Yuan has a difficult task before him to reconver the north as he declares he intends to do. The sixth army division, which is now being employed against Shan Si, is typical of the uncertainty of the Chinese character. After the assassination of General Wu this division adopted the rebel arm bands for three days. It then rehoisted the dragon flag and is now assisting in the attack on the Shen Si

Albert Pontius, American consul at Chung King, the most important port of western Yangtse, has notified the government that Chung King has gone over

IDEA SUGGESTED

BY CUSTOMS MAN (Continued from Page 1.)

G. de Galembert, for many years com missioner of customs for the Chinese government, that opium is being shipped in large quantities on special chartered steamers from Macao, China, to Mexico and thence smuggled into the United States. Count de Galembert arrived in San Francisco yesterday on the steamer Korea, from the Orient. He was waited on today by a special agent of the treasury department, who is said to have obtained from the count valu able data concerning the alleged illici

Like London Too Well

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Just before the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, one wealthy pacha sent the pick of his harem, together with most of his wonderful collection of jewels, to London. Since matters have quieted down he has been endeavoring to get his favorites to return to Constantinople, but without success. The darkeyed beauties have become so enamored with London life that they absolutely

Incidents Told by Eyewit nesses of the Battle Between Imperialists and Revolutionaries near Hankow

Stories of eyewitnesses of the engage nent near Hankow received by the N. Y K. liner Kamakura Maru, which arrived yesterday morning, state that the revo utionaries fought with great courage. They lost a battery of artillery after a desperate fight, and Major Lo, who was In command, attempted to desert to the government troops when a gunner stepped forward and shot him at the request of General Ho, whose leg was shot away and who was being borne off the field Among those who fought in the revolutionary army was a band of students the majority under 20 years of age, and the retention of the Yutai gate statio near Hankow was mainly attributable to these youths, who were armed only with swords. One charge was made by a party of workmen armed only with iron bars and staves. This party cap tured three machine guns. Near Hankow station a gun lost all its men except one, who continued firing, and ten men went to his rescue with swords, all being killed. A number of foreigners watched the fighting from the rebel side, being escorted to the signal station at headquarters, where some staff officers explained in fluent English the progress of the engagement.

When the rebels fell back on the native city of Hankow a massacre of Manchus followed, and some terrible scenes took place. The staff officers said the massacre was considered necessary to arouse the animosity of the Chinese against the Manchus. Every Manchu was slaughtered in merciless fashion, even those in the revolutionary camp being killed when found. Even Manchu women did not escape. A missionary tells of visiting the provincial assembly, where he saw a number of Manchu children, from twelve to thirteen, bound hand and foot, who smiled at the visitor, little knowing their fate. All were killed that night.

Correspondents Under Fire

E. J. Dingle and F. H. Hiscock, two foreign correspondents, had a narrow escape, when photographing on the field. They found themselves between the firing lines when the rebels were attacking an Imperial troop train, and were fired at by the Imperial troops. They ran to launch and sought protection alongside Admiral Sah's gunbeat, but the sailors shouted to them to leave as landing parties were being sent off, and the Wuchang forts then opened fire, the Im perial gunboats retaliating. The correspondents were then under a three-cornered fire and their boat was struck.

Wants Sah to Lead According to advices brought by the mander of the Chinese naval forces, is expected to replace General Li Yuanhung shortly as the leader of the revolutionary forces in China. Chinese news papers publish an interesting letter addressed to Admiral Sah by General Li. recalling the fact that Li was once a pupil of Sah, and entreating him to take

over command "to be the Washington

of China," and Li offers to act as lieu-

tenant. General Li, explaining why he ook command of the rising said: "At the time when the Wuchang rising broke out, all the troops under my command were away, leaving me in an empty camp absolutely without means of defence. When the revolutionary army had driven Jui Cheng out of the city, they came to my camp, surrounded it and made a search. I, having dressed myself in civilian clothes, hid myself in a rear room, from which I was discovered and captured, and reprimanded for want of patriotism. All around me wore pistols and guns, my head and body would certainly part company upon the east attempt at resistance on my part; therefore I had to consent to their demand, as a means of policy. You, my Master, must know all along that I am always very careful, and must have wondered greatly that I could have behaved thus in an emergency. Although attending business for several days. I dared not lightly move, because 1 did not know the true sentiments, the strength of unison, and the chances of success of my compatriots. Should I lightly make a rash move, it might entail disastrous results which would throw us into a state of chaos, and not only we would be unable to redeem the humiliation of the Han clans, but wan'd augment their ed the army for eight days I find that all of us are one minded, imbued with the same enmity and hacred towards our

common foe. "In old times. Wuwang said: "Chut has millions of servants, but they nossess millions of minds. I have 3.000 servants, but of one mind." Now of one mind, we have more than thirty thousand; and still, scholars from all the provinces, mostly having studied in special schools in Japan and Western countries, members of the purest blood for generations, with useful knowledge and rich experience, as well as officials. the gentry, and others of this province, are joining us continually.

"Therefore, when we opened diplomatic relations for the first time, the powers have admitted us as one of the belligerents, and declared their neutrality. The revolutionary army has, on the other hand, been careful not to injure foreign ers of the effects and property of any private individual. This is not only new in Chinese history, but also seldom at tained in civilization by revolutionarie of any power."

A correspondent of the China Press tells of a visit to the Loyalist army of General Chang Piao. He said tents

expectancy. Bugies sounded tails, and there was a sharp bustle all about the place. He wrote: "As I looked down the regular tenting ground and quietly made since first I knew it were force-fully impressed upon me. Ten years ago the Hupeh soldler was a relic of the Middle Ages. He was armed with bow and arrow, carried a blunderbuss slung over his shoulder and his ammunition in the shape of a small barrel of gunpowder slung round his loins; he used three-pronged fork, doublehandled sword, ox-hide buckler and two-man lingal. His officers had a great name for corruption and coward ice; their chief weapon of war was the opium pipe. They pocketed the money supplied to give good food to their men, and gave the rank and file bad rice. The training was absurd and

discipline slight. "But this morning I found the troops dier's gear, well-fed, well-housed, led by officers of their own race who have absorbed something of the methods and discipline of the German army.

A Modern Porce. The infantry, standing at attention full marching order, was amply equipped with large trenching tools. each soldier carrying spade or pick. A regiment first marched past and drilled -I have seen some crack regiments at home and I remember never having seen better drilled men. There was no sagging, no confusion. Far away down could also see artillery preparations and from all that I saw in my brief stay I came unhesitatingly to the conclusion that the revolutionist leaders have decidedly under-estimated strength of Chang Plao's army.

"The Chinese, however, like all Orientals, are apt to magnify their own figures. It is extremely doubtful whether the fighting line will muster more than half this number, but Chang is in the happy position of having well-trained soldiers composing what army he has, whereas of the twentyfive thousand men who are said to compose General Li's army, it is doubt ful whether any great percentage of them are properly drilled, although it is generally said that they have all served with the regulars. At the moment it is unwise to opinionize greatly, but it is palpable to the merest onlooker that Chang Piao is preparing for all he is worth for a tough tussle, and if there is war he is in the happy position of having the railway-so far, at any rate,-in the hands and under the guard of loyalist troops. Rebels Work Hard.

'On the other hand General Li and his staff are awake to the disadvantage entailed by a lack of uniformity in the revolutionary army, and all that can be done is being put through to get the whole vast army into fighting shape. They have the arsenal and th advantage of the main part of all equipment."

The fact that Venus is to be seen learly during the day has disturbed the whole Chinese mind in this centre. and to that day star is attributed everything in connection with the trouble. For explanation of some otherwise peculiar circumstances they seek the star, and the wildest talk imagin-" popular mayor was proposed by Alderable is going the rounds stirring up the people, not the least being uneasy references to foreigners.

The Rebel Strength. of the Revolutionists," the Tokyo eulogy upon the humanitarian advanced Asahi further writes that there exist five army offices in Wuchang, that is a general staff office, army office, drill policy of administration which assures office, medical office, etc., under the its signal and much to be desired success general headquarters. The Hanyang from every possible view point, The arsenal is at present manufacturing repeating Mauser rifles of 7.9 milimetre calibre, but has stopped manufacturing 5.7 centimetre guns. The arsenal is equipped only with machinery for the manufacture of the two sorts of rifles and guns. The arsenal is capable of turning out 50 rifles a day. The career-an address informatively and nickel caps of the rifle cartridges are imported from ermany. The Hupeli Iron Foundry at Hanyang is manufacturing steel rails. The woollen cloth factory, financed by German capital, is manufacturing woollen cloth for soldiers' uniforms and blankets. The working capacity of the foundry is 500 yards a day. The army works are supplying the regiments with uniforms and other equipment, while the Hupeh tannery is manufacturing shoe leather and soles. The saddle works have for their object the training of saddlers and are on a small scale. The medical office exists only in name and is poor ly equipped. Has 136 Guns.

The rebel force is equipped with 136 guns and about 36 machine guns. They ossess good equipment for their branches, including apanese war-balloons, field telegraph and wireless, capable of service in a radius of 100 miles, peril and danger. Now having command- and the engineering division is well equipped.

> The capture of Shanghai native city and Woosung forts as well as the Kiangnan arsenal gave a great fillip to the insurgents. Woosung forts mount thirty-seven guns. These captures were made without loss, but the taking of Kiukiang made the record. The only injuries sustained was reported "One boy had his foot trodden up-

Viceroy Jui, the escaping official from Wuchang, was reported to have arrived at Kobe before the Kamakura Maru sailed.

The revolution has proved a bonanza o compradores of foreign firms at Hankow who have chartered many steamers to carry refugees and are making fortunes. Shanghai is being overcrowded, over 200,000 Chinese having arrived there.

CONTROVERSY OVER NE TEMERE

(Continued from Page 1.) Pope of Rome as superior to his Britan nic majesty was never admitted, that the Roman Catholic bishop in Quebec was designated only as a 'superintendnen under canvas, all on the verge of without legal title or jurisdiction."

Agreement Arrived at by Representatives of Two Provinces to Change Manitoba's New Boundary Line

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.-Following the nference today between the representatives of Ontario and Manitoba in the federal cabinet, it is a practical certainty that Ontario will have a port on Hudson Bay.

By the proposed extension of Manitoba on the lines of territorial delimitation fixed by the late government. Ontario would be left with no port on the Hudson Bay proper. If James bay harbor possibilities should prove unfavorable this would leave Ontario without a deep water terminus for its provincial railway. It is proposed now to alter the new easterly boundary of Manitoba so that the Nelson river for a distance of ten miles from its mouth becomes the inter-provincial boundary, and Port Nelson belongs

ointly to the two provinces. The loss of territory to Manitoba under this altered division is comparatively small, the new bounary running east from the present northeast corner of Manitoba to the 92nd degree of longitude north to the 58th parallel and northwest to Nelson river. The new arrangement must be confirmed by the two provincial governments.

ENJOY VISIT TO MODEL FARM

(Continued from Page 1.) approved device of up-to-date equipment The visitors of today trooped between lanes of satin-coated cattle of bluest blood, admired the ribbon-bedecked thoroughbreds in the large loose horse boxes and at each step "still their wonder

The tour of inspection terminated a the spacious hall forming an imposing and lofty enclosed central court of the horse stables designed for indoor exercising, and made gay with admirably painted shields, bannerettes and flowers Here between four and five hundred sat down to an excellent luncheon. President W. M. Mackay, of the B. C. Conservative Association, presided, his brother officers with members of the government and the legislature occupy-

ing with him the long head table. The toast list was wisely limited, the successive healths of his Majesty the King, the government of British Columbia. New Westminster and its chief magistrate alone being proposed, and each enthusiastically given and fittingly acknowledged. The toats of the govern ment was called for by Mayor Robinson of Kamloops, eliciting responses from Hon. Messrs. Taylor and McPhillips. That of the Royal City and its right

Good Methods

The mayor of Kamloops paid high and deserved tribute to Dr. Young, and Dr. Under the heading "Actual Strength | Doherty, dwelling in terms of highest principles underlying the adopted principles of the Coquitlam retreat and the hope was expressed that similar reformative methods might soon replace in British Columbia the present plan of penal institutions.

Mr. Taylor, replying, made what was undoubtedly one of the most concise and effective addresses marking his public analytically appreciative of Dr. Young's and Dr. Doherty's great work for the unfortunate, and containing also assur ance that in his central prison farm pro posals and policy Attorney-General Bowser is adopting precisely those scientific reform agencies so strongly commended by Mayor Robinson, but a few

PLEASED WITH COURT DECISION

Labor Interests Express Satisfaction at Success of Damage suit of Local Man Against Lumber Company

Labor interests in the city of Vic teria, and no doubt elsewhere throughout the province of British Columbia, hail with delight the verdict and judgment handed down in the supreme court on Wednesday, awarding \$800 dan ages to Mr. W. Hodgson, an employee of the Westholme Lumber company, against that company, as compensation for injuries sustained to his hand while operating a saw in their factory on the corner of Broughton and Douglas streets.

It is regarded as a signal triumph for labor legislation, despite the fact that the damages awarded in no way approached the sum asked for. The interpretation of the Employer's Liability Act, together with the invoca tion of the Factories Act (1908) will their declarations before a speciallyappointed military "juge d'instruction at Valencia.

in future be regarded by them as safeguard against the evasions of employers in regard to the provision guards for saws in their mills. While recognizing fully the scope of the judgment and its important bearing on General Chang Piao. He said tents was designated only as a 'superintend-were stretched out with at least 3,000 ent of the Roman Church.' and was to the provincial government all the recover.

credit that is due to it for the placing of the Factories Act on the statutes of

Though the case was called specifically under the Employer's Liability Act the provisions of the Factories Act were invoked by counsel for laintiff in support of his argument. inder the terms of the Employer's Liability Act a workman can recover lamages if he succeeds in proving a defect in the construction or operation of the machine, together with the fact that the said defect was the direct cause of he accident; and under the Factories Act of this province failure to guard a saw has been held as constituting such a defect.

There are a great number of phases to the Factories Act, but the main point in the plaintiff's case, on which this particular judgment was given by Mr. Justice Gregory, on the verdict of a special jury, was that under the ac all dangerous parts of machinery shall be securely guarded as far as practicable. That the measure was introduced for the protection of labor is made obvious by a simple reference to its provisions, but this is the first occasion on which a clear interpretation of these provisions, applied to particular circumstances, has been ob tained in British Columbia, and natur ally the labor interests are elated to discover that the interpretation is no less beneficial than the intention. Crux of Issue

The practicability of guarding the saw in question proved to be the crux of the issue. It was contended by the defending company that the saw on which Hodgson was operating when the accident occurred was what is technically known as a "cut-off" and that it was not practicable to guard it Had this contention been unaccompanied by other circumstances the verdict might have been otherwise, but it was shown that when Hodgson was engaged upon the saw it was being used as a rip saw, and was consequently a fixture, and according to the provisions of the Factories Act (1908)

should have been guarded. Many people are of opinion that saws of any kind should not be guarded on the ground that a guard prevents the operator from seeing what he is doing as well as he would be able to do without a guard and that consequently the existence of guards is nore conducive to accidents than the absence of them, but in view of the judgment of the supreme court this contention will rapidly fall out of favor, as it sets a precedent for simil-

ar actions. Another factor in the case which is source of considerable gratification to the labor interests of the city is that the verdict upon which the judgment was given was returned by a special dury and not by a common or petty jury, a fact, the importance of which can perhaps best be realized by those conversant with the peculiarities and composition of such bodies.

Thirty Passengers Travelling Over State Railway in France Lose Lives-Some Climb Through Windows

SAUMUR, France, Nov. 23 .- A passenger train today plunged through a oridge on the state railway at Montreuil-Bellay and sank in the Thouet oriver. Latest estimates place the victims at thirty. Owing to the flood it was im possible to rescue passengers, who suc seeded in climbing through the windows before the cars went to the bottom

and clung to the roof of one of the cars. Throughout the day, hundreds of people lined the shores, unable to go to their assistance. At nightfall, however, a detachment of military engineers arrived with pontoons and succeeded in taking off eleven persons who had been clinging to the wreckage over which swept a torrent.

The train, which had started from Angers, was travelling to Poitiers. It contained about a hundred persons. While it was crossing the bridge over the Thouet, the structure, weakened by recent floods, broke, crashing with the cars into the swollen stream.

Stolen Picture Recovered

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 25 .- Fra Angelico's famous painting, "The Madonna Della Stella," which was stolen last Sunday night from the monastery at San Marco, now used as a museum, has been recovered by the police, who arrested a man with a package under his arm. The "Madonna" was found in the package undamaged.

CANADA MARU OUTBOUND Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Will Leave the -uter Wharf Today for the Orient.

The steamer Canada Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will leave the Outer Wharf today with a capacity cargo, including heavy flour shipments the Orient. Steamer Antilochus of the Blue Funnel line, is expected from Liverpool and the Orient on Monday The Cyclops will sail homeward bound from the Outer Wharf on Wednesday. The Tacoma Maru of the Osaka Shosen kaisha is due inward on Wednesday.

John Devin of Kamloops had his foot crushed a few days ago by being in too great a hurry to disembark from

Rev. J. Hood has been formerly in ducted as the new Presbyterian minister at Cumberland.

Peter Peterson of Sunbury, near New Westminster, lost his right arm last Monday through his clothing catch ing in the fly wheel of a hay baler. A Greenwood Austrian shot himself ia his hip a few days ago while deer hunting along Toroda creek. He will asseulted him on the street at the time

FOR THE CANAL

Premier McBride at Conservative Banquet in New West. minster Speaks of Coming Railway Programme

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 24.-Announcements were made by nier McBride at the annual Province Conservative Association banquet the Royal cafe here tonight that Royal Highness the Duke of Connaug had personally stated to him at Ottana that he will visit here next s and also that the provincial legis ture will be asked at its assembling January next to embark upon a way programme, which will British Columbia, Canada and the E pire in a position to secure the commercial benefit from the appr ing completion of the Panama the programme under consideration this connection being a bold and gressive one while at the same tim volving no possible depreciation o provincial credit.

Other Legislation. At the forthcoming session also omprehensive scheme will be preed by Lands Minister Ross for the forestation of logged-off areas, and Finance Minister Ellison for reading ment of the taxation system, the templated changes (based upon the port of the taxation commission n about ready for presentation) being largely in the reduction of the burde

of the minor taxpayer. Banquet Motable. The banquet was the most notal event of the kind in local history, festival hall being crowded to capaci and many finding it impossible cure places. Mayor Lee presided ported at right and left by the spec guests of honor, Premier McBride a President Mackay of the Province

Conservative Association. REPUDIATES FORCE OF MERCENARIES

Young China Association of Vancouver Protests Against Sergt. Truin's Work-Mr. Mosby Arrives

The Young China Association repudiated the soldiers of fortu who have been congregating at Victoria hotel during the past f days whose Sergt. Major Jan Truin has been signing on his band of would-be revolutionaries. Yesterd the soldiers of fortune were plunged in gloom because a warning had been giv to their leader by someone represent himself as an officer of the Dom government that arrest would continuance of the work of ra proposed force, and now con gram from Vancouver signed by Henry Waun, president Young fraction of the neutrality law for Sergi Major Jack Truin to contract with army men for service in the revolu in China, it is surprising to us, as t concerned in the local organization co nected with the revolutionary moven in China that we were not informed any proposition of this sort. Nat are nations, and in this matter of gling for national and individual ri We will seek no other people than t of our own. China to aid us by figh China is for the Chinese. Whatever country's fate is to be it will be cided by the Chinese."

Mr. Mosby Arrives

Jack Mosby, who led a body of insta rectos in the Mexican revolution, who in company with 'General' I Pryse, Librado Rivieria, Anselmo uera and others were arrested in fornia and tried for a breach of the of neutrality, arrived in Victoria night to act as lieutenant to 'general' and brother officer, Major Truin, in his contemplated

paign in China. The latter reports that his force is now complete, and that fifty of are already en route. He comple being shadowed by Dominion but expresses himself as confident

effecting a landing in China. Eight McMamara Jurors LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24

sworn jurors sat in the Mc. jury box tonight, three having added today. To this number added one man passed as to over challenge by the defense jurors sworn today were: F. A real estate dealer, builder and in G. S. Bisbee, orange grower; Cooke, rancher. The five pre sworn are: Robert Bain, F. D. Byron Lisk, J. B. Sexton and Andre.

Mr. Arthur Hawkes Coming VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. -Arthur Hawkes, special commi on immigration of the Dominion ernment. appointed to confer with British Columbia government and rive at a closer working basis on m ters affecting immigration, will ar in Vancouver on Monday, and probably go on to Victoria on Tue

Increased Unionist Majority LONDON, Nov. 24 .- In the bye-e tion in the Hitchin division of Hertfor shire caused by the death of Dr. Hillie Lord Robert Cecil was elected with

increased Unionist majority. Three Years for Bobbery VANCOUVER, Nov. 23 .- A senten

of three years in the penitentiary w imposed by Magistrate Shaw today Frank Wilson, found guilty of stealing with violence a cheap watch from workman named Berkeley. The eviden shoved that Wilson had been one of gang who had jumped on Berkeley the watch was stolen,

WERE

Tuesday, Novemb

Missionaries Give Slaughter in Cit Si Province---ho barities

PEKING, Nov. 24.-Mis ving in Peking from T eighty miles north of S its of the recent re ovince of Shen Si, whe ign element declared minate foreigners. nehus, but only partly rebel general as issued a proclamati to harm merchants ombatant Chinese, stroy Manchus. The Man red for defence w lied section of the cood an attack by a n tudents and soldiers. the next day nearly

vere slain.

According to the ninese informed them rbarities accompanied The Manchu women w carried off by Chinese liers. After the massa tionists neglected to pro city, and bandits plun ded money of They burned the school vian-China Alliance n fme. Beckman and oth nissionary was wounder in rescuing a number of When the rebels hey decapitated many During the disorder the on was threatened. When the missio Chow Fu the rebels inister the city capab swarmed throughout the country people near Tu ganized and captured a the robbers.

Attacked by Br Another party arriving southern Shen Si belie missionaries will be una owing to the condition This party was attack way hither by twenty h badly heat Dr. Bloom, sionary, who was in refugees, and they slash sabres. They declare diers who were escorti not once lift their rif outlaws.

The party also gives massacre at Tung Kwai ing as revolutionists co ed the town, making 20 tants. Imperial troops the place, killed 1000 and carried off down t boatloals of Chinese revolutionists took Ti Roger S. Green, the

general at Hankow, tel ti-foreign placards are pearance in Nan Shan ince. The American leg of for the transportat ries reaching the rail facted sections, but i to assist those beyon

Yuan Shi Kai contin in his efforts to obta formed the legations prepared a scheme h end the revelution not intend to allow fu declined to disclose scheme.

Closing In On NANKING, Nov. 2 ary forces are slowl ing Nanking. They the utmost deliberat being entrenched. The main body I

miles daily.

The main body n miles daily.

YOUTHFUL Convicted of Holding With a Toy Revol Term of M

In the police court

Alexander, a young

was convicted of hol

The fleet is expec

tion below Nanking to

man, a few nights ag tenced to 18 months acting Magistrate P A smaller boy of was with the accused the hold-up told an of the affair. He met the accused on th hhur on Sunday nigh posed holding up ness had consented no developments ner: right was Mor the two met again, w pose in view. The t to the corner of Her nent streets, where who had joined the a Chinaman to co occasion the accused toy pistol, which w picycle tool bag, holster, from the wit seen the accused app man from behind, under his nose and up his hands in he frightened obeyed and witness go through the po nan, but he didn't not he had obtained Alexander stated ad gone through th held the revolver in Chinaman. He was ence. The young messenger in the cit ended sentence up

of robbing a laundry the police are now

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CENARIES f Vancouver Truin's

rrives of fortune ting at the e past few Major Jack on his band Yesterday plunged into d been giver representing the Dominion f raising the comes a telened by H. G. ng China s it is an inaw for Sergt.ract with exthe revolution o us, as those ary movement informed of sort. Nation atter of strug lividual rights ole than those

t will be de body of insurvolution, and Jeneral' Rhys Anselmo Fig ested in Calich of the laws Victoria las nt to his old

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Whatever the

officer, Sergt.-emplated camis force of 200 fifty of them complains of nion officials, confident of

Jurors 24.—Eight McNamara number was as to cause F. A. Brodie and investor; rower; J. H. ive previousl F. D. Green,

and William

coming. Nov. 24.-Mr. commissioner Dominion govonfer with the ment and ar basis on mation, will arrive lay, and will toria on Tues-

Majority the bye-elecof Hertfordn of Dr. Hillier elected with an

rity. Robbery 23.—A sentence nitentiary was Shaw today of lilty of stealing watch from a The evidence

been one of

on Berkeley and treet at the time

Missionaries Give Accounts of Slaughter in Cities of Shen Si Province--Horrible Barbarities

PEKING, Nov. 24.-Missionaries arriving in Peking from Tung Chow Fu, eighty miles north of Sian Fu, give acounts of the recent revolution in the province of Shen Si, where the anti-foreign element declared its intention to eign element declared its intention to exterminate foreigners, Christians and Manchus, but only partly succeeded. The rebel general at Sian Fu, they ay, issued a proclamation to the people not to harm merchants, foreigners or

non-combatant Chinese, but only to destroy Manchus. The Manchus thereupon prepared for defence within their own students and soldiers, but in an attack the next day nearly all the Manchus vere slain. According to the missionaries, the

ninese informed them that horrible arbarities accompanied the slaughter. The Manchu women were spared and arried off by Chinese officers and soldiers. After the massacre the revoluionists neglected to properly police the ity, and bandits plundered shops and emanded money of the inhabitants. They burned the school of the Scandinavian-China Alliance mission and killed Mme. Beckman and other teachers. a. A missionary was wounded, but succeeded in rescuing a number of the school children. When the rebels restored order they decapitated many of the outlaws During the disorder the English Baptist mission was threatened, but not attack-When the missionaries left Tung Chow Fu the rebels continued to administer the city capably, but brigands swarmed throughout the province. The country people near Tung Chow Fu organized and captured and killed many of the robbers.

Attacked by Brigands Another party arriving in Peking from southern Shen Si believe the Sian Fu missionaries will be unable to get away, owing to the condition of the roads. This party was attacked when on the way hither by twenty highwaymen, who badly beat Dr. Bloom, a Swedish misrefugees, and they slashed his wife with sabres. They declare that fourteen soldiers who were escorting the party did not once lift their rifles against the

outlaws. The party also gives an account of a nassacre at Tung Kwan. Brigands pos ing as revolutionists captures and footed the town, mailing 2000 of its inhabitants. Imperial troops then recaptured the place killed 1000 of the brigands and carried off down the river eighteen boatloals of Chinese girls. Later the revolutionists took Tung Kwan.

Roger S. Green, the American consul general at Hankow, telegraphed that anti-foreign placards are making their appearance in Nan Shang. Hu Peh prov-. The American legation ed for the transportation of all missionaries reaching the rallway from disafected sections, but is not attempting assist those beyond the Yangtse

Yuan Shi Kai continues unsuccessful his efforts to obtain a loan. He in formed the legations today that he had repared a scheme by which he hoped end the revolution. He said he did not intend to allow further fighting, but declined to disclose the nature of his

Closing In On Manking

NANKING, Nov. 24 .- The revolution ary forces are slowly but surely enclosing Nanking. They are moving with the utmost deliberation, each position being entrenched. The main body makes about five

miles daily. The fleet is expected to be in posion below Nanking tomorrow. The main body makes about five

YOUTHFUL ROBBER

Convicted of Holding Up a Chinaman With a Toy Revolver, Beceives Term of Months

In the police court yesterday, Roy Alexander, a young man of 18 years was convicted of holding up a Chinaman, a few nights ago, and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment by acting Magistrate Prior.

A smaller boy of fewer years, who was with the accused at the time of the hold-up told an interesting story the affair. He said that he had met the accused on the street at a late hhur on Sunday night and he had proposed holding up a Chinaman. ness had consented but there had been no developments that night. The ney right was Monday, and this time he two met again, with the same purpose in view. The two walked together to the corner of Herald and Govern ment streets, where with another boy who had joined them they waited for Chinaman to come along. For the casion the accused had borrowed a oy pistol, which was concealed in a icycle tool bag, which served as a polster, from the witness. Witness had seen the accused approach the China nan from behind, stick the cap-pistol under his nose and order him to throw ip his hands in real robber fashion frightened ... Chinaman quickly obeyed and witness saw the accused go through the pockets of the China-

man, but he didn't know whether or the had obtained any money. Alexander stated toat the ad gone through the pockets while he eld the revolver in the face of the hinaman. He was a party to the offence. The young witness, who is a messenger in the city, is out on suspended sentence upon being convicted of robbing a laundry sometime ago, and he police are now holding him in order that they might investigate the case more thoroughly.

In sentencing the accused, the mag-istrate reminded him that he was found guilty of a most serious charge, and the fact that it was pre-meditated made it the more serious, but because of his age he would show leniency, and hoped that when he came out of prison he would decide to lead an hopprison he would decide to lead an hon-

Marquis Komura Dead TOKIO, Nov. 23 .- Marquis Jularo Kotura, ex-minister of foreign affairs and privy councillor, died this morning.

U. S. Commissioner at Valdez. VALDEZ, Alaska, Nov. 24.-Thomas R. Shepard, formerly an attorney of Seattle, was today appointed United States commissioner at Valdez. Mr. Shepard assumed office today. Judge Reed, who has been commissioner here for the last two years departed today

City and Environs to be Systematically Covered Today by Friends of Mr. Henry Callow was to xx 10

Still in hope that some clue to the fate of Mrs. Henry Callow, who disappeared from the family home, Fort street, a week ago last evening, may yet be gained, friends of Mr. Callow will today institute another and sys tematic search of the city and environs. During the past week almost number-less reports of a woman answering Mrs. Callow's description having been seen in various portions of the city and mmediate neighborhood have been made to the police, but in no instance has the search following these reports borne any result. Mrs. Callow's long absence from home leads, Mr. Callow to fear the worst, but still he and hi



MRS. HENRY CALLOW. For whom an organized search is being made today.

friends refuse to give up hope of solv ing the riddle of her disappearance and

A large number of Mr. Callow's friends have decided to make further search today. The city and surrounding territory will be divided into districts and thoroughly gone over. The beach around the city as well as the wooded sections will also be examined. The party making the search will be assisted by Parks Superintendent Purdy and a number of his men.

Mr. Callow stated last evening that ne puts little faith in the reports of Mrs. Callow having been seen wandering around the city several days after her disappearance from her home. She was subject to mental lapses which might last for a day or two, but she invariably recovered full possession of her faculties, and had she tally affected immediately following her departure she would undoubtedly have recovered her senses and would, had she been alive, returned home.

I. W. W. MEMBERS MUST OBEY LAW

Prominent Citizens of Aberdeen Wash., Have Themselves Enrolled as Special Constables to Prevent Disorder

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 24.-Five hundred men, including the most prominent in this city in all walks of life, stood in the Elks' hall this afternoon. raised their right hands, and were sworn in by Mayor J. W. Parks, as special policemen to "maintain law and order" n Aberdeen and to resist to the utmost threatened invasion of Industrial Workers of the World, who propose to

attempt to force the repeal of an ordinance which prohibits street speaking except within certain specified limits. Tonight the streets are under patrol, the white badges of the special police being everywhere in evidence. Guards are stationed on all roads leading into

the city, with orders to arrest every suspicious character and turn back all those who cannot give a good ac-count of themselves and satisfactory answers as to their business. The busivery outset the I. W. W. proposed campaign, and by the terms of a resolution passed by the chamber of commerce to-day, they pledge their "services, moral-

ly, financially and physically." All saloons were closed at 6.30 o'clock onight by order of the mayor, and the order was scrupulously obeyed. Notices were sent out during the day by the city superintendent of schools, Arthur Wilson, to parents to keep all children under the age of 18 at home tohight, and each child leaving his schoolroom for the day was given a printed notice to that effect. The special police were given orders when they assembled at police headquarters tonight to break up any assembly where men gathered in large. numbers and to arrest those who resisted, and to arrest every man who attempted to speak on the streets, whether within the prescribed limits or not. All men arrested are to be given a diet of bread and water, until they are shipped

out of town. owns in Chehalis county will unite with Aberdeen, and there will be no place of refuge in this county for Industrial Workers, The Industrial Workers will be shipped out of the country in boxcar lots, when sufficient have been accumulated. "With the backing of our citizens," said Mayor Parks today, "we have no doubt that we can maintain law and order. We shall win this fight before it gets started."

Vancouver Men Go VANCOUVER, Nov. 24. - Heeding the call of their superiors, 368 members of the Industrial Workers of the World left Vancouver today to join the encamp-

ment of the order at Aberdeen, Wash. OPPRESSED WORKERS

Conditions Surrounding Nottingham Lace Industry Get Public Attention-Working Por Pittances

LONDON, Nov. 24,—It would be difficult to find a parallel to the abject in which women workers in the Nottingham lace trade have for many years been placed. As there are some 10,000 women and girls employed in this trade in factories and gome work, the great importance of the matter will be realized. Thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Arthur Richardson, member of parliament for the southern division of the city, these workers were brought within the scope of the Trade Boards Bill, and the efforts which are now being made and the efforts which are now being made by certain employers to circumvent for a brief period, at any rate, the intention

brief period, at any rate, the intention of that measure, have given rise to a storm of indignation.

The obligatory clauses of the Act fixing minimum prices do not come into operation until February next, but meanwhile an attempt has been made to force upon certain workers acceptance of less than the 5½ cents per hour fixed by the Board of Trade, and to append to that something in the nature of a declaration as to satisfaction with the existing condition.

Instances of the cruel rates at which Nottingham hands have hitherto been compelled to work might, be cited in abund-

selled to work might be cited in abundance. The work comprising clipping, scaloping, drawing, and other details concepted with making lace into the finished article requires no little patience and skill. age more than \$1.25 or \$1.31 per week. Mrs. oung, the local organizer, relates the case until 8 in the evening to earn 5 cents. When Mrs. Young asked the woman why she did it, her piteous reply was: "It will bring a loaf for the children." bring a loaf for the children."
Happily, these conditions will not last much longer. Many of the middlewomen are beginning to recognize that the days of sweating are numbered, and are giving their acquiescence to the new terms.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT Department For Customs Express Packages to Be Provided in Basement-

More Booths For Sale of Stamps

Plans are under way for improvements at the post office to cop with the Christmas rush. A big room is to be floored in the basement and arches cut and an entrance will be made in the wall on the eastern side on Wharf street for the express customs parcels and packages, and this department will be moved from the present customs room. The money order department will then be moved to the customs mail room, and more space given in the lobby. It is proposed to have more booths for the sale of postage stamps and weighers arranged so that those mailing parcels may move from the weighing departments to the counters where stamps are sold.

The Christmas mails for the United Kingdom and Continent are commencing to arrive in the post offic, and it is expected the rush will commence within a

NEW HOTEL FOR JOHNSON STREET

ocal Investors Will Erect Six-Storey Structure on Site Between Broad and Douglas Streets

Another handsome addition to the city's downtown hotel and rooming blocks will be made by a company of local capitalists who have had plans increase will be a vital question. prepared for a six-storey, reinforced concrete structure to be erected on the former site of the Dempster black- bulk of the business. This is a wellson street between Douglas and Broad streets at a cost of \$125,000. The plans than eighteen months, and then many thoroughly fire-proof and modern in all respects have been filed with the build- of plans of one or other of the big Briing inspector and a permit will be is- tish and European companies in this

sued in a few days. The ground floor will be occupied by eight stores with spacious lobby giving entrance to the floors above. An companies are looking to this trade, and efficient elevator service will also be installed. The upper floors will be divided into rooms, each of good size,

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Autumn-End Values as Shown by 'Campbells'

"A broad statement," say you; indeed it is, but nevertheless 'tis perfectly true. Come in tomorrow and see what we offer in new Winter Suits at \$15.00, \$17.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00. Bring your friends in too and hear what they have to say about "Campbell's" BETTER VALUES.

Suits at \$17.50 and \$20.00

Some of these you'll find hard to distinguish from the \$25,00 line. Silk serge linings under materials of veneral closhs, tweeds, serges and heavy weaves with a color range of navy, brown, blue, grey, green and a number of the state of t

Suits at \$25.00

To the lady who is not disposed to spend more than \$25.00 for her fall costume, we very earnestly commend her investigation of "Campbell's \$25 line," a line of Suits that, without a shadow of a doubt, represents the greatest value offering ever attempted by a ready-to-wear house. Among them are broadcloths, tweeds, serges, and the very newest of fancy weaves, in colors of grey, brown, navy, green, two-tone colors and many fancy mixtures. The linings are of heavy Skinner's satin and the trimmings are strictly plain, semi-fancy, or fancy, with the collars of the "shawl style" or ordinary widths. Wonderful values indeed for \$25.00.

Novelty Suits from \$30 Suits that are rich in unusual individuality, gloriously original, bewitchingly becoming—models that cannot be duplicated anywhere, consequently only visible at "Campbells." Novelty tweeds that are so "charmingly different," trimmed in many smart-little ways

with vervet satin braid and self materials, with or without the shawl collars. Special Features that Women Appreciate Here are just a few points that further emphasizes the envied superiority of "Campbell's" ready-to-wear.

We are fully equipped with the outside sizes, so that satisfactory fittings are assured. We show the most exclusive assortment of Suits, Coats, Gowns and Dresses exhibited in the West.

New Winter Coats

Smart models for the street, auto and traveling. Particular attention is drawn to the heavy reversible wool coats (blanket cloths) which are receiving great favor this season, in the empire and straight back effects. Other coats come in fancy weaves, heavy or medium weight with a color range showing the new

Our careful fitting service is more perfect than ever before. When your garment is delivered, you will find it as satisfactory in every way as if it were made expressly for you.

Our VABUES are such that can only be offered by

"Campbell's"—due to the fact that first preference is given us when making our season's purchases.

Reception Gowns and Dresses of Rarely Beautiful Design

The best and most delicate fabrics woven by domestic and European mills, made up by workmen, who are artistes, into veritable creations. We show a full line of simple and ornate styles, in all dainty colorings.

Imported Models

Genuine importations from Parls, Berlin and London designers, whose names are synonymous with style, whose creations set the pace for fashion's varieties in their respective countries. The richest imported models are offered here at prices far less than you expect to pay. Among our recent importations are some very handsome French tunics at \$25

Opera and Restaurant Cloaks Starting at \$20.00

A first glance at our opera cloaks might lead you to believe that they are highly priced, but look at the ticket and you'll be pleasantly disappointed. There are opera cloaks here to match every gown, there is every new shade that is wanted, either severely plain or very

XMAS GIFTS-Daily arrivals are bringing us hosts of lovely things, especially handkerchiefs: :: :: :: ::



NEW UMBRELLAS-Another lot of umbrellas are in with sterling silver and gold-plated

closets, etc. The building, which will have a lions of dollars to make ready. frontage on Douglas street of 105 feet trimmings. The contract for the erec tion of the structure has not yet been let. Messrs. Bresemann & Durfee, ar-

chitects, prepared the plans.

Thousand Ocean Going Steamers at Outer Wharves During This Year-Increased Amount of Cargo Handled

During this year about 1,000 oceangoing vessels will have berthed at the outer wharves, with aggregate registered tonnage of over a million and a quarter tons, and about 85,000 tons of cargo will have been handled. When last month closed, in the 10 months of this year, 797 steamers had berthed, with aggregate of 1,031,436 registered tons, and 68,807 tons of cargo had been berthed and 10,000 tons of cargo was handled. The great increase in the cargo landed with each successive year shows the development of the trade. In 1906 the tital was 38,316; in 1907 it was 47,562; in 1908, 59,676; in 1909, 59.441. This year the total for ten months is 68,807 tons. The number of steamers at the wharves in 1910 was 887, and this year the total will about 1,000. When it is considered that this total does not include any of the coasting fleets, and cargo vessels berthing at other wharves, the business of the port of Victoria is shown to be advancing rapidly, and when the Panama canal is completed and the many lines in prospect are in service the necessity of providing good harbor

works and adequate cargo handling facilities to be ready for the anticipated It is those ports which are ready in advance of the trade which secure the smith shop on the north side of John-known fact. The opening of the Panama canal is not far distant, scarcely more which indicate that the building will be new lines will come to the North Pacific coast. Every day some announcement regard is made. The Holland-Amerika. M. S. P. P. Co., Harrison, Leyland. Weir, and other British and Continental nany have already sent their representatives to North Pacific ports to see what preparation is made for the anticifinished and furnished with pated trade. Those ports which are ready to offer the best facilities will

have seventeen rooms with wardrobes, have nothing like the amount of shipping Victoria enjoys, are spending mil-

The city of San Diego by an almost with pressed brick and terra cotta upon an enlarged plan for the improve- the best expert nautical advice and the nt of the harbor at the cost of the taxpayers of the city. In this matter it is following the example set by Los Angeles, which is preparing to spend millions of dollars, raised by bonds, for a similar purpose.

About a year ago the legislature of California authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$9,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor of San Francisco and \$1,500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of San Diego. In both cases, however, the bonds were made charges upon the revenues of the port, The revenues of the port of San Francisco can radily carry the interest or these bonds and provide a sinking fund for their redemption; but the commerce of San Diego is so small that the revenues of the port will not afford security for a bond issue, So they are taxing themselves directly for the work. This is identically the attitude taken by the people of Los Angeles, who are improving the port through the sales of onds which are charges upon the whole

Canada, in its last issue, says: "Now that President Taft has felt himself justified in the prediction that the first ocean steamship will pass through from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean via the Panama Canal in July, 1913, it is not to be wondered at that Vancouver, Victoria, handled. In September 102 vessels and Prince Rupert, as well as San Francisco and the Southern Pacific ports, are beginning to think it time to set their house in order as regards dock accommodation. Unlike the Suez Canal, its future great rival is being constructed to allow vessels drawing over thirty feet of water to go through-ships far bigger than the Maretania, or the largest warship as yet even talked of. In this connection, the opinion expresed by such men as Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., and Sir John Jackson, M. P., during their recent visits to the Pacific coast, are of great value. The firm with which the last-named is connected built some great harbor works at Dover and Devonport, besides the Tower Bridge and other gigantic undertakings - facts which enhance the value of his opinion. He told the people of Victoria that their port was "splendidly located," and add-"It behoves you to get busy, and from my inspection of the dockyard and harbor today, I am satisfied, as is Lord Charles, that Esquimalt can be made a naval base second to none." Now that we have such men as Lord Grey in Britain to rub the facts in, perhaps the

enormous difference that the successful ompletion of the Panama Canal must inevitably make to the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as to Canada, will be better realized. It is no chimerical dream to talk of the Pacific being traversed by as many steamships as is the Atlantic within this present century, now that China is waking up. Sooner or later there will be room on the Canadian Pacific coast for more than one great dockyard and shipbuildnished to each room. Each floor will benefit most. Many ports, which now ing plant. For the present it is to be

hoped the site selected for the immediate development which has now become absolutely necessary, will be chosen without regard to local, financial or poliand a depth of 60 feet, will be finished unanimous vote has decided to enter tical influences, but solely according to needs of practical men concerned in the

shipping industry." Duke's Boar-Hunting PARIS, Nov. 25 .- It is reported that the Duke of Westminster has purchased an estate near Mimizan, in the Landes Department, as his headquarters for boar hunting in Gascony. He has kennels for about 200 hounds and stabling for 30 horses. The Duke has hitherto met with scant success in the chase, As a matter of fact, he passed three weeks hunting in the district last April

without securing a single boar. A branch of the Union Bank of Canada has been established at Hazelton. A coroner's inquest has determined that the recent death of G. McGill tie contractor for the Canadian Western several other German capitalists are cumber company, at Cumberland resulted through deliberate suicide

Thomas Hodgson is in the field as a andidate for the Nanaimo mayoralty Chief Engineer Crutell has completed his investigations and is now ready to present his report with alternative plans for the new bridge over Burrard

Inlet at the second narrows. New Methodist and Baptist churches are to be erected in Lynn valley.

Charles Reid has been transferred from Vancouver as manager of the Bank of Vancouver at Hazelton, replacing committed suicide last week by leaping Mr. H. Neville Wright, who goes to England to interest capital there in northern B. C. investments.

Vancouver holdup men are growing not only bold but shamefully discourteous. A few nights ago they operated professionally upon P. Keith, a clerk n the Canadian Bank of Commerce, reieving him not only of \$15 in money but also of his trousers. The robbed one secured the loan of an emergency pair from a kindly resident of the locality of the robbery in which to make his way to the police station to duly report his misfortunes.

Mrs. Edith L. North is suing Jonathan Rogers at Vancouver for \$1,200 in consequence of having received inquiries when the coping of a building owned by Rogers fell upon passersby below.

An attempt to raise the wrecked tug Chemainus will be made by the Vancouver Dredging and Salvage Co. tomorrow. City Electrician, R. A. Brown of Nel-

son, has been appointed to a similar position in Calgary. A survey of the Meridian lake country in the upper Nass valley is being

carried out by a party of eighteen sur veyors under W. G. Pinder of this city. This is in connection with the probable extension eastward of the Canadian Northeastern. The Salmon Arm Conservative As-

sociation has elected Hon. Martin Burrell, honorary president; Mr. J. P. Shaw, M. P. P., honorary vice-president; F. D. Nicholson, president; A. J. Marlow, vice-president; and J. L. son, secretary-treasurer.

Angora goat raising has become a profitable industry of the lower Fraser valley and Hindus are chiefly interest-

Grand Forks fruit growers have been promised a power sprayer free by the Department of Agriculture. The Lakeshore Telephone Co. is to

at once extend its system by connecting Summerland and Naramata. At Prince Rupert, moving pictures alleged to have been taken during the progress of the Harry Thaw trial are being "featured" at one of the theatres. This is regarded as strong argument in favor of the necessity of such censorship as Vancouver proposed to ex-

ercise Residents of Slaterville has petitioned the city council of Cranbrook for

a water supply. The Methodist mission Homespun, which was burned recently at Vancouver will not at present be re-B. von Alvensleben, Count Voss and

visiting Graham Island, where they have large interests which they propose adding to at once. Jules Michael of Edan, who has just

died at Nanaimo, was the last survivor but one of the great colliery disaster of 1887 and he had never fully recovered from injuries then sustained. Merritt is still undecided as to whether a charter and franchise shall be given a private electric company there.

A span of valuable herses owned by

oseph La Beeke of North Vancouver,

from the wharf (in the excitement of running away) and drowning before they could be extricated. Kamloops' citizens object to picture post cards of the Tranquille Sanitarium being placed on sale showing that institution flying the stars and stripes. Charles Swanson was instantly kiled and two fellow workers seriously

injured last week by an explosion at Mile 44, on the G. T. P. construction Prince Rupert. Handsome new premises are now ing occupied by the Canadian Bank of

Commerce at Salmon Arm. A large and handsome new railway station is promised the residents of Tappen by the C. P. R. Kamloops wants a new post office and

soon as possible. Cumberland's trustee board has comleted arrangements for night classes connection with the public schools. Fernie is vigorously enforcing a new

The Dewdney Conservative Associaion has reorganized for the season with R. Abernathy as president and Joseph lars, secretary-treasurer.

The Nelson Agricultural and Industrial association has closed the season with a bank overdraft of \$1,337, but an excess of assets over liabilities about \$2,500. .

VIENNA, Nov. 24.-The Austrian steamer Romania was wrecked today near Rovigno. It is reported that sixty persons were drowned. A sirocco has swept the coast from the Adriatic for thre days, and caused much damage to shipping.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist Sent postpaid to Canada and the

United Kingdom.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

There is no need for any one to jump at the conclusion that Sir Edward may be made by a British minister. It is worth while remembering that practically every forecast of political events in the United Kingdom, which the Associated Press has published under London dates for several years past, has been hopelessly wrong. We find the following item going the rounds of the press:

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., who was principal private secretary to the late by Mohammed el Senusi, who left Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Algeria for the desert in 1830. Seven prime minister, speaking t the New years later he begun to establish con-Reform club last night on "The Delicacy of Anglo-German Relations," said: "Only today I was assured and I believe the statement is true that last September we were on the very verge' of war. That the North Sea fleet was cleared for action and the torpedo-nets were out in expectation of an attack from the German torpedo-boats."

We give this for what it is worth, and that may be very little indeed. It is certainly a very remarkable thing if the North Sea fleet was cleared for action last September in anticipation of an attack from Germany, and the fact never leaked out until a week ago. We are not without the hope that when Sir Edward Grey makes his statement in the House of Commons he will present the case in such a light that the world will realize how narrow is the margin at all times between peace aid war. When once the people understand this, there will be fewer exhibitions of national hysteria.

CANADIAN SELF-RESPECT

While awaiting with deep interest and some concern the announcement of the naval policy of the Dominion government and the verdict of the Canadian people thereon, it seems desirable that a ampaign of education should be begun. ot in favor of any particular programme, but in regard to the obligations of Canadians, and how they can best stade ourselves and others that we are really a great people. We have been telling the rest of mankind how rich we are both now and in future possibilities. However much we may have disagreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in other things we have all endorsed his sentiment that "The Twentieth Century is Canada's." We have cut loose from our Mother's atron strings, and we submit that we ought to be ashamed to get behind her petticoats for protection.

We have no fear that Mr. Borden will will measure up to the share of Canada's responsibility in the naval defence of the Empire. What we aim to do, if we can, is to stimulate Canadian self-respect so that the people will rally to the support of such a programme. In doing so we are not going to becloud the situation with high-sounding words. For example, we are not going to talk about Imperialism or things like that, which thinking for about one hundred millions every one speaks of and no one pretends to understand. We are not going to talk about loyalty to the crown or to the fla; for there may be differences of epinion as to just what loyalty implies. We are going to put the matter upon the lainest and simplest foundation. We have a great country; we are a forceful. the world in respect to commerce; we have frontiers on two oceans; we have poverty worth talking of in a national sense; whether or not we are the richest people in the world, we undoubtedly other people. This being the case, we sake if for no higher motive, to play our part in the defence of our own country and of the Empire to which we belong.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TRIPOLI

self-respect.

But is any one quite sure that there is Christendom have a fashion of laying the flattering unction to their souls that they are to inherit the earth and that other people are only in the possession had not the shadow of a right, she proclaimed all persons rebels, who saw fit to resist her authority. "Putting down the insurrection" is the term by which Italian newspaper writers describe the prosecution of a war of conquest, or that is at least hoped to prove a war of

It will have been observed that the telegrams have often referred to the Senusi, who it is said may advance against the Italians. The Senusi, the correct name of which is Sidi Mohammed Ven Ali es-Senusi, is not a tribe, but a great fraternity. It was founded vents for the teaching of the most austere form of Islamism. The fraternity has extended far and wide, and is on the ascendant all over Northern and Central Africa. The organization is very powerful, and has an abundance of arms and ammunition. It has proved a powerful opponent to France, and if it puts forth all its strength may prove an insuperable object to the designs of Italy.

BUSINESS IN THE U. S.

Mr. Henry Clews, while admitting that

the stock market in the United States

is technically satisfactory, says that the actual business outlook is not so because of the prospect of "some rather bitter and aggressive campaigning on the tariff and anti-trust questions." Business embarrassments in the United States are accentuated by a condition of things in that country, which is nearly if not quite unique. The great industrial interests and the great financial interests are under the same control, which gives the money-power a strength such as it possesses nowhere else. The industrial stocks are bought and sold freely upon the market, and as most of the transactions are on borrowed money for which stocks are put up as collateral, a few men are in a position to loosen or tighten the purse-strings of the country whenever they see fit. This muintain their self-respect as individ- concentration of power is employed primarily for the benefit of the great pitalists and secondarily for the well fare of the country. It is not necessary to suppose that such men as Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and their associates are unpatriotic or disposed to be tyrannical. They simply are inspired by the timidity, which affects all persons who are entrusted with the custody of large sums of money, their own or some one else's. They are on the lookout constantly for financial storms, and if they see signs of one anywhere on the horizon they hasten to shorten sail. Money becomes tight, not because there is less meney in the country, but because these who control the money fear to let it out because of possible depreciation of collaterals and the difficulty that may be experienced in getting the loans repaid. The men who dominate Wall street, really dominate the United States, and they are attempting to do what no one need hope to accomplish successfully, that is to do the of people, the very great majority of

whom do not trust them at all. THE SUBMARINE.

The British government is building submarines as large as the largest destroyers, and Russia has one on the stocks which will have a tonnage of and resourceful people; we stand 5,400 tons. Both the British and German submarines of the latest pattern vessel is cruising on the surface, and there is a growing opinion in maval circles that before long battleships will be submerged as much as possible. Inthe long battle between guns and armor, the former has now much the best ought to be ready, for very shame's of it, apparently the limit has been reached in the latter. It is impossible to go on indefinitely putting steel on the sides of a ship. The point must sooner or later be reached when buoyermine that Canada ought to do, let | ancy will be impossible except by sac-Canadian people support. We would rificing everything to size. 'rnerefore naval designers contemplate the possiduty in this respect, not to the Mother | bility of using the water for protec-Country nor to the Empire, but to our- tion as far as possible. It has been selves as a people who have been mak- proposed to protect ships by providing ing such claims, we will not say ex- them with turtle-backs that will rise travagant claims, for ourselves. The from the water's edge, and it is claimfirst duty of any people is to themselves, ed that these would deflect any shell and in the very forefront of that duty | fired from the water-level. There will s the maintenance of their national be nothing visible from the outside except this turtle-back. The engines will be built for internal consumption and therefore no smoke-stacks will be need-

has been reached muc. of the ht an all but invisible foe.

which, so far as history tells, is rpassed by snything except the blic donations of the Emperor Augusis. Here is an authentic list of the factors of the great tronmaster:

100,000 1,750,000 Feau of American Republics dists to the United States, small

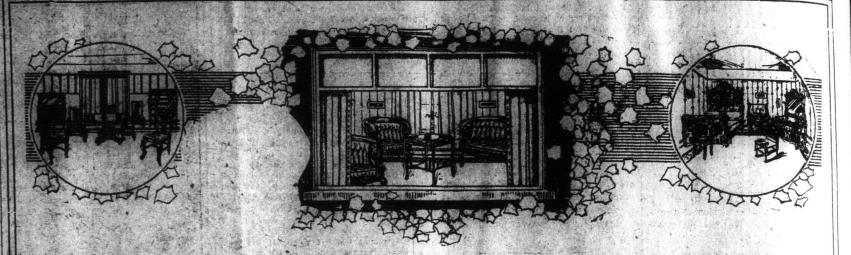
nomic system, which makes possible the accumulation of such enormous wealth in the hands of one individual and however much there may be differences of opinion as to the judgment shown in some of the gifts, it must be coheeded that the man who has more than two hundred millions to his credit in donations of a public character has won for himself a place in the esteem and in the memory of his fel-

The political status of the Senate at present is: Liberals, 64; Conservatives, 21: that is assuming senators have any

A correspondent wants the Dominion dvernment to inaugurate an imperial news service. We fear there are inseparable difficulties in the way. A news service paid for by the public ought to be given to the public, and to defray the expense of bringing British news to the Atlantic coast and leaving the namers throughout the Dominion to get it as best they can, would not be satisfactory. We will only get satisfactory British news service when the common sense suggestion of Sir Sandford's contention was that under a system of government telegraphy it ought to cost no more to send a telegram 10,000 miles than to send one 10 miles. Just as it costs no more to send a letter. Another objection to a news service maintained by a government is that it would almost certainly be par-

Our attention has been called to a paragraph in a recent issue of Collier's referring to the King's visit to India. This is one of the objectionable sentences: "One of the disadvantages of being Emperor of India is that the Emperor must be willing any minute to dress himself up like a circus horse and a moment that this was meant to be disrespectful; it doubtless was intended to be funny, which it was not, but when a man tries to be funny through four columns, every week he is likely to miss the bull's-eye pretty often. Collier's prebably only intended to draw attention to the interesting fact that the King has taken the crown jewels to India, and that they will play their part in a ceremony that will be doubtless very gorgeous. That it did so in a very clumsy way and with very bad taste must be admitted, but we fancy the Monarchy

rabid diminution of some of the tribes, the Indian population of Canada is not decreasing. We suggest that there is a reason for this that might be considered in connection with the Indian policy of the Dominion government. It seems to ha an established fact that the effect of the white people is an increase of the death rate among the former, but that after the indians become accustomed to the ways of civilization they are less susceptible to the evils which carry off so many of them in the earlier stages. It may be open to question if the maintenance of the reservation system is desirable, in cases where it might be departed from. Our Indian population very readily adapts itself to the changed conditions resulting from the settlement of the country, and it is worth considering ticable; to enfranchise the Indians, sell their reservations and start them out lifon individual careers. An Indian reservation in a country at all thickly populated seems to us to be of great ed. There movement will be directed potential disadvantage to the health and from a periscope. Surely when this morals of its occupants.



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CHRISTMAS COMES ON DECEMBER 25 THIS YEAR. COUNT TODAY AND YOU ONLY HAVE 25 SHOPPING DAYS. DO YOUR SELECTING NOW. LEAVE YOUR PURCHASES WITH US TILL YOU

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CITTIO	cinas at a very reasonable	
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Ebony	Military Brushes. Per pair	
Ebony	Clother Brushes, \$2.00 and	-
Ebony	Nail Brushes, all shapes and sizes, from \$1.00 to	
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Ivory	Hand Mirrors, from \$3.00 to
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Ivory	Clothes Brushes, at \$2.50 and\$1.75
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elevation of Ca not only the cl he was the per choice of his p to make one. humble origin, in the field rat council room. of great person the army was proceeding was bus its powers The brief reign the purple a ye pied chiefly That his hands erations, he co upon his two s and to Numer the Persian the capital of the soliciting term embassy sitting stale bacon a Whether this simply illustra Aurelian and army, cannot no doubt of i They knelt hu wishes. He d of the King. "I will make which he pull disclosing a he ambassadors i was not dism at that time occupied on th with success a probably have during a seve tions which le by lightning. denied that st his death was was known t however, that signed to keep the gods were It was the cut struck by lig practice was t no one might fused to accep peror's death t was recalle fixed the limi Tigris, the tro ing but retre amazement sa conquest and Carinus

remained in rules of decen bining with which was v course of a divorced nine was that of sponsibility, the people am the most rem the great the mus. This va ing, it is sai reign of Prob roots and tra a given signal fallow deer let loose in following day esses, a hund were turned slain by hur multitude. hippotami, a kind of anin brought to Ro the sight of upon the hu exhibitions w before the sp nus. Some the great bu now known closed by thi for 80,000 scenes were theatre was seats were al were arrange lowered to pr of the sun; a protection f fountains of places. The fashion that entertainers day's perform surface cove giadiators v water would deep enough and a sea-fig was real eno the transform tion of the country, wi stalking thro

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THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The murder of Probus was followed by the elevation of Carus to imperial rank. He was not only the choice of the army in Gaul, but he was the person, who would have been the choice of his predecessor, if he had been able to make one. Carus was a brilliant soldier of humble origin, possessing the qualities needed in the field rather than those required in the council room. He was of austere habits and of great personal courage. His selection by the army was ratified by the Senate, but that proceeding was purely formal, for under Probus its powers had become practically extinct. The brief reign of this emperor-he only wore the purple a year and four months-was occupied chiefly by an expedition against Persia That his hands might be free for, military operations, he conferred the civil administration drupon his two sons, giving to Carinus the West and to Numerian the East. When he reached the Persian frontier an embassy came from the capital of the Great King, as he was called soliciting terms of peace. Carus received the embassy sitting upon the grass with a piece of stale bacon and a dish of peas before him Whether this was done of a purpose, or was simply illustrative of the simplicity which Aurelian and Probus had introduced into the army, cannot be told with certainty. There is no doubt of its effect upon the ambassadors. They knelt humbly and asked the Emperor's wishes. He demanded the instant submission of the King, saying, if he presumed to resist, "I will make Persia as bare as my head," at which he pulled off the skull cap that he wore, disclosing a head without a hair upon it. The ambassadors returned, but the King of Persia was not dismayed by their report, although at that time the forces of the kingdom were occupied on the frontier of India. Carus met with success at the outset, and his plans would probably have succeeded if he had not died during a severe thunderstorm under conditions which led to the belief that he was struck by lightming, although his intimate officers denied that such was the case, claiming that his death was due to a disease from which he was known to be suffering. It is probable, however, that this was only a pious fraud, designed to keep the soldiers from believing that the gods were unfavorable to the expedition It was the current belief in Rome that a place struck by lightning was accursed, and the practice was to enclose it with a fence so that no one might approach it. The soldiers refused to accept the explanation that the Emperor's death was due to sickness, and when it was recalled that an ancient augury had fixed the limits of the Empire at the River Tigris, the troops would be satisfied with nothing but retreat, and the Persians to their amazement saw a victorious force abandon its conquest and return to its own base. Carinus and Numerian were thereupon

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solute and indolent; the latter inherited the excellent qualities of his father. Carinus had remained in Rome, where he violated all the rules of decency in his manner of living, combining with his licentious habits a cruelty which was without any justification. In the course of a few months he was married and divorced nine times, and his conduct generally was that of a man who had no sense of responsibility, except to amuse himself and keep the people amused. For this purpose he caused the most remarkable exhibitions to be given in the great theatre; known as the Circus Maximus. This vast structure was capable of seating, it is said, 385,000 people. During the reign of Probus, a forest was taken up by the roots and transplanted into this place, and at a given signal a thousand ostriches, a thousand fallow deer and a thousand wild boars were let loose in it and were slaughtered. In the following day a hundred lions, a hundred lionesses, a hundred leopards and a hundred bears were turned into the forest, and these were slain by hunters, amid the applause of the multitude. Zebras, elks, camelopards, tigers, hippotami, alligators, and, in short, every kind of animal that could be secured were brought to Rome that the people might enjoy the sight of the rage, which often found vent upon the hunters. But wonderful as these exhibitions were, they paled into insignificance before the splendor of the fetes given by Carinus. Some of his entertainments were given in the great building erected by Titus, which is now known as the Coliseum. In the arena enclosed by this structure, which provided seats for 80,000 people, the most extraordinary scenes were enacted. The equipment of the theatre was sumptuous. The long rows of seats were all softly cushioned; great canopies were arranged so that they could be raised or lowered to protect the spectators from the rays of the sun; a wire netting of gold served as a protection from the animals in the arena; fountains of perfumed water played in various places. The arena itself was arranged after a fashion that makes the best efforts of modern entertainers seem cheap and ineffective. A day's performance might open with the whole surface covered with fine sand upon which giadiators would contend; then on a signal water would flow upon it, and when it was deep enough war galleys would be rowed in and a sea-fight would be put on, a fight that was real enough. This would be followed by the transformation of the arena to a representation of the deserts of Africa, or some other country, with the characteristic wild beasts stalking through it, and against these hunters would exhibit their skill. Perhaps when the arena was covered with water, instead of wargalleys, hippotami and alligators and perhaps

recognized as emperors. The former was dis-

swim or wade through it. On several occasions Carinus caused all the furniture of the great structure to be temporarily replaced with chairs and couches made of gold, silver and amber. Indeed, if we may believe contemporary accounts, the splendor of these public exhibitions given by Carinus were such as has been equalled in no age and in no country. It seems also as if mechanical skill must have reached a degree of perfection such as has never since been attained.

While Carinus was displaying such qualities in Rome, his brother Numerian was exhibiting regal characteristics in the East, but unhappily his life was cut short by illness. His place was taken by a soldier named Dio-cletian, who, as we shall see, was one of the most remarkable men that the Empire ever produced. Diocletian set out with his army for Rome to assert his new authority, and Carinus unwillingly advanced against him. Once in the field, however, he showed considerable capacity. His troops were physically more than a match for those of Diocletian, for the latter had been worn out by long campaigns in the East. When the armies met victory was with the banners of Carinus, but in the very hour of his triumph the Emperor was slain by one of his officers, who had a deep personal grievance against him, and the way to the throne was left clear to Diocletian. This was in May, 285, a year and four months after the death of Carus.

A "FRANKENSTEIN"

Do you know the story of Frankenstein Perhaps you may not be quite sure about it, and so its outlines may be given. It is a tale by Mary Wollstonecroft Shelly, wife of the poet, and is about the most gruesome thing in literature. Frankenstein is an ambitious mechanic, who sets out to build a creature that shall be human-like in its mechanism, trusting that a divine spark from Heaven will give it life. He succeeds, and the monster is human in everything except the finer senses of our nature. The machine hates its creator, whom it seeks to destroy. It slays all his family and finally pursues him to the far North, where Frankenstein dies, and those who come to rescue him find the horrible monster standing over his corpse. When they draw near it leaps over the ship's side, and is lost in the ice. Very often this imaginary monster is referred to under the name of its maker, and that is why when a person is seized beyond his control by some device of his own invention, mental or physical, the controlling power is called a Frankenstein. It is in this sense that Current Literature, commenting upon the poem which follows, speaks of our "industrial Frankensteins." The poem is by Charles Buxton Going, and originally appeared in Hampton's Magazine. It is as follows:

Shot and furnace and forge—
Thus have ye set me free
On the roadway that leaps the gorge
And the ship as it takes the seal.

"God through infinite ages had given me rest;
Yours was the forest, the flint, the girdle of skin.
But primal lord of the beasts, were ye cursed or blest.
When ye called me out of my slumber to serve your kin?"

For what ye have launched ye must ride, Whither it tends ye must fare. The choice ye have made ye must bide— Ye perish, unless ye dare!

"That which ye think in your inmost souls, I do—
Build, or shatter; till, or ravage the land.
I am the sword, and I am the scalpel, too—
Unto your fertile brain, the tireless hand."

That I have grasped, ye must hold.

That which ye hold, ye must use.
Ye chose one to serve you, of old.

Now, are ye free to choose?

"The work ye plan and I do may raven your soul;
The pace ye set and I take ye never can drop.

Fast and yet faster I drive—but whither the goal?

Stopping were chaos: but what if ye do not stop?"

Iron of hand and of heel,

Speeding the engines of fate,

Ye have wrought out a world of steel

Ye are helpless to uncreate! According to the poet; humanity has forged for itself fetters of steel from which there is no escape. Out of all the materials stored in the earth we have selected iron to do our bidding, and we seem to be caught in its resistless clutch. As the years pass we devote our energies to discovering new uses for this terrible metal. It is said that this is the Iron Age. Mythology tells us of a Golden Age, which was a time when life was simple, and men lived solely from the fruits of the earth. Poetry speaks of a Silver Age, when the world was given up to luxury and godlessness. Geology tells us of a Stone Age, when men had fallen almost as low as the brutes by which they were surrounded. History speaks of a Bronze Age, when men began to make progress in the arts, and chiefly in the art of war. Then came the Iron Age, and we are yet living in it. These Ages were supposed by the ancient Greeks to be dependent upon what was called "the world-year," its length being determined by the time required by the stars to complete their great revolution around the central point of the Universe, the several Ages corresponding in a way to the seasons of our ordinary years. After the revolution has been completed, everything will begin over again, and history will repeat itself on a mammoth

would exhibit their skill. Perhaps when the arena was covered with water, instead of war galleys, hippotami and alligators and perhaps various marine monsters would be released to

were smelted in India at a very early day, and that the people of Britain knew how to utilize iron before the Roman invasion, the general use of this metal did not begin much earlier than the Christian Era. The reign of Christianity and of the Iron Frankenstein are, therefore, almost identical so far as time is concerned. It is only of comparatively recent years that we have begun to deal with steel in any large and diverse way, or, as our poet puts it, that steel has grasped us. Up to two hundred years ago the production of iron was small, and before the invention by Watt of the steam-engine the uses to which this metal was put were limited. Then it began to get a grip upon us, and from that time onward the history of our civilization has been the history of iron. No longer do we, like the Romans seek out the least refractory ores and reduce them to metallic form in open fires; we lav under tribute the most difficult of mineral compounds and wrest from them their iron. We must have iron. We seek it as though it were the Kingdom of God. Mankind is not strong enough to stand up against its power. All Europe today is feverish with efforts to prepare to use iron in works of destruction. The nations rest their claims to existence, not upon liberty, justice and honor, but upon ships of iron, guns of iron, shells of iron in the form of steel. It is iron, iron everywhere. We use the force of steam to urge ships of iron across the ocean, to draw carriages of iron with the speed of the wind across the land. Our ancestors lived in rude houses made of clay; their descendants learned how to bake the clay into bricks and so built higher. Today we use iron and pile up structures which dwarf

the Pyramids. Where will it lead us? The poet tells us that we are "helpless to uncreate." There can be no step backward. As we harnessed steam to iron, so now we are learning how to harness petrol, a product of the rocks, to this awful metal; so also are we learning how to harness electricity to it properly. Already it has been discovered how a man can stand inland and, by the use of electricity, and without any other contact than is possible through the ether, control the movements of submarine iron monsters, which, when the operator so desires, can discharge missiles of iron against floating monsters of iron and send all on board to a grave beneath the waters. It is all very terrible. This is our higher civilization. Thus far have we climbed above the golden days when men lived without toil and without war, when the fruits of the garden were sufficient for them. We seem to get a new meaning of the story of Eden. The shot and shell, piled in hundreds of arsenals, are the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS

"And angels came and ministered unto Him." These are the words with which St. Mathew closes his account of the temptations of Jesus. No one can ever know just what Matthew closes his account of the temptations read them we must keep in mind, just as we ought to when reading other things contained in the New Testament, that they were descriptive of events taking place in a world that was very similar to the world of the year 1911. There were no forces, agencies or powers existing then do not exist now, and none now existing that did not exist then. We have learned to use some of them that our predecessors of nineteen centuries ago did not know how to employ; we may have forgotten how to utilize some with the operation of which they were quite familiar, but that is the only difference in respect to such forces, agencies and powers between the Twentieth Century and the First. If there were angels who could minister when Tiberius was Emperor of Rome, there are angels who can minister now when George V. is King of England, and if there are none now. we may be very certain that there were none

Having got this idea well into our minds, let us see under what circumstances the ministering angels came. Matthew tells the story in his plain, blunt way. Jesus had gone into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, whatever that may mean, and after a prolonged period of fasting the temptations became very strong, but when He had successfully resisted them, the angels came. Now this is either true or false. You, who profess to believe the Gospels, must concede that it is true, and if it is true, what do you think of it? Do not waste any time endeavoring to make up your mind as to the nature of angels, for you can never find out. The word "angel" means a messenger, not necessarily a being. Ancient poets have given angels the form of women, just as ancient poets gave a woman's form to the dawn, to night and to death. Many of our conceptions of the Deity and the occult forces of nature are derived from the language of poets or the products of artists' brushes. Therefore we may not deny the existence of ministering angels simply because, so far as any one can see, there cannot be any place in the-Universe for white-robed winged messengers executing the decrees of Omnipotence. The existence or non-existence of ministering angels cannot be established as we can prove the existence of the Kaiser or that there was such a person as Queen Elizabeth; it can be proved as we prove the reality of wireless telegraphy, in which none of us hesitate to believe, although mortal eye has never seen the vibrations of the ether, or whatever it may be that carries messages through the air and even through the solid rocks. Therefore, when we read that angels min-

istered unto Jesus, we may not deny it, for in the first place we are not quite sure just what is meant, and in the next place we have no right to deny the occurrence of an event the possibility of which we have never tested. This article is not intended as an argument either for or against the existence of angels, but is meant only to make clear what the quotation from the Gospel really implies. The story as told by Matthew, is one of fasting, temptation, angelic ministration and supernatural power. Here is a regular sequence. The active mission of Jesus, the mighty works which He accomplished, the profound truths which He taught, and His sublime self-sacrifice came only after the visit of the ministering angels. This is the thought, and the only thought, that it is proposed to advance this morning. It may be worth much or it may be worth little. It may only be a stupid groping in the dark; it may be a suggestion that, if followed, will lead to light. If there are messengers of some nature passing between the Omnipotent and ourselves, it would be a great and helpful thing to know it. Is this the great mystery of the occult, a mystery which we cannot fully grasp because we have not, like Jesus, purified our bodies by fasting and strengthened our souls by trampling all temptations under our

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt—The Pharaohs IV.

In the history of Egypt's earliest days it is the figure of the king that stands out most prominently. All lesser personalities, as well as all events, group themselves about him. The old pictures represent him as being head and shoulders above the rest of mankind, and twice as large as any women who appear in the pictures with; for as the Pharaohs were considered as closely akin to the gods and possessing all the godly attributes, it would have been sacrilege to represent them as ordinary men. Their kinship to the deities was traced through the god Ra, and through Horus, son of Isis and Osiris, whom we wrote about last week. The Egyptians believed that every man possessed a double, and in many of the pictures on the tombs we see the likeness of the man himself followed by a smaller representation supposed to be the double, or the soul. The soul continued to live after the body had become dust. In the case of the Pharaohs this double was no less than the soul of the departed Horus himself, which became reincarnated at the birth of each king.

Therefore the honors paid to the Egyptian kings were unique. "He is approached, moreeyes and head back bent; they 'sniff' the earth before him, they veil their faces with both hands to shut out the splendor of his appearance; they chant a devout form of adoration before submitting to him a petition." No one was free to dispense with any of this ceremony; even his ministers and the greatest lords in the land were obliged to approach him as a worshipper before a god. He was the mediator between man and the gods, and intervened on behalf of the rest of humanity to the deities, who would listen to his pleadings when they would remain deaf to the entreaties

of all others. The Pharaoh's costume was a complicated one, and every different garment and ornament had its deep significance. Besides the ordinary chieftain's tunic and toga, he wore the petticoat, the jackal's tail, the turned-up sandals, "and the insignia of the supreme gods, the ankh, the crook and the flail, and the sceptre tipped with the head of a jerboa or a hare. He put on the many-colored diadems of the gods, the head-dresses covered with feathers, the white and red crowds, either separately or combined. The viper or Uraeus, in metal or gilded wood, which rose from his forehead, was imbued with a mysterious life, which made it a means of executing his vengeance and accomplishing his secret purposes. It was supposed to vomit flames and to destroy those who would dare to attack its master in battle. The supernatural virtues which it communicated to the crown made it a supernatural thing that no one could resist. Lastly, Pharaoh had his temples, where his enthroned statue, animated by one of his doubles, received worship, prophesied and fulfilled all the functions of a divine being, both during his life and after he had rejoined in the tomb his ancestors, the gods who existed before him, and who now reposed impassively within the depths of the pyramids."

But for all his magnificence and his godly bearing, Pharaoh possessed human feelings as well, and history tells us that he was kindly and playful in the home, fond of the company of wives and children. The ancient artists, who made the pictures on the walls of the great kings' tombs, depict Paraoh displaying a little stiff tenderness toward his wives. We see him in one picture gravely laying his hand upon the cheek of a very small woman in a very tall crown, and in another picture he is permitting a similar person to move the pieces on a draught-board. Probably this was as far as the old-time artist dared to go, fearing to be condemned if he treated the majestic figure of the Pharaoh with too much levity.

Though Pharaoh led a busy life, often at war, and when at home acting the part of high priest on all great occasions, superintending the erecting of important buildings and manuments, hearing petitions, giving judgment, and, like the chiefs of old, spending many weeks hunting, considering it his duty, as they did, to free the country from wild animals that devastated the villages, yet he very often

found time hang heavily upon his hands, and it was the duty of those attendant upon him to devise various ways of curing his ennui. Sometimes his pastimes were harmless, sometimes they were not. The sacrifice of human life was not considered when it was a question of diverting Pharaoh. Once a sorcerer had boasted before Cheops that he could raise the dead, and the Pharaoh immediately demanded that he should make good his claim. He had a prisoner brought before him upon whom the sentence of death had already been pronounced, and the sorcerer was given his opportunity. The story provokingly ends there, so we do not know what the outcome may have been, though we can form a fairly accurate guess, perhaps.

There were many women in the Pharaoh's harem, most of them chosen from among the relatives of the great feudal lords or the court ministers, but some of them prisoners or host-ages taken in battle selected for their heauty

ministers, but some of them prisoners or hostages taken in battle selected for their beauty and high birth. "Most of them remained merely concubines for life, others were raised to the rank of 'royal spouses,' and at least one received the title of 'great spouse', or queen. This was rarely accorded to a stranger, but almost always to a princess born in the purple, a daughter of Ra, if possible a daughter of the Pharaoh, and who, inheriting in the same degree and in equal proportion the flesh and blood of the Sun-god, had more than the others the right to share the bed and throne of her brother. She had her own house and a train of servants and followers as large as those of the king; while the women of inferior rank were more or less shut up in the parts of the palace assigned to them, she came and went at pleasure, and appeared in public with or without her husband." She was supposed to possess the attributes of a goddess, and to be especially powerful in banishing all malignant spirits and summoning the beneficent ones. She assisted her royal husband in making the daily sacrifices, heard petitions with him, and when he was absent from the kingdom, governed for him. Even after his death she did not lose any of her dignity; if the successor was under age she acted as regent, and in case of her being without issue, there was no law forbidding her to marry her husband's successor, although this very seldom happened

But the palace, crowded with the king's wives and their numerous progeny, must have been a hot-bed of evil intrigue, just as are all places where polygamous conditions prevail. We are told that Pharaoh's wives were constantly plotting against one another, and that the children themselves had no bond of union except a common hatred for the son whom the chances of birth had destined to be their ruler.

It would take pages and pages to describe the many buildings which composed the Pharaoh's palace, the endless retinue of servants and their multitudinous duties. The king's toilet alone required scores of adepts at several trades. There were the royal barbers, the hair-dressers, the manicurists, the perfumers, shoemakers, beltmakers, tailors, and laundresses, who took the linen "daily to wash in the river; they rinsed, starched, smoothed and pleated it without intermission to supply the incessant demands of Pharaoh and his family."

ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER

When the bloom has left the grass,
And the frost has bronzed the trees,
When the song-birds southward pass,
Tossed like dead leaves on the breeze,
Come a few rare sunny days,
As if Summer, with a sigh,
Turned a soft reluctant gaze
Ere she bade the North good-by.

These few days of warmth and glow Bear the good St. Martin's name, For a deed done long ago, With no thought or wish of fame.

Once a beggar weak and old
Sat beside the public way,
Numb and fainting with the cold,
On a bleak November day.
Busy people, not a few,
Passed him with a careless stare,
Till the good St. Martin drew
Near the place and found him there.
He unclasped about his throat
His own garment, thick and warm,
Wrapped the beggar in his coat,
And fared on into the storm.

Then, to shield the saint from cold, Heaven sent a summer day; Sunshine fell in streams of gold, From a sky as soft as May.

It was years and years ago,

But the seasons never fail
To repeat that warmth and glow,
Lest we should forget the tale.
And St. Martin still is blest,
Not for formal rites or creed,
But for what God loves the best—
Gentle heart and kindly deed.

—Adalena F. Dyer.

Sexton—And did the new curate speak?
Parson—Oh, yes, he passed a few cursory emarks.

Sexton—Dear me, sir! How shocking.

"John is making quite a lot of money nowadays, I guess."

"Has he paid you what he owed you?"

"No, but he hasn't tried to borrow any more."

REV. DR. ROPER BISHOP-FLECT

After Long, Arduous Session Anglican Synod Casts Maiority Vote for New York

Man

Anglican Synod Casts Maiority Vote for New York

Man

Rev. Dr. John Charles Roper, principal of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, New York City, will accepts the position. He has been informed of the result of the vote of the Synod after deliberations which continued from noon on Thursday until 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and rewas arrived at. Dr. Roper had not replied last night.

The first ballot which brought forth the names of Ven. Archdeacon Augustine Scriven, Rev. Dean Alexander J. Doull, Rev. Dr. John Charles Roper, Rev. T. C. Powell, and Rev. Dr. Frank DuMoulin. Right at the start the opinion was evident that it would be better that the authority for appointment should be delegated to a committee of Bishops in England, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, one vote on the first ballot by the clergy being so cast. The successful candidate must secure a two-thirds vote of each of the clerical and lay bodies. The large number of ballots resulted from the fact that while a candidate might secure the necessary number of lerical votes he failed to secure the same from the lay delegates, and vice versa. During the progress of the balloting suggestions that the synod adjourn for an informal conference were made but it was not until after the taking of the fourth ballot that a conference was held. The next ballot howed the delegates yet at variance. After the sixth ballot another confer ence in separate chambers was held by both bodies, but it took two more ballots before the clerical delegates chose Archdeacon Scriven, while the lay body approved Dean Doull. Anther ballot was taken and then followed a conference at 1:35 o'clock Friday morning. On balloting being resumed Dr. Roper was the choice of the lay delegates on the tenth ballot and like wise on the eleventh, while the clerical body was unable to agree upon a choice. Twe twelfth and final ballot found both bodies showing a sufficient majority in favor of Dr. Roper and he

was made the choice. As the balloting progressed interest the outcome grew. The hesitation in making a choice was due solely to the desire of each and every delegate work in the best interests of the

diocese. Yesterday morning, following the announcement of the ballot the decision arrived at was telegraphed to Roy. A. Scriven, 30; J. C. Roper, 1; for dele-

Dr. Roper. Rev. Dr. Roper

Dr. Roper, it has been declared by one who knows him, is a man of unusually strong personality and many gifts. As bishops go, he is a comparatively young man, being only 53 ears of age. Born in Frant. Sussex, England, he was educated at Tontridge school in Kent, and took his university course at Oxford (Keble college), where he was elected to the Denyer and Johnson scholarship and received the Ellerton essay prize in 1885. He graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1881, as a third class theological student. He took his M. A degree in Brasenose college in 1884, was ordained deacon in 1882 and priest in 1883, and afterwards received the curacy of Hustmonceaux, Sussex. From 1884 to 1886 he was chaplain of Douil, 2; delegation, 0; spoiled, 0; re Brasenose, and from 1886 to 1889 he held the chair of Kebel, Professor of Divinity at Trinity college, Toronto. He was rector of St. Thomas' church Toronto, from 1889 to 1897. In the latter year he became Elector of the University of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, New York City, which position he still holds.

The Bishop designate is known to many of the clergy on the Pacific slope, having been present at the United Clericus which was held in this city in 1900. In connection with this gathering an interesting instance is given of Dr. Roper's magnetic pers n ality. He was passing through town at the time of the Clericus and dropped in at one of the sessions during discussion on the Higher Criticism. He sat down in his usual quiet way but as soon as the delegates caught sight of him there were loud and insistent

dress given during the debate. No little recommendation is it to may that Dr. Roper has been likened his spiritual qualities to that great saint called home to his rest a few years ago, Bishop King, of Lincoln. Like his venerable prototype he is a member of the advanced section of also the greatest respect for the convictions of those who differ from him. As a preacher he has been said to leave a lasting impression upon the minds of his hearers.

him to deliver the most brilliant ad-

Whatever else many of the delegates to Synod may have desired there is a will add another strong man to this diocese to join hands in the great work which clergy and laity have to perform, so ably officered by the Very Rev. Dean Doull and the Ven Arch deacon Scriven, who for the past 27 years has borne the heat and burden of the day.

At the close of the Synod votes of thanks were returned to the dean, and the clerical and lay secretaries, Rev. E. G. Miller and F. W. Blankenbach. The Synod then adjourned at 4 a. m., the benediction being given by Very Rev.

Rev. T. C. Powell, whose name was mentioned in several of the ballots, is the head of a theological college in Nova Scotia, while Rev. Patterson Smith is a and the mining record office transferred Toronto man. Very Rev. Dr. DuMoulin

Progress of Voting The actual work of yoting was not begun until 4.40 p. m. on Friday, when the Synod assembled in Christ church cath-Iral. Votes cast on the first ballot were ounted at 5.30, and the report of the scrutineers of the clerical vote was as follows: Number of votes cast, 26; number necessary for election, 18. For to elect: Augustine Scriven, 12: Alex-

Archbishop of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, 1; spoiled ballots, 0, result, no election. Lay vote: Number of votes cast, 66; necessary to elect, 44; Augustine Scriven, 31; Alex. J. Doull. 29; John Charles Roper, 3; Thos. L. be the new Bishop of Columbia, if he Powell, 2; Frank DuMoulin, 1; for delegation, 0; spoiled ballots, 0. Result, no election.

Ballot two. Clerical vote: Augustine Scriven, 16; A .J. Doull, 7; John Chas. Roper, 2; delegating authority, 1; spoilquiring 12 ballots before a decision ed ballots, 0. Result, no election, Lay vote: Augustine Scriven, 30; A. J. Doull, 30: John C. Roper, 2; L. Powell, 1; F. DuMoulin, 1; delegating authority, to primate of Canada, 1; spoiled ballots, 0.

Result, no election. The Synod reassembled the cathedral at 8.15 p. m., and after prayer balloting was immediately proceeded with.

Ballot three. Clerical vote: Augus tine Scriven, 15; A. J. Doull, 7; John C. Roper, 3; for delegating, 1; spoiled ballots, 0. Result, no election. Lay vote: Augustine Scriven, 31; A. J. Doull, 33; F. DuMoulin, 1; for delegating author-

ity, 0; spoiled, 0. Result, no election. It was then moved by Mr. Lindley Crease, and seconded by Rev. H. H. L. Seale that the Synod adjourn for half an hour for an informal meeting. An amendment, however, that ballotting be

continued, carried. Ballot four. Clerical vote. Augustine Scriven, 14; A. J. Doull, 7; J. Charles Roper, 4; for delegation, 1; spoiled, 0. Result, no election. Lay vote: A. J. Doull, 34 votes; A. Scriven, 30; F. Du-Moulin, 1; for delegating authority, 0; spoiled, 1; no election, The Synod then adjourned for an in-

formal meeting. Ballot five was taken at 9.55 p. m., and esulted as follows: Clerical vote: A. Scriven, 12; A. J. Doull, 4; John C. Roper, 6; Frank DuMoulin, 2; for delegating authority, 1; spoiled, 1; no election. Lay vote: Augustine Scriven, 33; A. J. Doull, 29; John C. Roper, 2; F. DuMoulin, 2; for delegating authority,

0; spoiled, 0. No election. Ballot six. Clerical vote: Augustine Scriven, 26; A. J. Doull, 5; John C. Roper, 7; for delegation home, 1; spoiled, 1; no election. Lay vote: A. Scriven, 33; A. J. Doull, 29; J. C. Roper, 3; F. DuMoulin, 1; for delegation, 0; spoiled,

o No election. A conference was the nheld in separate chambers and then together. Ballot Seven was taken at, 12.25 p n.: Clerical vote A. Scriven, 13; J. C. Roper, 9; A. J. Doull, 2; J. Patterson Smyth, 1; for delegation, 0; spoiled, 0; no election. Lay vote-A. J. Doull, 34; gation, 0; spoiled, 0; no election.

Pirst Decisions.

Ballot Eight: Clerical vote-Scriven 7; Roper, 4; Doull, 4; delegation, 0; spoiled, 0; result, Augustine, Scriven elected. Lay vote-A. J. Doull, Scriven, 12; delegation, 0; spailed, 0; result, A. J. Doull elected.

Ballot Nine: Clerical vote-Scriven, 14; Doull; 7; Roper, 3; for delegation of authority to House of Bishops in General synod, 1; spoilt, 0; no election. Lay vote-Doull, 43; Scriven, 20; Roper, 2; delegation, 0; spoilt, 0; no elec-

The synod adjourned at 1.35 a,m. for conference. Ballot Ten: Clerical vote-Scriven ; Roper, 13; delegation, 0; spoilt; 0. Lay vote-Roper, 48; Scriven, 14;

sult. Dr. Roper elected. Ballot Eleven: Clerical vote-Scriv-1, 8; Roper, 16; Doull, 1; delegation. spoiled, 0; no election. Lay vote-Roper, 48; Scriven, 13; Doull, 1; delegation, 0; spoiled, 0; result, Rev. Dr. Roper elected.

Ballot Twelve: Clerical vote-Roper, 7; Scriven, 7; Doull, 1; for delegation, 0; spoiled, 0; result, Dr. Roper elected. Lay vote-Roper, 51; Scriven, 12: delegation, 0; spoiled, 1; result, Rev. Dr. Roper elected.

CONFESSES CRIME

Henry Clay Beattie, Before His Execution, Admits that He Killed His Wife-Exhibition of Nerve

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.-Henry Clay Beattie, jr., went to his death at cries of "Roper, Roper," and it fell to dawn today, the confessed murderer of his young wife, although the confession was not made public until four hours after he had paid the toll exacted by the law. He maintained to the end the remarkable nerve he had exhibited since first he was accused of killing wife last July. His last expression was a sneer, when he observed the chair that was to launch him into eternity the Anglican Communion, but he has The confession was made public in the rotunda of a downtown hotel by Rev. Benjamin Dennis, one of the clergymen who had labored with Beattle to in duce him to repent. As a matter of fact, it was acknowledged by the min ister, Beattle first admitted his guilt on November 9, the day after he entered general belief that Dr. Roper's election | the death room, and before the fruitless appeal for a commutation of sentence was made to Governor Mann.

The coroner's jury sitting at New Westminster in the case of the death of Mr. Richard Lewis, who received fatal injuries at Royal Oak through being struck by an electric car, has re-

turned a verdict of accident. The Alberta and Eastern British Coumbia Press association, which will meet next year in Nelson, has elected F. J. Deane, editor of the Cranbrook Prince Rupert citizens are taking ac

from Jedway to that point.

Mr. C. McK. Smith, Prominent in Early Life of West, and Former Newspaper Editor, Died Yesterady

Another distinguished member of the rigade of pioneers has passed away in the person of Mr. Charles McKelvers Smith, who, since 1858 has been closely associated with the life and develop nent of Victoria. Deceased had reach ed the venerable age of 89 years, and while therefore it could not be stated that his death came as a surprise to his friends, the suddenness of his demise nevertheless shocked many of them, While it was known generally that he was falling, it was not anticipated that the end would some so suddenly as it did. St. Joseph's hospital was the scene of his death and the time yesterday morning. The late Charles McKelvers Smith

was born in Windsor, Hants County, Nova Scotia, on the 26th April, 1823. He attended the common school of his native town until he attained the age of twelve years. At the time of the dispute between England and the United States in 1840 in regard to the boundary line dividing the state of Maine from New Brunswick he joined a volunteer company under the comnand of Colonel Gore and was ready to go to the front in the event of war being declared. At the age of 17 he vent to Halifax and was engaged in mechanical work of various kinds. He is reputed to have been the first person in British North America to establish a match factory, an establish ment which he dignified with the name of the "North American Light House."

On January 3rd, 1854 he started from Halifax to California, going by way of Boston and New York. Arriving in San Francisco he remained there two or three months, after which he joined his brother in Placerville. With his brother he went into mining opera tions which proved a financial success but which at times were rather dangerouson account of the "road agents" and other vagabonds who were me with from time to time on the road He was one of the original company which put in the Great Cape Claim flume in Feather river, California, which was three-quarters of a mile long and sixty-five feet wide.

Came Here in '58 During the great gold rush on the Fraser River in 1858 Mr. Smith left California and arrived in the city-of Victoria on the 21st of June of the same year, and he remained a resident of this city until his death. was the first contractor to be employed by the Hudsen's Bay company in Victoria. He erected the first customs house and the first post office on the ground where the old post office building not stands on Government st. fications for the brick police court house and jail which was erected on the ground now occupied by the supreme courthouse building. He was the general contractor for the gov ernment until 1861, when, along with a number of others he went to the

In 1863 he was engaged by some of the Wharf street merchants as leader of an exploring expedition to the Queen Charlotte Islands, and prospected the coast from Skidegate Inlet to the south end of the island. In the year 1864 he was one of the first on Leach river after the discovery of gold in that district; and two years later found him in the Big Bend Kootenay country. Deceased was married in Victoria but his wife died shortly after the birth of their only child, Robert C. Smith, who survives him A brother of the deceased, the Hon. Amor de Cosmos,

represented Victoria in the federal par liament from 1874 to 1882.

Amor de Cosmos The deceased Mr. Smith was notable not only on account of his own per sonality but on account of its intimate connection with that of his brother Amor de Cosmos, whose brilliant talents at length placed him in the presidential chair of the provincial legislature, be tween the years of 1872-4. In reference to this undoubted genius R. G. Gosnell. n his history of British Columbia, says: 'At that time the undoubted leader of the Colonials who had gathered at Victoria was Amor de Cosmos, He was an energetic and able worker, and being fearless, and having had some political experience in Nova Scotia, he was admirably fitted for the position. He started the British Colonist and bombarded the governor and his friends with Liberal literature of the fiercest

kind thrice each week. In his writing Mr. De Cosmos was assisted by a contributor who wrote under the name of 'Monitor,' but whose name was Charles. Bedford Young. Mr. Young was a bitter and sarcastic writer. Many of his articles were libellous, and looking back now over the many years that have elapsed since that warfare was waged one is surprised when he is told that Messrs. Young and de Cosmos never found themselves on the wrong side of the lock-up. On one occasion the government did essay to' muzzle the press by ordering Mr. de Cosmos to disconinue the publication of his paper until he should furnish bonds to the sum of £1000 as required at that time in Great Britain from all publishers. Mr. de Cosmos suspended publication, the people espoused his cause, the bonds

were furnished with a rush and the publication was resumed. It deals with the historic occasion on which the journalist was put up to op-

1861, and runs as follows: on. The vote, five minutes before the poll closed, stood ten and ten. De Cosmos' real name was William Alexander Smith, but in California, by an act of the legislature, he was permitted to as- tural utilization.

ion of the Esq as William Alexander Smith. and his friends so voted for him. The last man made a grievous eror. He for-got the long formula and voted for 'Amor de Cosmos' and his vote was so rded. The polls being closed the sheriff announced a tie between Gordon and Smith, and one vote for Amor de Cosmos. He then voted for Gordon whom he declared elected."

NEW P. C. S. S. VESSELS Construction of Two Steamers Decided Upon-Larger Than Governor

and President. SEATTLE, Nov. 24. General Manager C. Ford of the Pacific Coast company who has just returned from New York, confirms the report that the company has decided upon the construction of two steamers, finer than the Governor and President, which cost \$850,000 each. The contract for the new vessels, which will be used in the Puget Sound-California passenger service, has not been let. Shipyards are crowded with work on account of the impetus given to shipbuilding by the Panama canal. The lin ers will be completed and in service before the canal is opened.

P. R. Liner Reached Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning from Ports of the Far East After Good Run

The R.M.S. Empress of India, Capt. yesterday morning. The steamer had Yokohama, encountering strong winds, during the first three days. She brought fifteen saloon passengers, in- to welcome them. Then the loyalists the Pingshan mines, who was an eyewitness of the battles of Hankow and Baggally, the well known representative of Jardine, Matheson & Co., who has this; but it was currently reported at made many trips on Empress liners; Major A. C. Fox, from Tientsin; Miss Edna Campbell, a missionary from Peking; Miss Ida Stevenson, a medical missionary from Tientsin; Lieutenant James Powell, R.N., formerly on one of the Vangtse gunboats: J. H. Harris, accountant from Hongkong; Mrs. and Miss Macdonald; F. W. Gotch, Hoshi, Mr. John Marshall, Mrs. M. W. Keith and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, from Yokohama. The cargo totalled 2,500 tons and included 1,500 bales of raw silk worth about \$800,000; cigars, oranges and general merchandise. Of the to see the fighting. It was quite the nese deharked here. From Yokohama traveller, and were left stranded there.

When the Empress of India arrived the officers expected to hear word of the floating of the Empress of China The vessel is said to be affoat from the rocks where she struck and when a channel is cleared it is expected she will be freed.

Although there was at one time serious doubt as to there being any hopes of salving the liner which went ashore last July on the coast of Japan, there now appears to be a more hopeful view entertained by the special officer of the London Salvage association who was sent out to take charge of the salvage operations. This officer has cabled that he is confident that he will be able to salve the vessel, although she is considerably damaged and the repair bill will be a heavy one. The salvors are now at work under his direction, blast ing a channel to haul the vessel into deep water.

WATER IN SEATTLE

Limited Supply Now Reaching All Residents of City-Pipeline Repairs Nearly Complete

SEATTLE, Nov. 24.-The water famine that began in Seattle on Sun-day, when the supply pipes were over a week. Onthe Hankow side it was washed away at Landsberg, is almost over. A small amount of water is now being delivered to residents in all parts of the city, and before morning the water department expects to have the break in the Cedar river pipe line repaired and a full supply of water running through the mains.

In the meantime, electric pumps at Swan lake are driving water through the intermediate service pipes, and pumping stations on the shore of Lake Washington are sending water into the low service reservoirs which supply the business district.

The warning issued by department to boil all water because the Imperialists' wounded were left on of the dangerous condition of the the field. There many were killed in cold supply taken from the lakes is generally observed, and there is little fear of an epidemic of typhoid.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24 .- At a Liberal cau ous this morning, Thomas McNutt was appointed permanent chairman to succeed John Tolmie, who went down to defeat in North Bruce.

L. M. Bower has just returned to Ashcroft after a six months' absence exactly half a year having been occupied in taking in seven tons of sup-A curious and interesting story of Mr. | plies to a party engaged in surveying de Cosmos is also told by Mr. Gosnell. | coal lands at Rocky Mountain portage. This is the first consignment that has vet gone into the Peace River country pose Mr. George Tomline Gordon in from the Coast via the British Columbia route-by way of Ashcroft, For "De Cosmos was put up to oppose Gor- George, Discombe Portage and thence down the Crooked, Pack and Parsnip rivers into the Peace. Mr. Bower thinks that much of the land along the Parsnip is admirably adapted for agricul-

Mr. Charles Brandt, Passenger on Empress, of India, Tells Some Thrilling Incidents Regarding Rebellion in China

Mr. Charles Brandt, a mining engin eer, arrived from Hankow on the R. M. S. Empress of India, He was an eyewitness of the battles up to October 25th, and told some interesting incidents connected with the revolution. "The ebel army is recruited largely from rickshaw and other coolies." he said. "I do not think there were more than 8,000 trained troops in the army which met the Imperial troops at Hankow. The coolies, unacquainted with the use of firearms, held rifles under their arms and jerked the trigger, firing mostly in the air. Their patriotism and bravery was unsurpassed. Even the rawest recruits, coolies who had been hauling us about in rickshaws a few days before, showed wonderful courage, and the rebel force had heart-breaking discouragements. Still they fought with dash and

"Speaking of discouragements, let me tell you a story. The loss of the Kilometre station was due to treachery of one of their generals. At the critical moment he refused to issue ammunition to both artillery and infantry. This was reported to General Li Yuan-hung, who ordered the general's arrest. He was summarily court-martialed, found guilty, and beheaded in front of the troops. This wasn't the only case of treachery. There were several of them,

Rebels Were Duped "Another thing: The rebels have been fooled several times by the Loyalists in Beetham, reached the Outer Wharf this way: A big force of Imperials would appear with revolutionary badges comparatively good passage from on their arms. The rebels, thinking they were quitting the Imperial army joyfully threw down their rifles and ran out cluding Mr. Charles Brandt, a mining would suddenly open fire, mowing down engineer who has been employed at the duped rebels. In Hankow it was reported that Admiral Sah got his vessels into action by flying the white flag, thus witnessed many stirring scenes; Mark leading the rebels to think he was approaching for a parley. I did not see

"When I left Hankow the rebels were still fighting as strongly as ever. They said they had not used their best troops, or their best artillery. The guns on the Hanyang and Wuchang forts were not brought into action, because the Imperials were too far away. General Li seems to be a good soldier, and a man of iron character. He is ruling motley army with much skill, and failure to execute his orders means death. Poreigners See Fighting

"Many foreigners went from Hankow steerage passengers thirty-eight Chi- thing for Europeans to take a wheel and Some were en the steamer brought two boys who dangered by stray bullets, and one Gerwent to Japan as valets to an English man was wounded, but no attempt was made wilfully to harm them.

Stream of Wounder

When the battle was well on it seemed that the Imperials must drive back the unorganized rebels when 3.000 Honan troops arrived down river and rushed to the front, reoccupying a position near the station, from which the loyalists had driven the rebels with machine guns. Meanwhile a continuous stream of wounded poured into Hankow settlement, some shot through lungs and body, and yet able to walk. Planks were used as litters, rickshaws commandeered and hundreds of Chinese girls with regulation Red Cross costume ran about ministering to the wounded. . The Hankov post office was converted into a hospital, the regulation institutions being overcrowded. Dead were strewn all over the

Harrowing Sights Seen

Some harrowing sights were seen Little boys who had been on the field selling eigarettes and refreshments were brought into the Concession, bleeding from wounds. All the foreigners, not occupied with the volunteers who were building barricades and patrolling the settlement, helped the Red Cross to bury the dead. The interment of the 500 Manchus slain in Wuchang when the over a week. Onthe Hankow side it was difficult to gather bodies, and only the corpses of those who died in hospital were given burial. Others were left in the fields.

Streets Barricaded All the streets leading into Hankow concessions were barricaded with bags of seeds and sandbags, and only wounded were allowed to pass in. While the wounded from the republican side had been brought in large numbers to the mission hospitals and to two Red Cross stations which the Chinese Red Cross workers had established at the railway station and at the racecourse, most of blood by the natives of the surrounding country, who have no love for any soldier that will fight in the Manchu cause.

Rebel Bravery

Some incidents of rebel bravery nar ated by the foreigners tell of how ten rebels held a small village for a day against a force of 200 Imperial troops. The ten men, sharpshooters, sniped the government troops from cover of the mudwalls. When the overwhelming force finally captured the place they found the little band of defenders had retreated without losing a man.

Gunners Were Calm The rebel gunners could be seen calmy smoking cigarettes as they worked their field pieces, operating as though

battle. Soldiers of Fortune It was reported that a number of foreign adventurers had joined the rebel forces, and several, including one Ameri-, ed by the Vancouver council.

they were in a sham fight rather than a

rsenal was working night and day urning out arms and ammunition, which was served out as soon as manufactured. Several foreigners in Hankow reported that they were approached and offered service. One, an ex-cavalryman, report-el being approached by an adjutant who said he had been informed he was a ormer soldier, and the rebels being nuch in need of troop leaders for their cavalry would he take command of a quadron or troop.

Fate of Looters Three coolies caught looting in the ing-Seng road at Hankow met a horrible fate at the hands of a rebel officer Their queues were tied together, their legs tied, and the three were thrown into a burning building. Some foreigners who were assisting in gathering bodies for burial met a squad of Imperial troops with a number of Chinese with hands ad behind them linked on a long bam-000 pole. They were pushed off into the river, and shots fired at them as they sank.

Chinese in Plight

Pathetic and amusing spectacles were to be seen when the bombardment took place by the Chinese cruisers. Anxious and excited Chinese were seen scurrying through the streets, now going one way, now another. They collected their goods and chattels, but did not know here to make for safety, The cruisers, lay in front of the Russian concession. Foreigners said much of the firing was of blank ammunition, and some shells were picked up, filled with wood. The warships were a small factor in the fighting, and afterward moved down river, where they remained until they went over to the rebels.

Shrapnel Burst High

The rebels were well supplied with Nordenfelt guns. They fired shrapnel, which often burst too high. There were many wounded on both sides. Foreign ers formed a Red Cross corps, and wounded were constantly brought into the settlement on litters and in rickshaws. The main desire of the rebels was to get their wounds dressed and get to the front again. A stray shell from the Imperial artillery burst over the steamer Ichang and killed a woman passenger.

Had Unique Scheme

Capt. John Howard, 19th Infantry, U S. A., who witnessed the fighting said: "If these rebels had competent officers o direct them there is no reason why they could not defeat the Imperial troops. The latter showed respect for bullets while the rebels were absolutely fearless. If their general had proper ines of communication established with all parts of the field, and could direct the operations of his men he ought to be able to rout the Imperial troops. It was suggested to the rebels, I was told, that they chain a lot of big junks together, and float them down the river to entangle Admiral Sah's ships." This could have been done very easily, the aptain declared, "and the war vessels would probably have drifted ashore as they didn't have steam enough up half the time to work out of the meshes."

British Steamer Looted

The British steamer Kiangfoo was looted. At Nanking \$12,000 was loaded with an escort, but on arrival at Kiukiang and this place was found to have the escort went over to the rebels and carried off the treasure. As soon as they reached the Bund some looters attacked them, and a flerce fight took place n which the soldiers saved the money with loss of two men. One of the looters was captured, and he was beheaded.

Massacre of Manchus

The massacre of Manchus was still on when the Tuckwo, on which Mr. Brandt, who arrived on the Empress was a passenger. It was estimated 800 had fallen. The method of the rebels when a man was found in disguise was to make him count to 66. The Manchu dialect differs regarding this numeral, and failure to pronounce it the Chinese way meant death.

Message From Carnegie

At the rebel headquarters at Shanghai message conveying good wishes was received from Andrew Carnegie, and Wu Ting Fang replied as follows on November 11th: "We are grateful for your good wishes. We are fighting for liberty and good government. Kindly ask your government if our country may be certain that you will be among the first to welcome heartily a sister republic."

YOUNG GIRL ELOPES Daughter of Section Foreman. Aged 14 is Pursued by Angry Pather and

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 24 .-Hotly pursued by an angry father, day night it blazed, lighting up the sky supported by two section gangs on speeders, Angelina Poncetti, the 14year-old daughter of section foreman Dominic Poncetti, of Castlegar, was endeavoring last night with Georgio Stephano, with whom she had eloped, to escape along the railway tracks towards Slocan City, according to information received by the provincial police.

Stephano, who is about 30 years of ige, visited Miss Angelina at her home at Castlegar on Wednesday and then returned to Slocan Junction, where spent the night. Yesterday morning the girl took a train and met Stephano at the Junction. The elopng couple then hastened along towards Slocan City. When the incoming train passed they had already covered about 14 miles, and it was expected that before the father and his friends on handcars could overtake hem they would have made their way to one of the ranches or lumber camps along the line and obtained a resting place for the night.

Dr. George Gordon, a veteran military surgeon, now resident in Vancouver, recelved painful injuries through a lady's large hatpin while sitting next her in street car a few days ago. W. H. Bush was killed at Vancou-

ver on Wednesday by being knocked down and driven over by a heavily laden wood wagon. Arrangements for the erection of a nest city hall are again being consider-

VID ACCOUNT OF HANKOW FIRE

Great City of Half Million People Scene of Holocaust-Imperialists Fired City-Tremendous Loss of Life

A vivid description of the burning of

Hankow, which entailed such tremen. dous loss, was brought by the Empress of India. E. J. Dingle, correspondent of the China Press of Shanghai, siad "The First of November of 1911 win be remembered for a very long time b every foreigner in the three cities, and the hundreds of natives who are lef homeless and escaping by the back doors of the city, only to find that the have to runn back and perish in the flames will with their lives write the history of China one of the most terrible happenings that has happened in Central China for many decade The whole native city has been raze Far away to the north and stretchi over right down to the river's ban the city is one mass of flames. T scene is indescribable. The sight night will become of the greatest the history of recent times in Centra China.

"What is going on inside this fat ful city can only be lightly imagined As we look on to the mountains of lurid flame and smoke curling fiercely to the heavens we are not abi to even describe what we see. To have dreds as I write Hankow is a city of death, to others a veritable hell.

"In this city there was a population of, roughly, five hundred thousand souls. It is estimated that at the time the fire broke out two-thirds of the people had left the city, chased out b the falling shells. Hundreds toda

will perish alive in the flames." The Central China Post of Hankon of Nov. 3rd, says: "When we were a sured that the imperialists harbor the intention of burning the native of of Hankow to the ground we refus to give ear to the tale. We believed possible that they might burn the sul urbs, as they were already engaged in doing so, but that the imperial troops would perpetrate the supreme villain; of destroying an immense city of ove half a million inhabitants without notice and without adequate cause. seems utterly incredible. It was therefore a great shock, when we heard on Wednesday morning that the city was already in flames in a dozen places. Hastening to the top of the Post building, we could see great pillars of smoke rising all along the line of the Malu and here and there fresh fires being started. A strong north-east wind wa blowing which rushed the flames a pulling them out to a great lengt whenever they caught a high building they seemed to enfold it and in a There had been no rain for a long and everything was bone dry. sight was simply appalling and it soon became apparent that the city was doomed. The sun shone through the smoke with a ghastly glare and as one thought of the luckless people in the streets fleeing for their lives. old folks and helpless women and children abandoned to their fate, and the valuable properties ruthlessly sacrificed; of the contents of the splendid shops and the great cargoes of merchandise stored in the godowns, including all the spare stock of food, the whole amounting to a sum the value of which cannot even be guessed at so great must be the total, one's teeth involuntarily clench ed as the words "devils incarnate" sprang to the lips. And, as if this was not enough, the imperial batteries kent busy showering shells on the doome

"It was soon seen that churches schools, hospitals, everything must go and a gallant expedition was organize to try and bring out the pupils of the Weslevan Girls' school, the School for the Blind and the hundred odd pa tients in the Red Cross hospital, the launch was driven back from the Ha and another effort in the evening wa found impracticable.

"The fire in the native city went all day, but so vast was the area to b consumed that as night fell not one third had been overtaken. All Wednesand the whole countryside for miles around, but towards morning, the wind having fallen, it began to die down in the various sections, as it was checked by the fire walls."

TESTS OF COAL

Secretary of U. S. Navy Issues Report Regarding Trials Made-B. C. Coal Among Fuels Tested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24 .- The f official report on the result of the tests of Washington coal made by the tained in the annual report of retary of the navy. Actual steaming be continued next year In his annual report the secretary of the navy will say:
"During the past year the department has "During the past year the department has continued its efforts to ascertain whether there are steaming coals obtainable from mines on the Pacific coast suitable for naval use, but so far efforts to obtain suitable coal have not met with success.

"Actual steaming tests aboard two army cruisers of the same class have been made of six representative coals mined in the of six representative coals mined in the state of Washington and three kinds mined state of Washington and three kinds mined in British Columbia.

"The coals tested were of the best obtainable and were selected after exhaustive inquiry regarding the kinds of coals most probably suited to the needs of the navy. The department has directed further tests of western coast coals to be conducted when suitable ships are available and the work of selecting representative coals mined in British Columbia, I'tah, Colorado, Wyomins and New Mexico is now being prosecuted.

"The department understands that an alysis of coals mined in Alaska indicate that coal exists there equal to the best coal mined. When Alaska is developed it is hoped that this coal may be available for use on the Pacific coast."

Town of Tripo Turks and Unable to Se of Country

PARIS, Nov. 2 Tripoli is virtual and that Homs tion, is the opin dent of the Temp in joining the Zouagher. He telegraphs

side of the war ber 12 and says after a month at large expenditus the Italians are than on the day barkation. If the they make up "I expected to couragement;

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PANTHERS

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Town of Tripoli Besieged by Turks and Invading Force Unable to Secure Occupation of Country

PARIS. Nov. 23 .- That the town of Tripoli is virtually besieged by Turks, and that Homs is in no better situation, is the opinion of the correspondent of the Temps, who has succeeded in joining the Ottoman forces near

He telegraphs regarding the Turkish side of the war under date of November 12 and says: "It is certain that after a month and a half of war, after large expenditures and serious losses, the Italians are no further advanced han on the day following their disembarkation. If the Turkish forces are in for in numbers to the Italians, they make up in confidence.

"I expected to find disorder and discouragement; on the contrary, everywhere I met order, discipline and con-

"Patient and ready for everything, the Turkish soldier is accepting all without complaint. If he suffers he knows it is for the empire of Islam, while the Arab knows that if he dies, Paradise with Mohammed will be his."

The correspondent is unable to divulge the number or plans of the Turks, merely saying that their military attack must await helpful obser-

PANTHERS RAVAGE SALT SPRING

The farmers in Sait Spring Island are much concerned about the presence in their railost of at least two panthers, and the agitation for their removal, by death or otherwise, will probably take the form of a petition to the provincial authorities. The story of how the animals came to be located there is sufficiently interesting to deserve recounting. About two years ago a male panther, which is presumed to have been hunted by dogs in the neighborhood of Maple Bay, swam across the Sansun Narrows and took up his residence on Sait Spring Island, his chief haunt being in the vicinity of Mount Donovan. At the time of the first snowfall last year this panther was shot in the Burgoyne valley by Messrs. G. E. Akerman and M. Gyves, a notice of which occurrence appeared in the Colonist. Before this panther was shot it worked a great deal of damage both to livestock and game, and it was hoped that on its demise these losses to farmers would cease. Unfortunately, however, this did not prove to be the case. Partly eaten carcases of deep continued to be reported on the mountains, and numbers of dead sheep continued to be picked up, and consequently it became obvious that the dead panther had a mate. During the recent snewstorm a hunter accompanied by a bloodhound, arrived on the scene from Vancouver, and organized a party to destroy the depredator. After a dilligent search a large femile partitle, precompanied by a bloodhound, arrived on the scene from Vancouver, and organized a party to destroy the depredator. After a diligent search a large femile parther, presumably the mate of the other, was located and killed; but to the horses of the farmers the depredations continued to go, on with unabated vigor and undiminished damage, and it became evident that not only had the original panther taken unto himself a mate but had succeeded in developing a family. Closer inspection of the new tracks reveals the fact that there must be two more animals of the panther species at large on the island. Substantial rewards were paid to the successful hunters who destroyed the needs of the panther family, and, not unnaturally, the farmers complain that if this sort of thing is to go on the remedy will prove more costly than the disease.

For the death of the female panther the sim of over \$160 was paid the successful hunter. The residents of the island are now taking the view that in as much as heavy damage by panthers is also being reported at the north end of Vancouver Island, the provincial government should be asked to do something in the way of raising a bounty for the restruction of the animals and a petition to this effect is now being circulated in the district and is, of course, meeting with a ready response.

An estimate of the damage done to stock and game out the island by this means is figured at over \$1,000. One very valuable coil belonging to Messry, Hill and Brantford, has been killed recently and another has been damaged, while a large number of sheep (ranging from four to a dozen at a time) are reported either killed outright or missing.

SAVED LIFE

Chinaman Injured at Manaimo Mines Revived by Use of Pulmotor-Patality at Cumberland

NANAIMO, Nov. 23.—That Sing

Wah, a top hand employed by Western Fuel Company at No. 1 shaft; is alive today is due to the good work done by a pulmotor in the hands of Mr. Thos. Graham, superintendent of the company, who revived Sing when he was to all appearances dead and after having been buried for twenty minutes under six tons of dross. Sing, who is employed about the pit head, was in the bottom of a car, making slight repairs when the trap door of the dross bin above him gaye way allowing the dross to drop into the car, completely burying the Chinaman. No person witnessed the accident, and i was only when Mr. Tully Boyce noticed Sing was not in his accustomed place that the suspicion was aroused in his mind that he might possibly be buried in the car. Mr. Boyce immediately had the car pulled from under the chute and the trap door sprung, which allowed the dross to fall to the ground. As the car was pulled along the track, leaving a trail of dross behind, Sing also rolled out, and to all appearances he was a corpse. There was only one chance for his life, and Mr. Boyce acted promptly. He was acquainted with the life-saving powers of the pulmotor, an attachment used in connection with the life saving apparatus of the Western Fuel Company, and rushing to the station, was lucky to find Mr. Graham, who wasted no time in applying the pulmotor to Sing, with the result that within two minutes he was revived and

in five minutes was again conscious. This is the first instance where a life has been saved locally by means of the pulmotor, for Mr. Boyce firmly believes had it not been for this appar-

atus, Sing today would be a dead Fears are entertained for the safety of Claude Peck and George Nicholson. who left Sunday morning by launch for a cruise to the coast intending to return home on Sunday evening. search of the missing men, and up to the present no word has been received of them.

On Tuesday while working in No. 4 mine, at Cumberland, Barnardo Rosetti received fatal injuries from a fail of coal, which broke his back, the spine being broken in many places. He was removed immediately to the hospital, and everything possible done for him. He succumbed on Wednesday night:

JURY BOX FILLED

Some of Occupants to 3e Peremptorily Challenged by Defence in Case

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 .- The nebulous McNamara jury took appreciable form tonight and to spread across the Robert Bain has sat for more than seven weeks with little permanent

Twelve men were in the box at the

lose of court. Five were sworn jurors and seven have been passed as to cause by both sides. Of these seven, the defence will excuse four tomorrow. Unless it changes its mind, the state will not excuse any, and this plan of campaign leaves eight men as sworn jurors, including the five heretofore chosen. Eight is not two-thirds of the number to be secured, because the state will insist upon its privilege, under the penal code, of having two extra jurors to be used in case any of the regular ones become incapacitated. Neither side will challenge J. H. Coke, the last juror of the twelve to be accepted, and if either side challenges G. S. Bisbee, who preceded Coke, the state will have to do so. He is the man concerning whom it was thought District Attorney John D. Fredericks

might change his mind. Everyone of the remaining five men has been unsuccessfully challenged by the defence for bias, but chief of counsel Clarence S. Darrow gathered his aides about him tonight and pondered over the fact that only 11 challenges out of 20 are left for the summary protection of James B. McNamara, and then tried to see if some of these less liked than those now in the box.

MEMBER FOR YUKON Dr. Thompson Banqueted by Old-Timers the Territory in Vancouver-

Judge McInnes Presides VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 23 .- Political differences were forgotten, and the pains and trials of bygone days thellowed by the mist of time dissolved in a halo of good fellowship which crowned the banquet board at the dinner given by Yukoners in honor of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P., last evening. About 150 were seated at the function, which was presided over by Judge McInnes, himself an ex-commissioner of the Yukon, while seated at his left was another ex-commissioner, Mr. Alexander Henderson.

Dr. Thompson relying to the toast of "Our Guest," made a splendid speech, full of faith in the territory he epresents and highly eulogistic also the city of Vancouver, which he called the "City of Destiny."

Splendid speeches also, but of a rem iniscent rather than of a prophetic character, were delivered by the chairman and by Messrs. F. C. Wade, chairman and by Messrs. F. C. Wade,
Alexander Henderson, George Black,
R. P. McLennan, D. Donaghey, Robert Lowe, Frank McAlphine, and others. Messages of regret for absence were read from Premier McBride and Bishop Stringer.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23,-If the city permits the Montreal Street Railway company to use salt and sand on the streets during the coming winter the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will hold the city respon sible for all the horses which lose their lives as a result.

Prinz Josohim's Passengers

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.-A message eceived at the offices of the Hamburg-American line late today says that the Ward liner Seguranca, with the Prinz Joachim's passengers aboard, has arrived at Nassau at 3 p. m. and that the transfer of the passengers from the Seguranca to the Vigilancia would begin without delay.

JAPANESE WANT

Seal Hunters Ask-Government to Provide \$3,750,000 for Thein as Recompense for Loss of Business

The Japanese government will have to pay a much larger sum in compensation to its sealers whose occupation has been taken from them as a result of the new four-nation treaty which comes into effect on December 15th, whereby all pelagic sealing is suspended for fifteen years, than will the government of Canada. Here the Victoria Sealing Company is putting in a claim for \$500,000, and the owners of six independent schooners are also making a claim, and it is likely that those sealers who were engaged in the business when the industry was stopped will seek some recompense. The Japanese seal hunters, irrespective of any claims to be put forward by the owners, ask the government to provide \$3,750,000 to compensate them. The Japanese sealing crews; comprising more than a thousand men, have prepared a petition for submission to their government. The gist of it is that the sealers ask to be each paid \$3,750. The statement says that the average earnings of each man is \$250 a year, and they ask to be paid \$3,750 for the fifteen years during which their work is stopped. The claim, which has been presented to Baron Makino, minister of agriculture and commerce will be brought before the

City on Gray's Harbor Gets Its Turn of Frouble with Unruly Mob-Quelled by Fire Hose Plentifully Used

World was barely averted here night, by the timely arrival of fire department, which drenched the would be rioters and scattered them for the time being. Serious results are expected from tomight's clash.

The Industrial Workers of the World have telegraphed to other cities in this state and in Oregon and British Columbia, summoning ald, and it is said 250 recruits are on their ways hither from Vancouver, B. C., alone. In anticipation of further trouble a force of 500 special policemen was sworn in tonight.

The Industrial Workers of the World have made several attempts recently to hold meetings in streets this city, other than those assigned them. This has resulted in numerous arrests.

Tonight a crowd carrying a red flag persisted in using streets they had been forbidden to use and defied arrest. No arrests were made. Then the mob was organized and marched toward the city hall to take from the cells men imprisoned yesterday for violating the street-speaking ordinances, who are awaiting trial. The council was in ession in rooms above the jail at the time, and when the members were notified by telephone of the coming of the mob, Mayor Parks immediately called the police and wremen to action the meantime the mob had arrived and a speaker had just mounted a soap box. The R W. W. began

a demonstration and Chief Tamblyn, of the fire department, ordered the hose turned on the crowd. They were driven from one street to another, and finally gave over the battle. The entire tow as wrought up over tonight's occurrence, and it is the announced intention of Mayor Parks, hief of Police Templeman, and the 500 citizen police who have been swarn. in, to meet every train as it arrives here, and turn all Industrial Workers of the World back. An effort will be made by the citizens to maintain control of the situation, but if they find this beyond their power Governor M. E. Hay will be asked to call out the National Guard. Hoquiam, which toins Aberdeen, sent word tonigh through Mayor Harry Ferguson Chief of Police Myerioh that it will cooperate with Aberdeen to keep the Industrial Workers of the World out of the Gray's Harbor country.

Outfits for Manufacture of Spurious United States Gold Coinage Found Secreted at Gorge Park

That expert counterfeiters have been at some time within the past two years making their headquarters in Victoria and had evidently arranged to establish a plant here for the output of gold five and ten dollar pieces of United States coinage has developed through a recent discovery made by the police at the Gorge park. Three complete and finely executed moulds for the manufacture of spurious currency are now in the possession of Assistant Chief Palmer, having been recently discovered secreted in the hollow of a decayed tree at a point about 500 yards due west of Tillicum road and between that thoroughfare and the Japanese gardens in the B. C. Electric company's park. The moulds, made of plaster of Paris

and so accurately adjusted as to indicate their manufacture by experts in the work of making false coinage, had evidently been lying where found since June, 1909, as each was wrapped in a copy of a Victoria, paper bearing date of that month. The find was first brought to the at-

tention of the police by a youth who, while wandering through the park, saw what appeared to be a parcel protruding from rubbish at the bottom of tree investigation disclosed a mould, the evident purpose of which was so apparent that the police were noti fied. Assistant Chief Palmer made further search and brought to light two other moulds similar in design. Each mould consists of two slabs of plaster of Paris in one of which the impression of five and ten dollar gold pieces exists, the impression being just the thickness of a coln. The other slab. which fits accurately upon the first bears the impression of the other side of the coin raised a fraction in such have shown that there will be little manner that when the slab is placed upon the other the molten metal in the latter would be given the imprint from the first. One of the moulds showed signs of having been used, the other two were apparently quite new and un-

used. The police here communicated with the treasury department of the United States telling of the find and in reply received the thanks of the United States secret service, which stated that while false coinage had been in circulation in year, the Coast states there was no evidence to show that it came from Victoria.

had been hidden where found by some

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 .- Betrayed by a woman to whom he had paid constant attention for a year past, John R. Rodgers, suspected of having mur-dered Benjamin Goodman, a jewelery salesman on Saturday night, confessed to detectives tonight that he knew the whereabouts of the missing gems, valu ed at \$5000, taken from Goodman's peron. Accompanied by detectives, Rodgers ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 23 .- A led the police to the dingy basement riot following the arrest of members where Goodman was staying, preducing of the Industrial Workers of the a key to a safety deposit box which a key to a safety deposit box which contained the jewelery taken from the murdered man. Although he professed to have knowledge of the murder, Rodgers disclaimed any part in it,

> Gov. Hay and Suffragists SPOKANE, Nov. 23.-In a signer statement Governor Hay today takes exception to the attack made on him in Spokane recently by Mrs. George A Smith, of Seattle, president of the Washington suffrage league. Mrs.

> Smith stated in effect that Governor Hay had made statements during his recent visit in New York that displayed an unfriendly feeling toward woman

HAD SACKS OF GOODS

Arrest of Three Men at Shawnigan Lake May Clear Up Mystery of Wholesale Housebreaking

Caught with the goods in their possission, consisting of sacks containing bric-abrac and household belongings from the summer residence of Mr. H. Macklin at Shawnigan Lake, three men giving the names of James Smith, Selwyn Benton and Harry Freeman, and claiming to come from Vancouver, were arrested last evening by Constable Dunwoody of the provincial police. The capture was made as the men were emerging from the house.

During the past month a number of sum-During the past month a number of sum-mer houses in the Shawnigan Lake dis-trict have been entered and hundreds of dollars worth of goods stolen. Furniture,

dollars worth of goods stolen. Furniture, gramaphones, clocks, pactically every available article which it was possible to conveniently carry away was taken. Among the residences burgfarized were those of Messrs. W. B., Hall, G. Tige and R. K. C. Grant. The houses, which are hungalows, suitable for summer residence, had been unoccupied for some time past and the thieves have made good use of the time in an effort to clear away with all the belonging. Yesterday Constable Dunwoody was dispatched to the scene and after lying in wait for a couple of hours he was successful in effecting the capture just as the three men were in the act of feaving the premises with their, haul. The arrests were smartly effected. In one of the sacks found in the possession of the men was an alarm clock as well as a number of articles of considerate. e value. The prisoners will be be

WILL HAVE COLONY OF WHITE FISHERMEN

Two Schooners Laid Down at Tassoo Harbor-Queen Charlotte Fishing Company Planning Industry

The establishment of a strictly white man's" fishing village on the shore of Tassoo Harbor, on the west coast of Moresby Island, is the intention of the Queen Charlotte Fishing company of Vancouver, which has started important developments already at the harbor and which expects to have a large plant ready for operations and a large number of cottages ready for ocsupancy in the spring, says the News-Advertiser.

The exclusion of Oriental labor will mean that the money expended for labor will remain in local channels of trade, and as the payments and operating expenses are heavy, the amount of money thus made to stay at home will involve huge sums at the end of the year.

The company has now at Tassoo Harbor a wharf and numerous buildings, and on the last voyage of the steamer Prince Albert of the G.T.P. company there were landed over a hundred tons of machinery. The company has a sawmill installed, and during the winter there will be constructed an oil refinery, a salting plant and a small fertilizer plant. There are lots of red cedar available adjacent to the harbor, and in addition to the manufacturing plants and houses which will be put up this winter, the keels of two fishing schooners, each one a fifty-footer, have already been laid and the vessels will be launched, fully rigged and with gasoline engines of large power installed by

the spring. Tassoo Harber is one of the little known natural harbors of the West coast. It is landlocked, with an inside coast line of eighty miles, provided with fine beaches and a shore topography affording splendid facilities for the establishment of industries. Prior to the landing of the Prince Albert a few days ago the only large vessel that there was any record of having gone into it was a British war vessel, which went in there for shelter years ago. It is proposed to secure the services

of experienced white fishermen from the Atlantic coast and from Europe, and the inquiries of the company so far trouble in securing these men once they have the cottages erected to house their families. The value of the Queen Charlotte fishing banks are well known, although not one-tenth part of them have been located, and within easy distance of Tassoo Harbor there are the finest halibut and black cod. The herring in dustry also offers many inducements and it is the intention of the company to have a small salmon cannery in eration in time for the run of fish next

Thomas Taylor, provincial The local authorities have no record minister of public works and railways. is to be banquetted in Merritt this of any false coinage being put in cirweek by the Board of Trade of that culation here during 1909. The date at of the Kokuminto, or Nationalist party. which the moulds were hidden was city.

IS CONTINUED

Mills of Dominion Textile Company at Magog, Quebec, Left in Idleness by Action of the Workers

MAGOG, Que., Nov. 23 .- The cotton strike situation here is practically unhanged. The strikers are standing firm in their demand for a ten per cent increase. Spinning mills were closed

The officials of the Dominion Textils company are determined not to yield. They say that the employees could not have chosen a worse time to demand an increase, as, owing to the conditions in the cotton industry, the Magog mills have been running without profit recently.

A number of the better class of strikers are leaving for the Eastern States to secure employment there. It is not thought that the remainder will be able to hold out long and a settlement is shortly expected.

Theatrical Alliance

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- Announcement is made from the New York offices of Klaw & Erlanger of what is said to he the most important theatrical transaction in recent years, by which David Belasco acquires a one-third interest in six of the most important syndicate theatres in cities outside of New York and Chicago. Among them is the Mason opera house, Los Angeles.

Car of Arms Detained

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 23 .-Federal authorities late tonight detained an express car containing 161 cases of rifles and ammunition brought from New York to Laredo. The car is now under guard in the yards of the Inter national and Great Northern railroad. District Attorney Boynton says the car will be held until an investigation can be made.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Ludger Ray, one of the early pioneers of the new north of British Columbia, is dead at Prince Rupert.

Four resolutions from Nelson will be presented for consideration by the Conservative association at New Westminster on Friday and Saturday. These deal respectively with Columbia river improvements, greater federal publicity for the Kootenays, telephone service betterment, and the amendment of the

Not one turkey was to be obtained at any price in Hazelton last Thanksgiving Day. The English sparrow has reached the

Slocan. Goats and bear are unusually plentiful in the Portland canal district.

A new bridge is being built at Slocan city to span the Slocan river. A grizzly bear weighing 1,500 pounds was recently shot at Ramsay Arm by

Vancouver sportsman. Mrs. Harry Ward, alone and unassisted, recently drove thirty cattle to the pound at Merritt. They had broken down a fence and wrecked her cabbage patch:

The Creston "Review" and "Echo" have merged. F. W. McClaine, James Russell and Duncan McIntosh are candidates for the mayoralty of Greenwood.

No trace has yet been obtained as to the fate of Ed. Haughan, lost while hunting from a Sheep creek camp. Thirty inches of snow fell at Cumherland last Saturday.

The selection of the old city hall site et North Vancouver for the location of the new post office there is received with general approval. A Chinese assault and battery case

gave the Vancouver magistrate much trouble a few days ago. In the outcome, the defendant was dismissed and the prosecutor fined \$5. An unknown man has been killed by

the falling of a tree on the K. R. S. V railway right-of-way. Richard Lewis, a rancher of the North Arm road, was struck and killed by an interurban car at Royal Oak, near New Westminster, on Saturday night last. Burnaby has now a municipal motor

bus service. Chicago capitalists will instal a large ower plant at Bull river falls.

J. Anderson has been appointed to he postmastership at Cranbrook. Ex-Mayor Hodgson and Ald. John Shaw are rival candidates for the chief magistracy of Nanaimo.

Penticton citizens are very much diided as to whether nool rooms should be dealt with in a gambling bylaw now under civic consideration. C. O. Donglas, a Toronto commercial traveller, was burned to death a few nights ago at Penticton, through fal-

ing on a lamp. A tourist hotel is to be erected at Vasseau lake, on the Allendale Estate.

estate. Many delays are reported by travelers between Alberni and Parksville. Twenty-two prisoners have been ransferred to Nelson from Kamloops, the Provincial jail at the latter city

being overcrowded. The Bank of Montreal is taking no chances at Kamloops and is having a private alarm system installed, to connect the bank with the city police sta-

Rahim Singh, a Vancouver East In dian, has by a recent judgment of Mr. Morrison won the right to remain in Canada, from which the Immigration authorities proposed to deport him as an undesirable.

Mayor Eastwood with a committee from the Merritt Board of Trade will interview Hon. Thomas Taylor during his visit to that Nicola city this week, urging the early construction of a between the city and Collette-

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ttarts 430, P
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Burgundy "Hocheimer," per bottle \$1.00 and 500

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CABINET CRISIS IS LOOKED FOR

Belief that Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, May Retire After Speech to be Made on Monday

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The belief prevails in political circles that Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, will retire from the cabinet after his eagerly awaited exposition of fereign relations on November 27 in the House of Commons, and that James Bryce, ambassador to the United States, will succeed him.

The resignation of the foreign secretary will most certainly be handed to the prime minister should any lack of confidence be shown in his policy dur ing the debate that will follow his statement on Monday.

Sir Edward Grey, during the earlier years of his incumbency, received the almost unanimous support of all parties, but recently has been the object of continuous attacks, especially by the extreme radical element in his own party. The disclosures regarding the Anglo-German conversations with respect to Morocco and statements that hose two countries were on the verge of war have given the radicals another opening, and it is understood they are pressing for the retirement of Sir Edward. The radicals favor an Anglo-German understanding, and accuse Sir Edward Grey of balking their efforts in

this direction Should Sir Edward resign, Viscount Haldane, secretary for war, and Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, probably will resign also. James Bryce s the man considered most likely to be his successor, for he would be supported by the entire party as he was when the Unionists attacked him for the part took in the reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States. By a tacit understanding the Unionist leaders support the government's foreign policy or at least refrain from criticizing it. The prime minister, it is true, is under moral obligation to avoid a crisis during the King's absence, but it may be beyond his power to do so.

The German Version. The German foreign minister's revelations have caused a great sensation in London, as showing how Europe was on the brink of a war over Morocco, and Sir Edward Grey's version of the transactions adopted in the house of commons is awaited with in-

The London papers are reserving comment until they have heard the British side. The Telegraph in an editorial states that Europe looked into the abyss and recoiled with horror.

That war was so narrowly averted gives a fresh impetus to every movement directed to the attainment of a permanent basis of peace between Great Britain and Germany, the paper adds ..

The German foreign minister in his report to the budget committee recounted his sharp exchanges in July with Sir Edward Grey with regard to the dispatch of the warship Panther to Agadir. He told of Germany's energetic "representations," that the Lloyd George speech of July 21 was calculated to destroy the hope of a Franco-German settlement and that threats could not turn Germany from

asserting her rights. He recalled that Sir Edward Grey was formally invited to end the tension by declaring in parliament that British interests had not been effected and had not been touched in the negotiations. He said the crisis ended July 27, when an inspired statement asserted that Britain did not intend participating in the negotiations.

Two Men Frozen to Death VALDEZ, Alaska, Nov. 23 .- Fred Cook and William Cummings were frozen to death in the vicinity between Shoup and Columbia glaciers Saturday night Mike Sherry and Tex Day had a narrow escape. They left Shoup Bay in the morning for the Mayflower mining property. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock they were within two miles of camp, but thoroughly exhausted. The latter struggled on and reached camp badly frozen. Cook and Cummings failed to appear. and were found the next day within half a mile from where they were last seen. The news was brought to Valdez last evening and a party left yesterday to bring the bodies in.

SEATTLE GETS WATER

Walf of Amount Usually Consumed to be Secured from Swan Lake and

SEATTLE, Nov. 23 .- Water from Swan Lake will be flowing through the intermediate service mains, feeding the great dry area of Seattle before morning, and the crisis in Seattle's water famine will have been passed. This was the prediction made

water department officials tonight when word was received from the emergency plant at Swan lake, twelve miles from the city, that the five electric pumps installed there will begin pumping in a few hours. It will take six hours after the pumps begin working before the Swan lake water reaches the city and begins to flow through the taps in the home of the thirsty

residents. rate of 12,000,000 gallons a day and 6.000.000 gallons of impure Lake Washington water flowing through the mains, the city will have an amount about half its normal consumption flowing through all mains. Restrictions on the use of water will be rigidly enforced, but the lid on the bath tubs will be lifted a little, and each citizen will be permitted to splash in Mayor Dilling tonight closed the

university pumping station, which has been drawing water from Union Bay, which is considered the most danger-ous water in Lake Washington. As soon as the Holgate street plant was found to be working well the Union bay pumps were shut down. The state health authorities protested yesterday against the use of Union bay water.

Because of the rapidly diminishing refused to furnish water to steamships plying out of this port. As soon as a essel enters the harbor it is notified that fresh water cannot be obtained, and a sufficient supply is kept in the tanks to enable the ship to shift to some nearby town, where plenty is to be had.

HIS LAST NIGHT Henry Clay Beattie, Wife Murderer, Says Parewell to Belatives on Eve of His Excention

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23 .- Taking a pathetic leave of his immediate family, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., made ready to night to take the final plunge into the unknown. Tomorrow, before the sun is an hour high, he will have paid the penalty demanded by the law for the murder of his young wife last July. There is nothing to indicate that Governor Mann will act to stay the hand of jus-

For a few brief moments today Beattie broke down. This was when he took leave of his father and his brother Douglas. When the parting came, the son laid his head on his father's breast and sobbed convulsively. One arm was flung across the father's shoulders; the other hand gripped that of his brother. But he recovered quickly. The fortitude of the elder Beattle had more to do with the recovery than the soothing offices of the Rev. Benjamin Dennis, who has labored with the doomed prisoner. With Spartan self control, the father kept his emotions in check, although the tears ran down his cheeks and his lips twitched pathetically. No words were spoken, but the young wife murderer must have felt the stern repression of his parent, for his sobs were strangled and he straightened up, "Good bye," he

said, and turned away. Neither father nor brother trusted himself to reply, but both made their way from the penitentiary. When they enter it again, it will be to claim the

body of their kinsman. Hazel, the 18-year-old sister of the prisoner, and his two aunts drove to the state prison in a closed carriage in the middle of the afternoon. They were in the death chamber a trifle more than an hour. When they emerged, Hazel was on the verge of collapse, while all three were violently agitated and the eyes of each were red with weaping. Beattie will be taken from the death

watch shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Within a few moments he will have paid his toll of life for the murder of his wife.

Shipment of Eggs from Great Lakes Will Be Made Next Spring-Lobsters, Too, Perhaps

First fruits of the mission to Ottawa of

First fruits of the mission to Ottawa of Premier McBride and his colleagues, Hon. Mr. Bowser and Hon. Mr. Ross, are indicated in a letter which Mr. Bowser, as provincial commissioner of fisheries, has just received from Hon. J. D. Hazen, the minister of marine and fisheries—a letter that is also, in itself, a testimonial to the activity and energy of the new minister in dealing with departmental matters with the administration of which he is officially concerned. Hon. Mr. Hazen's communication is directly in reply seriating to the memorandum on various fisheries matters with regard to which Hon. Mr. Bowser interviewed him during the visit to Ottawa.

As to the introduction into British Columbia waters of the famous whitefish of the Eastern and Manitoba lakes, Hon. Mr. Hazen shows himself to be in hearty sympathy with the proposals advanced by the provincial fisheries commissioner. He points out, however, that unusual and unfavorable weather conditions have this year been experienced, more especially in Manitoba, owing to which it is found impossible to obtain the required five million whitefish esgs from Lake Manitoba. As large a quantity as possible will consequently be obtained from this lake, supplemented if necessary bu further supplies from Lake Erle.

After a conference on the subject with Superintendent Cunningham, Hon. Mr. Hazen suggests that in order to assure best results, half of the consignment of ovashould be placed for development at the Granite Creek hatchery at Shuswap lake, the residue going to the Harrison lake establishment. The officer in charge at the former has had considerable experience in the propagation of whitefish from the ova in eastern centres, and will give the fish intended for British Columbia stocking his careful personal attention, while similar special care will be given the eggs sent-to Harrison lake by Superintendent Cunningham personally. Necessary arrangements for the incubation of the ova are now being perfected, and when the fry is ready for distribution—which should be

Rainbow Trout.

Rainbow Trout.

With respect to the rainbow trout with which it is proposed to stock various suitable streams on Vancouver Island, the minister writes that his department is quite prepared to give the Cowichan Lake hatchery facilities for the incubation and propagation of the ova, previded the provincial authorities deliver the eggs in the eye stage from the Seton Lake hatchery, which is a British Columbia institution.

Incidentally the federal minister, states that he has recently received several applications from eastern centres for supplies of British Columbia trout ova desired for the re-stocking of eastern streams, the fame of the trout of this province having been firmly established as far away from its home even as New Brunswick. Naturally, British Columbia has no objection whatever to sharing with the eastern brethren.

As to the lobsters desired by Hon. Mr. Bowser for British Columbia planting, Hon. Mr. Hazen writes that the officials of his department have advised scientific investigation of Pacific coast conditions precedent to the planting of the delectable crustaceans in British Columbia waters. If conditions are found suitable, the minister expresses himself as quite prepared to send consignments of young lobsters not only this year, but every year for three or four seasons, in order that the lobster may be substantially established in these waters. He advises that investigation of conditions here as they are likely to affect the eastern lobster should be undertaken by the federal biological station at Nanaimo.

It is quite probable that such an investigation will be decided upon, but meanwhile Hon. Mr. Bowser will press for an immediate shipment—which he will undoubfedly get—the success of which will be carefully watched as a most practical experiment. Rainbow Trout.

watched as a most practical experis

He Denies that Cabinet is a Coalition and That Differences of Opinion Between Its Members Exist

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.-Ice which crippled the electric light plant from which the parliament buildings obtain light caused today's sitting to come to a sudden end. About 7 o'clock the buildings were plunged into darkness, which continued for over two hours. At 8 o'clock, when the House reassembled after the dinner recess the chamber was dimly lighted by candles and oil lamps, and there was nothing

The afternoon was a purery Quebec day Messrs Monk and speaking and Mondu, of Yamaska, ommencing his speech

Mr. Monk denied that the cabinet is coalition and that there are dissensions in it. He made avowal of loyalty to and liking for Mr. Borden, declaring that there had been no differences between them. He had voted for the resolution of March, 1909, because an emergency was supposed to exist He had never regretted so voting. The phraseology of the resolution committed the house to the proposals of the admiralty in 1907, which were that the British navy should keep the supremacy of the seas and protect the trade routes, while the Dominion should guard the coasts against raids and provide navy bases. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's navy policy departed from this proposal, providing a force which would be enormously expensive and utterly useless. The cruisers would be of no service in defending, that being work for battleships. There was no disloyalty in disapproving such a

cheme, presented without a mandate. The people of Quebec, whom he and his colleagues represented, were leval subjects to the King and in regard to a naval policy, would pledge themselves to accept the verdict of the people or that question. He approved of Mr. Borden's view that any permanent naval policy must be carefully thought out and submitted to the people. No man, he said, was better qualified to solve the naval problem than the present premier.

Mr. Lemieux declared there had been an arrangement whereby Mr. Borden: during the election avoided addressing French Canadian audiences. Quebec had been won by duplicity, demagoguery and sectionalism. The Nationalists had promised to form a Roman Catholic Centre party, with Mr. Monk as the leader, to hold the balance of power. He concluded by hinting at a

Mr. Mondu accused the Liberals of being the first raisers of the racial cry, tracing it back to the double-faced campaign of 1896. He avowed himself a to cause the accident. Conservative and proclaimed his inde pendence of Mr. Bourassa.

Premier Borden tonight gives notic of two government bills, one to amend the department of state act and one amending the act establishing a department of external affairs, the object being to take the department of external affairs from the department of state and place it directly under the first Minister as part of privy council office. Hon. Mr. Doherty, minister of Justice, gives notice of a bill to amend the enquiries act.

WORKMAN WINS

Compensation to Amount of \$800 Granted Against West-Holme Lumber Co. for Damaged Hand

Judgment for plaintiff with \$800 damages was the verdict of the special jury empanelled under Mr. Justice Gregory in the Supreme Court yesterday to decide the case of Mr. W. Hodgson against the Westholme Lumber company which was brought under the provisions of the Employers Liability ct. The case lasted throughout the day and after the respective had addressed the jury, that body tool considerable time to deliberate before bringing in a verdict.

The case, as outlined in the Colonist vesterday, was based upon injuries to the hand sustained by the plaintiff while employed in the workshop of the Westholme Lumber company, at the corner of Broughton and Douglas streets. He had been operating a saw when owing to an alleged defect in its construction, the board which he wa cutting, buckled in such a manner as to bring his hand in contact with the unguarded machine, which contact re sulted in the amputation of his thumb and the injury of two fingers. The case was of paramount import to labor interests in so far as it gives an inter pretation of the Employers' Liability Act which will doubtless be widely cited in future cases of a similar char acter.

From the evidence adduced, it was shown that the saw in question was unprotected by a guard, a point which the plaintiff's counsel made much of, and which the counsel for the defence attempted to discount by producing expert evidence to show that it was im racticable to guard the saw under the circumstances. From the legal standpoint, the question to be decided was whether the fact of the saw being un guarded was tantamount to a breach of the statute, or whether contributary negligence on the part of the plaintiff, were ever "called by him."

was also brought out that the company had offered Hodgson compensation at the rate of \$11 per week, a sum which he regarded as wholly inadequate in view of the fact that he had a wife and four children to support. The sum sued for was a trifle over \$3,000, or equivalent of his earnings for a statu-

tory period of years.

Hodgson stated in evidence that when
the accident occurred to him he was in act of cutting table legs from a board. He attributed the accident to a missing tooth in the saw, saying that it caused the board to buckle, which unexpected action brought his hand in contact with the saw which resulted as stated above. The loss of his thumb had caused him great pain as well as incapacitating him for work, by which latter handicap he had lost the sum of \$370 in wages. So great had been his financial difficulties resulting from the accident that he had been compelled to mortgage his home. In regard to the protecting of the machine, Hodgson stated that he had complained about it before. In other places such machines were always guarded, and he thought that in the present instance a suitable guard could have been supplied for the sum of anywhere between \$6 and \$20. He was an experienced workman, hav ing been twenty-six years in the trade.

Left Company's Employ Mr. J. Shearlaw declared that he had worked in the mill but had left because the company or the foreman would not supply a guard for a saw. The saw he had reference to was a crosscut saw which had a "shake" in it. He declined to continue operating it unless it was guarded, and as they could not see eye to eye with him on the point, he decided to seek other employment.

Mr. G. W. Ships testified to the use of guards in other factories, saying that he had worked in all sorts of places, but always with the saws guarded. He also submitted a list of eight Vancouver firms to the court which he said all used guards on their saws. Mr. H. J. Sheen gave similar evidence.

The chief witness for the defence was Mr. S. Cameron, president of the Westholme Lumber company. He stated that there was nothing in the condition of the saw to account for the accident In regard to the point taken by the plaintiff that the saw should have been guarded, he stated that it was not practicable to protect the saw in this manner, and that as a matter of fact, to have put such a guard on it would have rendered it more dangerous than it was when unprotected, as the installation of a guard would prevent the operator from seeing what he was doing. He very readily admitted that a tooth was missing from the saw. It had been missing for a considerable time, but nothing had ever happened before as esult of it, and he claimed therefore that the absent tooth could not be blamed for the accident. In regard to the other allegations of the plaintiff that the saw was rusty and did not run true, he denied. Even after the accident had occurred the saw worker properly, and for that matter, was working properly now. He contended that unless the plaintiff had been guilty of contributary negligence, the condition of the saw alone was not sufficient

Mr Connason of the Lemon Con- rear of a store. Dannelserg obtain nason Lumber firm, was called by the a receipt for the two men and ther defence to give evidence regarding the arrested Moy Sing and the immigrants alleged impracticability of guarding the saw in question, He did not think that a guard was feasible under the circum-

Saw in Good Shape

stances. Mr. J. McKea, the foreman of the Westholme Lumber company stated that he saw the machine immediately after the accident and found it in excellent condition. Of course the tooth was missing, but otherwise it was alight, and even with that admitted defect he did not think it could be said that the accident was due to that alone, in view of the fact that it had beer perated successfully both before and after the occurrence.

In summing up the evidence and charging the jury with their mission, Judge Gregory made some interesting reflections upon the act and its relation to the present case. He declared that the plaintiff had to prove that the accident was due solely to the condition of the saw and was free altogethe from contributary negligence on part. The onus of proof in that regard lay with the plaintiff. On the other hand, if the defendants alleged contributary negligence on the part of th plaintiff they had also to prove their case. Both these phases had been alleged and it was for the jury to decide the question upon the evidence submitted. Negligence, he described as the omission to do that which reasonable precaution dictated should be done or the commission of that which reasonable precaution dictated should not be done. Not only had negligence to be proved satisfactorily on either side of the issue, but it had to be proved that that negligence was the direct cause of

DENIES MERRITT STORY

Mr. John D. Rockefeller Issues Sta ment in Regard to Mesaba Iron Mines Ownership

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.-John Rockefeller, in a statement given out tonight, replied to the charges by the Merritt Brothers before the Stanley steel investigating committee regarding the methods used by Mr Rockefeller in obtaining control of the Mesaba ore mines and the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad, pointing out that these charges were de nied under oath as long ago as 1895 in litigation over the Lake Superior Consolidated iron mines. He submits the texts of a paper, dated January 22, 1895, to which are attached the names of Alfred and Leonidas Merritt and "all the others members of the family," declaring themselves satisfied that neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his agents committed fraud or made representa-

tions of the matter in question. Mr. Rockefeller then sets forth what he says "are the facts in regard to the loans," to which the Merritts testified, and denies that the loans in question

Federal Officials Unearth Plot for Wholesale Smuggling in Which Several Canadians Are Implicated

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-One of the largest Chinese smuggling plots unearthed by federal officers in years was revealed today when "Crappy Nelson was arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote charged with bringing Chinamen into this country from Canada. Twenty charged with being implicated in the plot are under arrest in Chicago, New York and Detroit, where the ban made its headquarters, according to the government agent who has been working on the case.

Those under arrest in Chicago are: "Crappy" Nelson, Lorne Stoneberg, Albert Arthur, alias "Bismie Ouelette," Gordon Ferrish, Moy Sing, Chung Hau and Moy Foo. Those under arrest in New York are

Villie Tom, Jock Nom, Ning On, Ning Back Sun, Ning Hong Jon, Moi Sai Tighe, wealthy Chinese merchants; Dos Shin, Ling Hung Seung, Nins Chung Lam, Long Kwong Fook, Ming Inn, Ching Quong and Ning Jung. Frank Walsh is under arrest in De-

Special agent Dannelserg, who made the arrests, was assisted in trailing the alleged smugglers by his wife, a bride of a few months. He says the band brought most of the Chinese to this country by way of Windsor and Toonto, Canada, by breaking the government's seal on freight cars a few miles from the border, putting men into the cars and sealing the doors again in such a manner that detection was avoided. According the special agent Dannelsberg, members of band received \$1,500 for delivering 'a Chinese from China either to Chicago or New York, and that \$300 was the amount charged for bringing a Chinese from Canada to this country. The Chinese, it is said, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., where they were put work until they had earned their passage.

Later, the immigrants were taken either to Windsor or Toronto by representatives of the alleged smugglers and brought into this country in freight cars. .

According to Special Agent Dannelserg, Ferrish and Nelson locked two Chinese in a freight car seven miles outside of Windsor, Canada, which was shipped to Gibson, Ind. Special Agent Dannelserg followed the car to Chicago. He delivered the immigrants to Moy Sing in South Clark | follows: street where he found a room with accommodations for 100 lodgers in the | Hon. Richard McBride. On October 14. according to Dannelserg, five Chinese were locked in freight car at Toronto by Stoneberg and Ouelette, the destination of the car was South Bend, Ind., where they were met by agents of the alleged smugglers. One of the men was taken to Chicago and four to New York, according to information obtained by Dannelserg. Two men have been de livered to Ling Kwong Fook, and Nin Gin at 15 and 17 Mott street, New York, while one was delivered to Moy Say Tighe at 28 Mott street. The fourth man was taken to Dos Shin at 44 Mott street. A fight followed a raid made by special agent Dannelserg on the premises at 44 Mott street, and after a number of arrests had been made the federal officer says he was offered a bribe of \$750 to release the prisoners. Ouelette and Stoneberg are being held under bonds of \$10,000. Other arrests are expected before the federal officers complete their investigation.

NE TEMERE DECREE

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.-Archbisho Bruchesi has issued a manifesto dealing with the Ne Temere decree in which he intends to correct a number of misconceptions which he states evidently exist throughout Canada. The manifesto deals with the famous decree and its application to mixed marriages as drawn attention to by statements recently made in Toronto and

Winnipeg papers. After saying that people throughout Canada, judging from newspaper ticles and conversations which he had overheard, do not seem to understar the meaning of the decree and that is often spoken of as if promulgated for Canada alone whereas it has been in force throughout the world since Easter, 1908, he quotes the chief article: "Marriages are only valid when contracted before the cure or the ordinary or by a priest delegated by one of them and before two witnesses." This is no new thing, he states, as it was dealt with at the council of Trent, in 1568, and ha al-He also vavs been in force here. points out that the decree says nohing about marriages contracted by ion-Catholics among themselves.

The Archbishop then refers to headlines in Toronto and Winnipeg papers regarding the Shaughnessy-Graham marriage, in which Sir Thomas' son, a Roman Catholic, married the niece of Sir Hugh Graham, a Protestant, which read, "Ne Temere shattered to pieces." and so on. His answer to this is seen in the following telegram which he dispatched to one of the papers referred to. "The Ne Temere decree has nothing to do with the Shaughnessy Graham marriage. The diocesan rules were not modified, but for very serious reasons I have simply accorded a dispensation of mixed religion, as I have previously done in other cases. marriage ceremony was celebrated exactly according to the laws of the

church before a priest. No other cerenony has taken place. The Protest-nt party signed before witnesses all ements of the church."

Special Survey Act. In the current issue of the Provincial Sezette notice is given by Attorney-General Bowser, pursuant to the prosions of the special survey act amend-ent act of 1903, that the plan of the special survey of New Westminster city, authorized on the 30th August, 1910. for the purpose of correcting any error or supposed error in respect of any existing survey or plan, of correcting and adjusting any discrepancies, between the eccupation of land and any existing plan or plans of such land, of plotting land not before subdivided, and of showing the divisions of land of which the divisions are not shown on any plan or subdivision together with a statement of costs incurred by such survey and showing in what proportions they are taxed against the city and against the land affected thereby, has been filed with the provincial secretary and is to e submitted for the approval of the leutenant-governor-in-council; and that any complaints which may be made against such special survey or plan by myone interested in the properties affected will be heard by Mr. H. L. Edmond at the New Westminster city hall on Monday, the 18th proximo, at 10.30 a. m. The proportion of the costs above referred to which is to be borne by the streets and lanes is \$2,238.22; and the proportion to be taxed against property wners, \$7,621.78, a total of \$9,860.

FATAL LURE OF GOLD

Cobalt Men Leave on Poolhardy Jour ney for Ungava Country in Hope of Getting Gold.

TORONTO, Nov. 23 .- A party of Cobalt men, incited by stories of great gold deposits in the Ungava district of Labrador, have outfitted for a journey to that region. They have gathered up 40 dogs to draw sleds with their provisions. Experienced plorers and prospectors say the party may succeed in reaching their goal, but none are likely to be able to return on account of the inhospitable character of the intervening country.

AN INCIDENT IN PROVINCIAL HISTORY

Exchange of Greetings as G. T. P. Steel Crosses the Great Divide and Enters B. C.

An incident in the forward march of British Columbia was marked, simply and unostentatiously, by the exchange of telegrams vesterday between Vicepresident E. J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company and Hon Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia. The message of the former announcing the crossing of the continent's backbone by the metal layers of the new national transcontinental line was, as an exact matter of its destination, where he opened the fact, despatched on Monday evening last, car and brought the two Chinese to reaching the premier upon his return home Wednesday and was, in words, as

Winnipeg, Nov. 20. Prime Minister.

Victoria.

Grand Trunk Pacific main line steel passed the Great Divide between Alherta and British Columbia at 9.34 this morning. Mountain time. (Sgd.) E. J. CHAMBERLIN.

To this Hon. Mr. McBride replied

vesterday: J. Chamberlin, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

G. T. P. Railway Co., Winnipeg. I received your telegram of the 20th upon my return yesterday. My best congratulations upon the accomplishment of the laving of main line Steel across the Great Divide, uniting the sister provinces of British Columbia and Alberta with the hand which soon will span the Continent and give another great artery of transportation which will add volume to Canada's carrying trade, assist materially in the

of this province, and unite us still closer to the sister provinces of the Dominion. (Sgd.) RICHARD MCBRIDE.

development of the rich northern areas

COMPANIES INCORPORATED ertificates Issued to a Number of Or ganizations of Many Varieties by Provincial Government.

During the current week certificates of ncorporation have been issued to the following business associations organized under the Companies Act of British Columbia: The Alice Arm Mohawl Mines, Ltd. non-personal liability), Canada Post Publishing Co., Ltd., Dominion Midway, Ltd., Gardiner Fisheries, Ltd., Hazelton & Skeena Valleys Land Co., Ltd., Heaps Engineering Co., Ltd., Hewetson and Mantle, Ltd., Ladies' Club of Whonnock, National Home Builders, Ltd., Oyster Harbor Collieries, Ltd. (non-personal liability), Salmon River Mining & Swelting Co., Ltd. (non-personal liability), Tsimpsean Investment Syndicate, Ltd., Vancouver Esquipment Co., Ltd., Ward Investment Co., Ltd., Whatshan Lake Land Co., Ltd., and Womens' Industrial Exchange, Ltd. Licenses have been issued to J. J. H. McLean & Co., Ltd., the Kamloops Land & Development Co., Ltd., and the Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, the two former as extra-provincial companies. Notice is, given of a change of the name of the J. W. Foster Co., Ltd., to that of Cla-Company, Ltd., and of the winding up of the Pitt Lake Brick & Cement Co., Ltd. The Revelstoke Agricultural Soclety, Ltd., is also to be known hereafter as the Western Turf Association, Ltd.

Parmers' Bank Cases

TORONTO, Nov. 23 .- The last of the 'armers' Bank conspiracy cases was lisposed of when four of the provisional directors were acquitted. They were Alexander Low, charged with wrongfully converting \$46,000 and stealing \$2,500, John Ferguson with stealing \$1,000, Alexander Frazer with stealing

\$2,000, and John Wasson with stealing

The historic Lyons homestead on Pleasant valley road, near Vernon, has been destroyed by fire.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

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

DID you invest in Saskatoon ten years ago and clean up a fortune? Bight now you have the same opportunity in Edson, which is the distributing point for thousands of square miles of new territory. Edson is already the wholesale centre for the Peace River district, into which settlers are pouring. It is the divisional point on the main lines of two transcontinental railroads and has tributary to it coal; inon lumber, and magnificent farm land. The population has grown in one year from nothing to about twelve hundred, we offer lots in the town for a short time longer at \$30 sach. Full particulars from The Edson Point Company, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.

(Section 42.) NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sidney Hotel, situate at Sidney, in the Province of British Columbia. Dated this 24th day of October, 1911

TESTER & TAYLOR,

Applicant.

WATER NOTICE

I, Olander Joseph Garner, of Salt Spring Island, by occupation a rancher, give notice that I intend on the 6th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office at Victoria for a licence to take and use one cubic feet of water per second from Garner's creek, a tributary of Ford's creek to be diverted at a point about 100 yards above place where to be used. The water will be used on lot N ½ of N ½, Sec. 79 for Industrial purposes. Industrial purposes.

I intend to apply at the same time for permission to store two acre-feet of the said water in a reservoir at the farm, near the centre, in two small ponds.

OLANDER JOSEPH GARNER, Dated this 26th day of October, 1911.

WATER NOTICE

I, Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aaros I, Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aaros, Cobble Hill, B. C., farmer, give notice that on the 23nd day of December, 1911, I intend to apply to the Water Commissioner, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria. B. C., for a licence to take and use one half cubic foot per second or water from an un-named stream rising in Sections 10 and 11, Range 8, Shawnigan District, and flowing through Sections 14 and 15, Range 9, and Section 15, Range 10, Shawnigan District into the Satellite Channel, in the Victoria Water District.

The water is to be taken from the stream at its intersection of the boundary between Section 15, Range 9, and Section 15, Range 10, and is to be used on Section 15, Range 10, and is to be used on Section 15. 15, Range 10, and is to be used on S 16, Range 9, Shawnigan District, for

gation purposes.
VINCENT HAMILTON SCHWABE MINERAL ACT-FORM F. Certificate of Improvements.

A. T. Monteith Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District.

Where located: On Kokshittle Arm of Kyuquot Sound, west coast of Vancouver Island.

Take notice that John L. Hangi, Free Miners' certificate No. 54013B, agent for A. T. Monteith, Free Miners' certificate No. 54012B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

purpose of obtaining a Crown Gran. o. above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improve-

Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—District of Port Renfrew, B. C.

Take notice that British Canadian Lumber Corp. Ltd., of Vancouver, occupation lumber manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 8 chains west of southwest corner of the northwest ¼ of section 7, township 10, on southwest side of San Juan river, Port Renferw District: thence in a westerly direction frew District; thence in a westerly direction 80 chains along the bank of the aforementioned river; thence 10 chains due north; thence 80 chains in an easterly direction along the bank of the aforementioned river; thence 10 chains due south to the point of commencement, comprising in all some 100 acres.

BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CORP. Ld. Normal R. Whittall, Agent. October 24th, 1911.

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF SAYWARD Take notice that Thomas J. Whiteside, of Vancouver, B.C., contractor, intends to apply for permission to purphase the following described lands: Cortes_Msiand: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Timber Licence No. 27196 (Survey No. 455); thence west 80 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 240 acres, more or less.

Dated September 14th, 1811.

ining 240 acres, more or test.

Dated September 14th, 1911.

THOMAS J. WHITESIDE,
Geo. Black, Agent.

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF SAYWARD Take notice that Maria J. McGuire, of Vancouver, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the shore at east side of Indian Reserve, Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island; thence south 80 chains; thence east about 40 chains to the west line of T.L.27126 (Survey No. 455); thence north to the shore; thence northwesterly along the shore to point of commencement, containing 240 acres, more or less.

Dated September 14th, 1911.

MARIA J. McGUIRE,

Geo. Black. Agent. SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF SAYWARD

Take notice that Chester McNeill, of Vancouver, B.C., student, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of T.L.27196 (Survey No. 455), Cortes Island; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

dore or less.

Dated September 1ith, 1911.

CHESTER McNeill,
Geo. Black, Agent.

Form No. 9, Form of Notice

Blerni Land District—District of Rupert Alberni Land District—District of Rupert
Take notice that Rev. G. H. Bolt, of
St. Johns, Nfld. occupation, Minister, intends to apply for permission to purchase
the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted North-West corner
of Section 34. Twp. 20, thence 80 chains
south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80
chains north, thence 80 chains west, to
point of commencement,
acres, more or less.
G. H. BOLT, Name of Applicant.
Jack Lawson, Agent.

Jack Lawson, Agent.
Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, ThomM. Clarke.
Date, October 9th, 1911. LAND ACT

Form No. 9, Form of Notice

Alberni Land District—District of Rupert.

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

Date, October 9th. 1911.

JAMES DAVIS, Name of Applicant.

Jack Lawson, Agent

TRAPPIN

best time to w is on frozen h and a shade tere traps will not lear eave things hem, for the and wiliest ith. In trac et each way piece of boar on and leve a knife or a r hands in e them abo the bed. an an inch piece of gu inside the ot interfere Fasten and drive ind and co over caref mall pieces four inches begin to pic rst thing the

trap. Or ering bits of around the nd and over t wheat fields; a trails through prairies and up also set your orse, cow or Wait unt on the carcass Dig out a ci read of the trap e trap so that i p of the groun w over the tra interfere with the and gripping a leg mal is lying on begin gnawing of two traps between about two feet from eral traps 20 or 30 you have a good wolf as it circles g a wolf in the ear gloves whi You will som your traps urself have mad you and thus is to burn a after it is ng into cam where can thrown out like, set two

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To

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

TRAPPING COYOTES.

The best time to trap coyotes is in winter

when snow is on the ground or when the ground is frozen hard, as the animals are hungry and a shade less suspicious of human signs where traps are set. But the wise trapper will not leave any signs of scent. He leave things looking exactly as he nd them, for the prairie wolf is about the est and wiliest creature that he has to deal with. In trapping coyotes make a bed four feet each way or nearly round. Use a sharp piece of board or a flat stone for digdown and levelling the earth, in preferto a knife or anything metallic. Do not your hands in the dirt. Set the traps place them about 10 inches from the outf the bed. Cover them with a trifle han an inch of soil. Cover the pan piece of gunnysack, so that the sack be inside the jaws. Be sure the sack does not interfere with the jaws coming to-Fasten the end of the chain to a and drive the stake down level with ground and cover it with dirt. Smooth ed over carefully; then cut bacon into small pieces and scatter all over it four inches apart. Coyotes like bacon. begin to pick up the small pieces, and first thing they know there is a foot in e trap. Or kill a rabbit and clean it, cattering bits of the hide, entrails and other aris around the bed, putting it thickest and over the traps. Make your beds wheat fields; also near cow trails and rabtrails through the woods, near the edge prairies and up and down canons. You also set your traps near the carcass of horse, cow or calf which you find in the ods. Wait until the coyotes begin gnawon the carcass; then set your traps near-Dig out a circle a little larger than the spread of the trap's jaws when set and bury the trap so that it will be just level with the op of the ground. Rake leaves, straw, or snow over the trap, but do not let anything interfere with the jaws coming close together and gripping a leg or foot. If the dead animal is lying on its side, coyotes will likely begin gnawing on the flank or belly. Set two traps between the fore and hind legs, about two feet from the body. Also set several traps 20 or 30 feet from the carcass, and have a good chance to catch, another as it circles around the carcass, watchg a wolf in the trap as it tugs at the chain.

ear gloves while handling your traps. You will sometimes catch a wolf by seting your traps in little trails which you ourself have made, as coyotes will often folw you and thus get into the traps. A good ea is to burn a little hay or leaves over the ap after it is set. Coyotes are given to gging into camp fires. Also if you find a lace where campers have freshly camped and thrown out pieces of bacon, bread and he like, set two traps nearby, baiting them th bacon, fresh pork, cracklings, and the ike. Set your traps immediately after the ampers leave, and you will stand a good hance to get a wolf, for you may be sure he sly creatures have been watching the amp from the surrounding heights. Burnng hay or leaves over the traps destroys the cent of metal.

Set your traps along ridges, the higher e better. Plow a furrow along the ridge the early autumn making a kind of path. the ridge be brushy, clear the brush away rst. Make brush fences up to the path on ach side in several places along the ridge. arly in the fall scatter fine buckwheat chaff each place where the fences come up to e path; when the leaves fall, scatter them long the path. In this way the game gets sed to the surroundings before you are ready to trap. Set your traps in a bed in his trail and just where the brush fences oin the trail, one on each side. Another good place is in snow paths made by riding horseback. Put a stone in a sack and ride out to where you intend trapping. Have a rope to the sack, drop it down and let the horse drag it, thus making a fine path. Go along all ridges and through brush which rabbits use. Stop where you want to make a set, pull the drag up close to the horse and make a sharp turn. This will cause the wolf to come to a walk and he will not step over your trap. Extend your snow path across the prairie from stream to stream. You thus have a path for them to follow as well as the rabbits. To set your trap pick out your lace and dig out the snow, so trap will set evel with surface. Lay a piece of white paper in bed to keep trap from freezing down. Use bark or willow buds to cover with. Cover over carefully with thin cotton, putting it in around pan and spring of the trap stiff enough so rabbits will not spring it. Set at all places where rabbits make roads into the path. Now you are ready for every wolf that comes this way, as they will use the path you have made in search of rabbits. Another good set is to bury a chicken in

\$3.00

\$1.75

an old straw pile. Place two traps below the fowl on a gradual slops of straw. Let the chicken be near enough to the top so the coyotes can smell it. They are much given to digging after their food, perhaps because from time out of mind they have been accustomed to digging for rabbits, mice and dead bodies. Another method is to bury several traps in the level ground about an old straw pile. Kill a rabbit and clean it near the traps-scattering the head and bits

of skin for 30 feet around. Another good way is to take a barrel knock out both ends and drive a staple on the inside, midway from end to end. Place the barrel some distance from the barn, near where you have seen coyote tracks. Take a live chicken and tie it to the staple. Then sink two traps near each end of the barrel; cover the jaws and plate with feathers. The coyote will be attracted to the place by the chicken, which will be fluttering at sight of it, and Mr. Wolf will be so excited that he will lose his usual caution and will put a foot into one of the traps before he gets near enough to seize and kill the decoy inside. A thin wire may be tacked over the ends of the barrel, to avoid the possibility of the decoy's getting killed. A long box, open at both ends, will do as well as a barrel. This is also a good set for the big timber wolf or for wildcats, if you live in the timber or on the edge of timber near a prairie. These animals are all partial to live bait. To attract wild cats place the barrel near a barn in the edge of timber and leave lighted lantern burning all night in the house, so that the light can be seen from the woods. This will attract the wild cats, and they will come out of the timber to investigate.

A good way to poison wolves is to saw off a number of pieces of round poles 12 in. long; bore a hole three inches deep in one end, fill it with tallow (with poison in one inch at top) and set at intervals along the path, about a foot to one side. Push down to level of the snow. Lay some fried pork cracklings on top of the poles. This attracts the wolves. They will eat the meat and gnaw at the hard tallow until they become sick and you do not have to go many yards to find your game. Another good way to poison them is to mix strychnine with warm blood, placing a sufficient quantity in the blood so that when it has clotted and been cut into small pieces there will be sufficient in each piece to kill a wolf. In poisoning wolves for the bounty and fur, it is necessary that the poison be mixed with something that will become warm in the stomach quickly, in order that the drug will do its work before the animals get far from the place where they got it. Poison in blood acts promptly. -Isaac in Sports Afield.

A CHOICE OF SHOTS

It is at the end of October, perhaps, that there comes the best opportunity of the year for comparing the variety of shots which come to an ordinary gun in the course of a seasonif anyone could hope to settle to his own satisfaction which of all possible shots is the hardest. To get a valuable comparison you must be within measurable distance of making each kind of shot, and at the end of October and beginning of November there are a week or two in which all possible kinds of shots may come together. Days with pheasants can be contrasted with days with partridges and grouse. Two or three days' driving on a Scottish moor, perhaps, have offered various chances of shots at grouse at different paces, different angles, different heights over the butt. One line of butts has been set across the flank of a hill. and the gun has been able to watch the black specks of the covey streaming towards him over the dark heather from half a mile away. Another line lies along the bottom of a long corrie or ravine, and the grouse fly from the tops facing the shooter to the tops behind him, offering the most exhilarating chances at birds flying really fast and high. Another line has been placed immediately under the brow of a hill, so that the birds are not seen until with a flash there are a number of speding bodies dark against the sky, and the covey is behind the butts almost before the shooter has had time to choose his first bird, much less his second. Some men shoot best at these coveys seen and gone in a flash; others hate the tension of the long watching of the skyline, and shoot badly because they are irritated or tired. And in each line of butts there may be a separate, different point to estimate, apart from questions of height and angle and pace in a still day; for if there is a wind blowing the birds may come down or up or across the wind, and the pace of their flight varies in every case. The odd thing is that many men miss grouse coming up wind and hit them ,however fast they may be flying, down wind. They will very likely tell you that owing to the change of pace they have shot in front of the up-wind birds, but they are almost invariably wrong. We miss very few birds in a season by shooting in front of them. Much more probably what happens is that the sense of slowness which the shooter gets from the sight of the birds' laboring wings travels from his brain to his hand, and unconsciously he dwells a little on his aim, or checks his swing, and, as is usually the case when he misses, he shoots low and behind.

Driven Grouse

There is probably no bird at which the beginner shoots with a smaller measure of success than a driven grouse. If he is wise, he says nothing, but goes on shooting until some fine day, much sooner than he thinks, he suddenly finds himself hitting them, and discovers that a driven grouse on a Scottish moor need be no more difficult than a dozen other kinds of shots which he can manage fairly well elsewhere. But if before he has discovered the knack of it he confides his sorrows to a friend more experienced than he, his lament is always the same. "They look so infernally easy. The

bird is coming straight to me, and I cover him and pull, and nothing happens, 'I expect him to fall and he doesn't, and that puts me off; then I try to get on to him again and can't, or I pick another bird coming towards me in the way, and the same thing happens. I cover him, and he goes on. What is the matter? What is it that really happens? I believe I'm shooting in front of him." Whereas, without doubt, he is shooting underneath him. He does not realize that the bird which looks as if it were coming straight at him is rising to clear the butt, and it is not until he discovers the trick of that deceptive flight that he comes to the satisfaction of seeing the collapse which he expects as he pulls the trigger. Then he finds the bird coming straight to him the easiest of

The Most Difficult Angle But, of course, different men find different shots difficult. To some there is no harder grouse than the bird flying low over the heather and coming straight between two butts, taken just as he comes within killing distance. Such a bird forces the shooter to do a thing which goes against the grain; he cannot swing freely because he knows he must not bring his gun beyond a certain angle-the angle of safety for the next butt-and his swing becomes the more cramped, because to keep in front of the bird he feels as if he were pulling the gun into his shoulder. He gets an uncomfortable sense of shrinking back into himself, and if he tries to compare it with other shots, he may very likely find that the shot most like it is the rabbit running towards the gun. Rabbit shooting in open ground is probably the easiest shooting of all, but the rabbit which many men miss most often is the little beast coming straight at the gun. In the same way, as with the grouse driven low and at an angle, the gun feels, that he must bring the muzzle back and back, and that leads to an increasing tendency to dwell on the aim and check the swing.

Second Barrels

One difficulty the driven grouse does not provide. A covey of grouse may sweep past or over the butt at a terrific pace, and may be. swerving round the side of a hill at a horribly puzzling angle, but the birds do at least continue doing what they were doing when they first came within shot. Driven partridges are not so obliging. Having stopped your first bird out of the covey breaking over the hedgerow, you cannot calculate on getting the same kind of shot for your second. Very likely the covey, on catching sight of the guns, will swerve and scatter in half a dozen directions, or the whole lot may suddenly change their line of flight and rise higher into the air at the same time, which is the most trying thing, and calls for fresh calculation of angle, pace, and direction, combined with the necessity of only shooting within a certain radius in front or behind-unless the gun happens to be on the extreme left or right of the line, and can shoot on one side at any angle he pleases. These second barrels at driven partridges, particularly in a wind or late in the season, bring as keen a sense of satisfaction as any in the shooter's calendar. Though, to be sure, most men who have shot in different parts of the country could select harder shooting for a second barrel even than partridges twisting in a November wind. A bunch of teal, for instance, offers a fairly easy chance for the first bird, but at the sound of the gun-whiff! The bunch explodes to all quarters of the compass. Some go up, some to the side, some straight up into the sky like a rocket, and for whatever reason, it is these birds whizzing up into the sky which seem to attract the second barrel most often. And no birds, surely, can be more often missed.

The Slanting Pheasant

Some years ago there was a discussion in one of the monthly magazines as to which was the most difficult shot-or, rather, which shot a certain number of selected shooters considered the most difficult. It was decided by the majority that the most awkward bird to get on terms with was a pheasant flying high and fast, which has ceased to move his wings, and is slanting down on flat pinions to the covert where he intends to alight. He is supposed to be curling all the way and he gives the shooter three calculations to make and a disinclination to get over; there must be calculation of pace, direction, and angle of curling flight, and, in addition, the shooter must force himself to swing his gun down, which most men find a very difficult thing to do. It is, indeed, the difficulty of the grouse driven between the butts, or the rabbit running straight towards the shooter, in another form. The gun in this case, instead of being pointed low or level to begin with, is pointed up and then swung down, which goes against the grain.

Duck on the Wing

Next to driven grouse, beginners perhaps find as great a difficulty as any with wild duck that is to say, with wild duck which fly properly. In these days, when wild duck are reared on almost every pheasant shoot of any size, they may mean one of two things. They may be lumbering, heavy, unhappy creatures, chased up from the ground and flapping dismally down again, in which case the wise man takes his cartridges out of his gun and leaves those who shoot them, who would be equally pleased to shoot Dorking fowl or peacocks. Or they may be duck which fly as duck ought to fly-high enough to be often clean out of shot. Duck flying under the ideal conditions are birds which are flushed from a pond on

high ground, and take a natural line of flight to water in the valley below. If they cannot settle on either piece of water and circle round the two, they give the guns in the valley be-low the best shooting at high birds to be imagined. The inexperienced shot will probably make nothing of them whatever. He will get off-his gun, or a pair of guns, over and ove ragain without producing any more effect tha nif his cartridges were loaded with sawdust. He will almost certainly decide that his guns or cartridges, perhaps both, are to blame, and he will observe to his loader that nothing smaller than an eight bore loaded with swan shot would fetch down birds of that kind. But he would be wrong in supposing that wild duck flying high are, in reality, very difficult shooting. There is only one difficulty about them, and that is to shoot far enough forward to get them in the head and neck; and the reason why so many shots are wasted before that secret is discovered is that it is difficult to believe they are flying as fast as they really are. Let the shooter wait till a duck flies past him within a yard or two, and he will realize at what a tremendous rate the birds flying high above him are moving. Then, if he will only deliberately "waste" a shot by firing what seems to him impossibly far in front of them, he may succeed in planting his killing circle round the head of some fine old mallard, and see it come tumbling out of the blue sky stone dead in the water below him. But that difficulty of getting far enough in front of duck remains with some shooters all their lives. The size of the bird and his slow wing beat deceives them, and every time they are behind his short tail, or uselessly peppering the cushions of down on his body. The gun next to them, who knows his business, misses clean or kills dead. The bird which he finds more difficult than the merely high fliers is the bird slanting down to the water. And that is, once more, the problem with which we began. It is the pulling the gun in and down, added to the necessity of making three or four other calculations as to pace and distance, which multiplies difficulties into despair. But no shooter will consent to ending a day in despair. He will discover the trick of it with the next bird-tomorrow.-Cheviot in The Field.

AUSTRALIAN FAUNA AND FLORA

Official advices from South Australia report that last month a deputation, representative of twenty-seven Australian societies and institutions and twelve corporations and district councils, waited on the Commissioner of Crown Lands with a request that the area of 140 square miles set apart on Kangaroo Island as a reserve for Australian fauna and flora should be increased to 300 square miles. The question has aroused considerable interest, as Kangaroo Island is regarded as an ideal region in which permanently to preserve valuable collections of the various animal and botanical species distinctive of Australia. The island is only some six hours' steaming from Adelaide, and has lately come into prominence as a tourist and health resort; the climate is mild, and much of the scenery is very beautiful and rugged, being typical of the Australian bush. The deputation were favorably received, and the Minister, in reply, said that the Government had every sympathy with the request. He did not consider that the area asked for was too big, but believed it would have been desirable to reserve the whole island if it had not been populated. He would personally inspect the country, and would recommend that a large area be reserved and a sum placed on the estimates to cover the cost of fencing and other necessary improvements. The Government recognized the matter as one of national importance, and recently, when it was reported that Pearson's Island supported a number of rare wallaby, they had preserved the whole island. It is also the intention of the Government to reserve the lower Conrong as a sanctuary for birds.

A PORPOISE ON A LINE.

On Saturday, September 9, at Hyen, Nordfiord, other fishing being off, I went down to the fiord to set haddock lines. There, near the bryggen, I found two small friends, sons of Admiral Stopford, setting a line I had lent them. As the end of their line was dropped into the water some porpoises passed near their boat, which was nothing unusual, and we rowed away. On returning an hour later we found the boys in distress, as their float and line had disappeared. We could see it nowhere. Then Gunnar remembered that he had noticed a float very like one of mine two kilometres down the fiord, We concluded that a halibut had got on, and went in pursuit, telling the boys to keep near our big boat, as there was a bit of wind. When we reached the spot indicated we found the float, and a somewhat exhausted young porpoise lying on the surface of the water, gripping the line some ten yards from the end. He must have butted into it, as it began to sink after being cast; and, finding it across his jaws, like a bit in a horse's mouth, he gripped it and bolted. Two full grown porpoises were swimming near him. We gently edged the big boat towards him, keeping a finger on the line. Mons gaffed one end, I the other, and we lifted him in. He still gripped the line. He was not hooked. He was a male, and weighed 50 lb. by the Handelsmand's scale. The boys wheeled him off in delight, topping their father's best salmon by 5 lb. His skin is at Brandt's. We got six



Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

In Season-Cock Pheasants, Quail Grouse, Deer, Ducks, Geese, Snipe. Trout Fishing Closes November 15th

bottles of oil from his fat, and I tried a poise steak for dinner, which was—well, possibly was not very hungry that evening A. H Raikes (Windermere.)

HE WAS IN A HURRY

A hunter who was chasing a wounded goose, stepped into a hole and fell in the sand, accidentally discharging his gun as he fell, and plunging the weapon into the sand. When he arose, he continued to run after the escaping goose, broke open his gun, inserted fresh shells and attempted to close the gun. It would not close, on account of the sand that got into it. He stopped for just an instant, opened the gun, blew some of the sand away and tried to close it again. But the gun would not close. Meantime, the goose was getting away. After three attempts to close the gun, without success, the hunter stopped, deliberately took the gun apart, got out his handkerchief, wiped away every last grain of sand from the action, snapped the gun shut-and the goose was gone. That is to say, it took a half-hour's hunting to find it where it was hidden in the buckbrush. The moral is, do it right the first time.

REINDEER FOR THE NORTH LANDS

The Dominion Government has purchased fifty reindeer from Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who, in consequence of the success that has attended the introduction of reindeer into Alaska for transport purposes, is experimenting with them in Labrador. The animals of Dr. Grenfell's herd which have now been purchased by the Government will be sent to Fort Smith, which is situated on the sixtieth parallel of north latitude between Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake. It is hoped that they will greatly facilitate the maintenance of communications between the stations along the Mackenzie Valley during the winter months.

WHITE AND SCARLET

Hark! The merry hoof-beats pass Through the misty winter morn, Churning up the roadside grass Underneath the leafless thorn! Mark the bobbing velvet caps, Hidden now, then seen anon As they pass the hedgerow gaps, Telling us that "Hounds are on!"

Where the battered signboards swing, Where the muddy main roads meet, There's a tryst where snaffles ring To the stamp of restless feet. There we'll watch the gathered pack, Dark and dappled, patched and pied, While our hearts go harking back To the runs they've bade us ride.

As from road to moor we rise There are folks we gladly greet, Gallant men with laughing eyes, Kindly comrades good to meet. So, at last, with hounds thrown in To the covert on the heath, We shall watch the troubled whin Rippling to the guest beneath.

Where the Field stands grouped without On the air is scarce a sound Save of snaffle mouthed about, Or of hoof that paws the ground, Till a low uncertain note Wakes the challenge all obey, And the echoes round us float Of a gladsome "Gone away!"

Now the thud of racing hoofs! Now the tug of stretching rein! He who wills may stand aloof; Give us back our joys again! Revelling in pride of pace, With that music on the wind, Bold hearts now may hold their place, Faint hearts now must fall behind!

Let the dodging rabbit run! Let the painted pheasant tower! He who loves the lazy gun Thus may spend his idle hour!-Squire! arrange your gilded shoot! Set your beaters brave in line! We've a grander game afoot Where the white and scarlet shine! -Will H. Ogilvie in Baily's.

Tweed, Ponetta Cloth, Black Caracul and Shawl Coats, Values \$20, \$25, & \$30

at \$13.75; Also 102 Men's Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds at \$7.50 Monday

A \$20, \$25 or \$30 Coat for \$13.75—A Special Inducement for Women on Monday

There is no mistaking the values that this offer includes—even the most skeptical shopper will admit that exceptionally good quality is being offered at a price that is much below the average.

Not one of these garments is worth less than \$20, but the majority are worth \$25 and \$30, measured by the Spencer standard of value for money paid. The styles include heavy tweeds in a variety of mixed colors, some with smart roll collars, plain tailored mannish revers, wide revers inlaid with satin, velvet or broadcloth, and a few with dressy shawl collars and deep turnback cuffs.

500 Pairs of Slippers for Men and Women worth \$1.50 a pair, Special on Monday \$1

These are a special purchase that our buyer was fortunate in securing at a price that is as low as we could have expected to secure them at the end of the season. It is not often that such a fortunate purchase is possible right in the middle of a season, and we cannot sell these shoes for less than \$1.50 after this special order is sold out, so shop

early and make your choice.

Black Felt Juliet Slippers—Plush bound and fitted with flexible, solid leather soles and heels. Better value cannot be had even at the regular price, but at this low price they are an exceptional barrais.

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON BROAD ST.

102 Men's Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds—\$12.50 Values for \$7.50

. Here is an opportunity to buy a really smart suit, made of a good tweed or a fancy worsted, at a price that means a big saving to you.

Few men care to take chances with an expensive suit during the rainy weather, especially if he has much out-door business, consequently we considered that a smart low-priced suit would find a ready purchaser.

This lot of 63 suits have been purchased to meet this demand. They are smart, well tailored, single-breasted sacks, splendidly adapted for the business man, both in point of style and wearing qualities.

You can have your choice from brown, grey and green mixtures, in tweeds and broken checks and stripes, in a variety of shades, in fancy worsteds, and the sizes range from 32 to 45.

Not one of these suits is worth less than \$10, but there are only a few of these. Most are our regular \$12.50 models and good value at that price. Special today and Monday, \$7.50.

Books for Boys by R. M. Ballan-

tyne

SPECIAL AT 50

Hunted and Harried. A tale of the Scottish Covenanters.

A Coxswain's Bride, or, The Rising Tide.

The Garret and the Garden.
The Crew of the Water-Wagtail.
The Middy and the Moors.
Life in the Red Brigade. A fiery

The Prairie Chief.
The Island Queen, or, Dethroned by
Fire and Water.
The Madman and the Pirate.
Twice Bought. A tale of the Oregon
gold fields.
My Doggie and I.
The Red Man's Revenge.

Philosopher Jack. A tale of the

The Coral Island, A tale of the Pacific Ocean.

The Golden Dream. Adventures in the Far West.

The Wild Man of the West. On the Rocky Mountains.

The Red Eric. The whaler's last cruise.

Martin Rattler. A story of adventure.

The Dog Crusoe. A story of the Western Prairies.

The Lifeboat. Our coast heroes.
Gasdoyne. The sandal-wood trader.

The Lighthouse.

Shifting Winds. A tough yarn.

Fighting the Flames.

Battles with the Sea. Heroes of the

An Author's Adventures, or, Per-

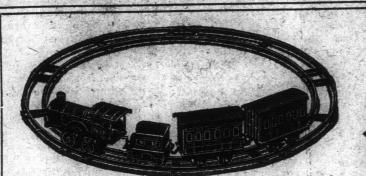
Pudding Bowls in all Sizes

PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE YOU

Now is the time to boil your puddings and have them in a rich condition by Christmas. Here you will find a large selection in all sizes marked at prices that mean a saving to you. They are made of fireproof pottery and will render satisfactory. service.

Women's Underclothing

RELIABLE GARMENTS AT A MODEST PRICE





SEE THE TOY WINDOW ON VIEW

Here you will find a large and interesting selection to choose from, including all the latest games and toys. This year we have gone into the toy business heavier than ever before, and are in a position to supply you with the best possible values for your money, in fact we doubt whether better values are procurable. There are hundreds of articles to choose from at prices that will fit the pockets of all parents. Bring your children to the toy fair, they will be delighted with the visit.

The Girls' Holiday Library

The Close of St. Christopher's. By Mrs. Marshall.

New Relations. A Story for Girls. By Mrs. Marshall.

Those Three. A Story for Girls. By Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall.
Laufel Crowns. By Mrs. Marshall.
Houses on Wheels. By Mrs. Marshall.
The Lady's Manor. By Mrs. Marshall

shall
Only Susan. By Mrs. Marshall.
Under the Laburnums. By Mrs.
Marshall.
The Grim House. By Mrs. Molesworth.

The Cleverest Woman in England.
By L. T. Meade.
Lizette. A story for girls. By Mrs.
Marshall.
Katherine's Keys. By Sarah Doud-

Lady Rosalind. By Mrs. Marshall.

Decima's Promise. By Agnes Gi-

berne.
The Story of the Life of Queen Victoria. By W. W. Tulloch.
Silver Chimes. A story for children.
By Mrs. Marshall.
Daphne's Decision, or Which Shall It
Be?' By Mrs. Marshall.
Cassandra's Casket. By Mrs. Mar-

Poppies and Pansies. By Mrs. Marshall.

Dewdrops and Diamonds. By Mrs.

Marshall.

Heather and Harebell. By Mrs. Marshall.

shall.
In the Purple. By Mrs. Marshall.
Eastward Ho! By Mrs. Marshall.
Miss Con, or All Those Girls. By
Agnes Giberne.
Kathleen. By Agnes Giberne.

A Choice Assortment of Fancy Linens—Good but not Expensive

Children's and Girls' Party Dresses in a Variety of New Styles

Fine Cashmere Dresses—These come in colors pale blue, pink and grey, and are in a variety of new and interesting styles. Some have the bodice trimmed with satin piping and trimmed with beads and round lake yokes, while the skirts are tucked and pleated. These come in sizes to fit girls from 10 to 14 years old and range in price according to size and style, from \$15.50 down to.....\$9.75

Silk Chiffon Dress—This is a pale pink dress that will fit a girl about 12 years old. It is a very attractive garment, has peasant sleeves trimmed with lace, low neck neatly finished in lace, pleated and tucked skirt, pink taffeta underskirt and silk belt. We consider that this is a specially good value at......\$13.75

Dainty Gifts for Early Xmas Shoppers

In the Patent Medicine Department we are showing a large variety of Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Ladies' Hair Brushes and Mirrors, Gents' Military Brushes and Magnifying Shaving Mirrors, Fancy Perfumes, etc., and in order to give our customers a good choice, we wish to impress upon them the advisability of an early inspection of these goods.

Ladies' Dressing Cases—

Ouadruple silver-plate, \$12.50, \$10.00...\$9.00
Ebony inlaid with silver, \$9.00, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.50
and\$5.00

Manicure Sets—All prices, \$10.00 down to \$1.00
Gents' Dressing Cases—All prices, from \$7.50
down to\$1.50

Hanging Hall Sets—With mirror, cloth and hat
brushes, from \$5.00 down to\$1.50
Gents' Shaving Sets—\$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.00
and\$1.75

Magnifying Mirrors—\$5.00, \$4.50, 3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00,
\$1.75 and\$1.50

Ladies Hair Brushes—All prices from \$5.00 to 75¢

Spencer Values in Comforters, Blankets and Sheets

Fancy Tea Aprons From 50c up to \$2.50

This is a new shipment that has just come to hand, and includes many very attractive styles that are well adapted for presentations. They are made of fine French mull, dimity and silk mull, some with plain centres with an edging of Valenciennes lace, and pockets edged with lace and trimmed with satin ribbon bows. There are also many very elaborate styles trimmed with lace and embroidery insertions, laces, beadings threaded with ribbon, and large satin bows. You must see them in order to get an adequate idea of the styles and their value. See them in the department on the first floor. Prices range from \$2.50 down to 50¢.

Combination Coats and Hoods For Baby

These are a new, novel and useful garment for babies, that takes the place of the shawl and head wrap. They are very attractive and warm, as well as being far easier to adjust, and stay in their place when once it is put on. They fasten at the neck, and are knitted of all wool, in white only. Five sizes in stock, at, each, \$1.50.

GIRLS AND INFANTS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, ON THE FIRST FLOOR

David Spencer, Limited

Some Rare Values in Mens Water-

proof Boots

Here is an opportunity to secure a \$5 pair of waterproof boots at a saving of \$1.15. We have secured a consignment at a price much lower than usual. They are made of fine chrome tanned upper stock, have full double soles of viscolized leather, and have Goodyear welts. These welts not only add considerably to the expense of production, but also add to the long life of the boots and comfort to the wearer by making the soles far more flexible. Not one pair of these boots are worth less than \$5, and all sizes are to be had in black or tan. Per pair \$3.85.

VOL. L., NO. 513

FRST DIVISI 1N NEW

r Wilfrid Laurier ment to Address ed by 44 Majority of 198

BERALS DISPLAY
SOME BAD

ttack Made on Member Who W for Deputy Speak ates are Presente

OTTAWA. Nov. 29.tration on its first majority of 44. Add d the member for on, who has no at, the government-h s out of the whole od 121 Conservatives 8 members voting. Ta nd Dr. Thompson in his makes 200 member pairs, or 18 members r Wilfrid Laurier a ave two constituen ard, the member for nay, who occupies a was not present, and trouble themselves abo vas only one member

By Mrs. Maronds. By Mrs.

By Mrs. Mar
By

of speechmaking by I Division then took platan absence of the performant compilshed.

There was an absent from which that performant compilshed.

servatives too triump laughter over a slip Speaker Sproule. He as the new members the clerks. He'actua strangers are present. Both sides cheered th and leaders as they v acclaimed Sir Wilfrid to cast his first vote parliament. When Pre there were thunders Liberals hooted seven ably Hughes and Nan tives' retort was cheen seemed very trying to their discomfiture, by heightened the enjoys

Finance Minister W the estimates. These syear, and are simply tions of the estimates former administration have been dropped, it the ministers are sin appropriations propodecessors. When it of the money they may frain from using the by parliament.

The division was b dents of the day. I motion to select Mr. speaker, whereupon chief whip, made a sa member for Champla that as a Nationalist person to be so ho that certain incendia been made by Mr. Bl form, but Mr. Blond Conservatives, led romptly cited nume terances by the Lib and Mr. Blondin was als not challenging a

Many Qu Then the House for which have been acci vember 16th. There 116 of these, and it government had repl a hundred. Working the ministers cleare slate with unexample Some of the repl Hon, Mr. Murphy government was n Mr. Monk had stat the premier had allo his Quebec colleag was told that the not promised a refe question, A. H. C petition asking for law and was told just been considere out the Dominion the case before the regard to the inc

Finally a consider tions for papers amusing feature of proceedings was the sus squabble bett Moose Jaw, two Lib side by side being to There is a probab