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# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 115, 1911

. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## SENATE DIFFERS WITH PRESIDEN

VOL. L. 483

Committee on Foreign Relations Seeks to Amend Arbitration Treaties Contrary to Mr. Taft's Wishes

COMMISSION CLAUSE IS OBJECTED TO

Incidentally Ambassador Bryce's Criticism of Senate "American Commonwealth" is Brought In View

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Disregardg a telegraphed request from President Taft for a contrary course, the ate committee on foreign relations day agreed upon an amendment to British and French arbitration eaties, eliminating the provision conrring special powers on the proposed int high commission. On this form treaties were reported to the sen and the president's wishes that the tion be postponed until next Decem-

were set at nought.

The senate gave two hours to considation of the treaties, during which he danger of Old World dominance on my joint high commission was discus-Incidentally, there was much talk about a criticism upon the senate contained in the "American Commonealth," written by Ambassador Bryce ong before he ever thought of coming this conutry on a diplomatic mision. In that work, Mr. Bryce attacked the Senate on the ground that it cept diplomatic trouble alive so long as there was any political advantage to be gained by so doing. Whether the opposition to ratifying the treaties unamended could in any way be traced to these utterances by one of the principal signers of the convention between this country and Great Britain nes pot

Before leaving Washington President Taft had made strong representations o individual members of the commitice, urging as vitally important the rention of the provision giving to the int high commission the right to dermine disputed questions without refrnce to the senate.

Both President Taft and Secretary nox have taken the position that the paragraph which the committee on reign relations proposes to amend is cessary to the proper operation of the agreement. The president gave senators to understand that he would not yield without a struggle, and hi friends express doubt whether he yould not prefer the failure of the reaties rather than ratification with he paragraph eliminated.

There is much mystery about the way in which the views of Ambassador Bryce, as expressed in his book, were brought into the present controversy. Each member of the foreign relations committee received in today's mail a neatly printed two-page pamphlet quoting an extract from "The American Commonwealth," in which the opinion was expressed that a minority in the senate usually controls the action of that body adversely to the wil of the majority, in a "narrow, sectional, lectioneering spirit."

In this connection was a reference to he fact that under the constitution a two-thirds majority of the senate is necessary to the ratification of treaties

with foreign powers. Both in committee and in the senate characterization of the senate in Mr. Bryce's work was referred to as indicating a hostile disposition on the part of the ambassador towards the senate's exercise of its functions of ratification. The opinion was expressed by several that Mr. Bryce's views had ad an undue influence in the formation of the treaty. It became evident during the discussion that this criticism of the senate, notwithstanding that it was wriften without any possible reference to the present contingency, would be used against favorable action upon the treaty by the senate Some of the opponents of the treaty in the form in which it was presented, went so far as to suggest that the circular had been distributed among senators by friends of the treaties with a view to sustaining the president's own

The question of the British ambassalor's former attitude was referred to t some length in the senate by Mr. Gorman, the new senator from New ork, who pointed out the possible langer that might arise through complete yielding to the views of an Old World diplomat. Mr. O'Gorman iid not indicate positive opposition to

To meet the desire for more inform-tion, Senator Bourne entered a motion, which the senate adopted, directng the committee on foreign relations prepare a written report, giving the fullest possible information.

Both in committee and in the senate ear was expressed that the ratification the treaties would have the effect throwing open the door of arbitraon to all the questions involved in dealing with such Oriental nations as China and Japan and involving immigration and admission to the public

Senator Borah moved the cancellation of the paragraph conferring extra (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2.)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 12.-Workng in relays, and constantly urged on by faint tappings, a large party of res-cuers is frantically digging tonight into a mountain of coal and rock to rescue three anthracite coal miners who were caught behind a heavy fall of roof rock out four o'clock Friday afternoon in the Bast colliery, near Ashland.

When the fall occurred, it was be-lieved the men had been crushed to death, and the mine officials set about in the ordinary way to dig out the bodies. While this work was in progress, loud tappings were heard. Investigation convinced the mine officials that it came from the men caught in the fall, and extra help was quickly

Whether only one or all three of the nen are alive cannot be determined Mine officials late today said they hoped to reach the men alive tomorrow morn

ing,
The three imprisoned men are John Dolan, a miner, married, with five children, and Anthony Thomassaner and Theodore Seebelusky, laborers.

Nome Mines Flooded.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 12.—Heavy rains of the last few days have flooded the Bessi and Sundal mines on the third beach. Reports received from Squirrel river show that the strike there is rich, running \$50 to the pan. Cholera in France

PARIS, Aug. 12.-There is some apprehension regarding cholera in France, out up to the present no bacteriologi cally established cases are reported, except at Marseilles, where there are thirty-four cases.

Spokane Murder SPOKANE, Aug. 12.-Louis F. Vetterman, brewmaster of the Inland Empire Brewing company, was murdered in the hearing of his wife and daughter, at 10 o'clock tonight at sixth avenue and Walnut street, while on his way home. It is not known definitely whether the crime was the result of a holdup or an ambush. The wife saw two men run up an alley after the killing, and heard the victim groan her

House to Deal With Wool Bill on Monday - Democratic Leaders Expect Adjournment in Few Days

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-Tariff revision legislation moved swiftly onward in congress today toward the expected presidential veto. The complete conference agreement on the wool bill was reported to the house with a view to final action by that body through adoption of the conference report on Mon

The free list bill, discussed in committee as a matter subsidiary to the wool measure, was disagreed to, as were its two chief amendments, the house amendment adding lemons to the free list and the Kern senate amend ment limiting free meat and cereal products to those countries with which the United States has reciprocal trade. All the other amendments were accepted. This disagreement will be reported to both houses on Monday with a view to another vote in the senate on the Kern amendment and the house on the lemon amendment.

The cotton bill was discussed without action in the senate. Democratic leaders said today that the adjournment of congress would come within a week or ten days.

There was little argument in conerence over the free list amendments On the motion of Chairman Underwood, the house conference committee agreed to the senate amendments put ting binders, cement and all kinds of boots and shoes on the free list; and instructed that a disagreement on the other amendments be reported to the house and senate on Monday.

The result will be to force anothe vote in the senate on the Kern amendment and in the house on the lemon dment. Following such action, the bill probably will again go to conference and an agreement on it is con-

Over the objections of Republicans, the house today received the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill and ordered it printed preparatory to vote on Monday.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.-The first car of new wheat was received on the Winnipeg merket today. It is from Southern Manitoba and grades No. 1 hard and averaged 27 bushels to the nard and averaged 27 bushels to the acre. The berry is firm and large, with no evidence of rust. The farmer, near Carman, who shoped the car, has 300 acres and the whole is, declared to be equally as good. It weighs above the average and is considered a fair indication of the Manitoba crop. Today the weather is hot and clear all Today the weather is hot and clear all over the prairie provinces, with harvesting becoming general. The ship-ment today was consigned to the Ogilvie Milling company.

# IN EDMONTON

Hon, Frank Oliver Declares That He Will Not Recognize Convention Called by Rutherford Faction

MINISTER TIED TO HIS DISTRICT

Conservatives in Saskatchewan Showing Activity-Candidates Selected in Many **Eastern Counties** 

EDMONTON, Alta., August 12.— Frank Oliver has repudiated the so-called Edmonton Liberal convention of August 16. This afternoon he made the following statement:

"I have no intention of recogni the so-called Liberal conventi held in the city on August 16. The well recognized method of calling nominating conventions in Alberta is under the atuhority of the provincial ex ecutive. Conventions have already been called in this section for the selection of candidates for the contest in four out of the seven Alberta constitiencies, and in two of them nominations have already been made. In due course, no doubt, such a convention will be called for the Edmonton electoral district. When it is held 1 will be glad to submit my name as a candidate for nomination. In the meantime. I do not propose to pay any attention to a special arrangement made to secure endorsement for the candidature of any certain man, even though it be called a convention.

"I may say that I do not think the efforts to defeat the Liberal cause in bogus convention will succeed."

Addressing an organization meeting,
Mr. Oliver said that inasmuch as he
was the Minister of the Interior, the
other constituencies of Western Canada looked to him for support, but owing to the conditions in the Edmonton constituency he would be compelled to spend more of his time here than he therwise would.

Many Nominations

conventions were held in Ontario this afternoon, the following candidates being nominated: East Middlesex-Liberal, Dr. George

Routledge; Conservative, Peter Elson, late member. Wentworth-Liberal, W. O. Sealey late member; Conservative, G. C. Wilson, M. P. P.

North Essex-Conservative, O. J. Wilcox, late member. Prince Edward-Liberal, Morley Currie, late member.

North Ontario—Liberal, H. M. Mow-

at; Conservative, S. H. Sharpe, late Victoria and Haliburton-Liberal, J.

B. Begg. Glengarry-Liberal-A. A. McMillan, late member. East Hastings-Conservative, W. B. Northrup, K. C., late member. South Perth-Liberal, C. H. McIntyre, late member; Conservative, Dr. Steele.

North Norfolk-Conservative, Alexander Miram. North Lanark-Liberal, W. B. Cald-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 3)

# CLAIM SALVAGE ON CORNWALL

Owners of Halifax Wrecking Steamer Expected to Ask Compensation for Helping in Her Release

COMPLICATION DUE TO NIOBE MISHAP

HALIFAX, Aug. 12.-Consequent on the grounding of H. M. S. Cornwall there is likely to be a big claim for salvage. When it was reported that the Cornwall was aground, the wrecking steamer Bridgewater was first to reach the warship, and had a hawser on her in quick time. Some time after the Bridgewater got there, the steamer Lady Laurier appeared on the scene, and by the efforts of these craft there is no doubt the Cornwall was saved from much damage. Had the Cornwall been forced further on the rocks by the strong flood tide and remained there till the tide had fallen it would have been more serious for her. The utting in a claim for services rendered the Cornwall.

#### GIRL DISAPPEARS

Mall Formerly of Toronto, Les Parents Besidence at Berkeley and Palls to Return

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 12.-The disappearance of Miss Leis Hall, 20 years old, from her home here, was reported to the police tonight by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hall. The Halls came here from Toronto, Ontario, four months

street intersection last Wednesday to take a train for Hollister. Cal., where she was to have visited her sister, Mrs. L. C. Hull. The police traced her to a c. Him. The poince traced her to a railroad company's uptown office, where she bought a ticket and asked if she might take a train from the San Francisco side of the bay.

Miss Hall was said to be engaged to marry a Toronto real estate dealer nam-ed Fenton, who visited at the Hall home about two weeks ago, and left here for

amount used in buying her ticket. She was 5 feet 6 inches tall, wore a blue serge suit, black ties, and a big brown leghorn hat, turned up front and back, and with a big bow at the back. She had brown hair and black eyes and was pretty.

Entertainment for Canadians

LONDON, Aug. 12.-A heavy social programme has been arranged for the Canadian artillery, On August 10 Lord Stradbrooke dines the officers at the "White City," Shepherd's Bush. Other visits include Teddington, Bushey Park, Hampton Court, Richmond, Windsor, Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.

C.P.R. Men May Strike

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.-It is reported here that the C.P.R. machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen and helpers from Fert William to Vancouver may strike on Monuay. The men here voted on the question at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and similar voting is being held throughout the western system. The company recently granted its employees eight per cent. increase, two and a half cents an hour, to take effeet September 1, but the men demand the Edmonton district by holding a that it go into force from April 1.

# HALTS FOR TIME

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—A number of Messrs, Andrew Carnegie and Witnesses When Sittings are Resumed

> WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inquiry into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation by a special commit-tee of the House of Representatives, which has been in session since May, halted today. The committee voted recess until October 6, but it is said that no public hearing will be held

until a later day. Several phases of the inquiry are to be developed, and there are still in the list two most important witnesses-Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan Mr. Carnegie last spring, just before he sailed for Europe, notified the committee that he would be glad to apnear in the fall, and it is likely he will be the first witness when the sessions

Because of his absence in Europe no subpoena has been issued, but it is almost certain that Mr. Morgan will be summoned later, not only to testify regarding the affairs of the steel corporation and the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron, but also to aid the committee in formulating recommendations to Congress for legislation deemed necessary to meet the indus trial demands of present day affairs, During the recess Chairman Stanley is to have headquarters in Washington where a force of assistants will be with him working up evidence to be submitted at the fall hearings. The matter of control of transportation facilities by the steel corporation has not yet been investigated by the committee. This will be one of the principal

features of the future hearings. Another matter to be probed will be the relations of the International Harvester company with the steel corporation, and arrangements said to exis between them, particularly as to ship ping and price differentials.

Today W. C. Temple, of Pittsburg, Penn., who was commissioner of several steel pools, testified. He denied the existence of illegal pools at the pres ent time, and declared that he regarded the United States Steel corporation as a model trust.

Alaska Stamp Mill Burned. VALDEZ, Alaska, Aug. 12.-The stamp nill and power plant of the Cliff mine were destroyed by fire late today, with a loss of \$12,000. The boilers were saved and the stamps are probably un-injured. Orders for new equipment were cabled to Seattle, and the mill will be rebuilt as soon as possible. It will probably be ninety days before the mill can resume operations. Pending the re-building of the mill a temporary pump-ing plant will be installed and operations in the mine will be con ore will be shipped outside until the new mill is in operation

## **GLASGOW STRIKE PROVES FATAL**

Five Persons Killed in Collision of Street Cars Caused by Assault on Strike-Breaking Crew

TROOPS ARE SENT INTO THE CITY

Detachment of Scots Grevs Effects Removal of Goods in Liverpool—Loss Caused by London Strike

GLASGOW, Aug. 12.-Serious rioting marked the progress of the strike of the employees of the municipal street car lines today. Five persons were killed, the police and strikers and union strike breakers being in almost constant conflict, and tonight all persons are being driven off the streets by

The persons who lost their lives were killed in a collision due to strike breakers losing control of a car when attacked by a mob. It crashed into another, both being demolished, Troops are being sent into the city, and the local magistrates have been ordered to read the riot act if necessary.

Troops Overawe Crowd

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.-Armed with sabres and carbines and furnished with ball-cartridges, a strong detachment of the Royal Scot Greys effected the removal today of goods which have been tied up at the central depots by the striking dockmen and carters.

Six hundred tons of foodstuffs were loved in one procession, which was accompanied by magistrates, who were mounted. As they rode along they carried in their hands copies of the riot

The strikers looked on sullenly, but showed no disposition for a conflic with the soldiers.

Strike is Costly

LONDON, Aug. 12 .- London is alost itself again today. A few hours after the official announcement that the strike had been settled last night supplies were rushed out to replenish metropolis at least \$7,500,000.

Wheat Harvest General BRANDON, Man., Aug. 12.-Farmers ttending the Liberal convention from all over Brandon electorate division, say that cutting is general in nearly all localities, and from those visiting here not a single complaint was heard about damage to crops. Some reports of rust was heard, but little or no damage is expected.

Private Clifford

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.-Private W. J. Clifford of Toronto, were of the Canadian Bisley team and winner of the King's prize and Prince of Wales' prize rrived here today aboard the Victorian, bringing with him \$400 in prize money and a room full of cups and medals. He will proceed to Toront on Monday night, where a civic re ception will be tendered to him.

# **AVIATORS FALL** WITHOUT INJURY

Series of Accidents at Chicago Meet Disable Three Aeroplanes, But Operators Escape Unhurt

#### CAR OVERTURNED BY GUST OF WIND

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-A series of accidents that put three aeroplanes out of commission without injuring their drivers, together with an overcast sky that threatened to develop into a downpour of rain at any minute, did not serve to mar the success of the opening of the international aviation meet No records were broken in today's events.

Arthur B. Stone and his mechanic, in a Queen monoplane, suffered the most serious accident, their fall resembling that in which Moissant met his death. The men had risen to a height of 45 feet when a sudden gust of wind struck the car, and both men fell under the aeroplane, but missed the engine and escaped practically unhurt.

Almost immediately afterwards.

Frank Coffeyine, by a backward swoop,
struck the monoplane in which Rene Simon was rising, disabling Simon's car so it could not be used.

MR. TAFT DISAPPOINTED Still Endeavor to Persuade

rs to Leave Arbitration Tresties Unchanged BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 12.-Presitent Taft was disappointed today to earn that the senate foreign relations committee had decided to put the

al arbitration treatles and to report them to the senate in modified form. in spite of the disappointment he felt over the changes in the treaties, which indicate the probability that they must go over to the next session the president intends to keep up his fight to have the pacts accepted in full. He has already lined up many senators friendly to the administration, and when he returns to Washington on Monday he will continue his per-sonal campaiagn.

Montreal Dispute

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Labor has established a board of con-ciliation and investigation to adjust the dispute between the Montreal Street Railway and its employees.

Congo Matives Rebel.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.-The entire Oriental province of the Congo Free State, according to dispatches received here today, is in revolt. The natives are said to have carried off a Belgian magistrate and are holding him as

Fire at Toronto TORONTO, Aug. 12.-Fire at New Poronto this morning destroyed houses, causing a loss of \$8,000 to the buildings and \$3,500 to contents. Five of the houses were frame structures rented by workmen, while the other was a pressed brick structure owned by Percy Rilles and valued at about

Boubtful About Arbitration LONDON, Aug. 12,-Sir Charles Wright MacAra, chairman of the committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' association, said today that he did not think that the Canadian arbitration scheme which was proposed

by Will Crooks was suitable here.

"Anything with the slightest semblance

of compulsion should be resented by both working people and employers," he ANXIOUS OVER

Physicians Not Quite Reassured by Slow Improvement in way it was a worthy and able address. Condition—Fear Return of Hot Weather

POPE'S HEALTH

ROME, Italy, Aug. 12.-While the improvement in the condition of Pope Plus has been steady, it also has been slow, and the temperature of the patient remains slightly above normal. The evidence of the pain in the gouty leg has decreased, but it is lesome at intervals, and while the swelling of the affected member is less than during the early part of the week, it is of such proportions as to prevent the normal use of the leg. Above all, however, the weakness of the pontiff and the depression that has fallen upon him are far from having been

overcome ,and in the opinion of the

physicians is the greatest drawback to his ultimate recovery. If all goes well, the doctors say, especially if the weather remains cool, two weeks must elapse before the pontiff enters into the period of convalescence. If there should be a return of the excessive heat, serious fears are entertained of a relapse. Their orders are that the patient shall remain within his chamber practically upon his bed. That he is permitted now and then to sit in his arm chair is because of a desire to relieve the restlessness which is caused by the pontiff's being compelled to lie for hours in one position. In the opinion of the physician the respiratory organs of the Pope are another possible source of danger. His present illness started with an attack of laryngitis, which also affected the traches. In addition, his holiness for years has suffered from a species of chronic catarrh

which he has neglected to treat. Today Doctors Petacci and Marchiafava reported that the general temperature still was slightly above normal and the depression continued, a favorable symptom, in their opinion was that the pontiff was able to take more nourishment. His holiness remained n bed, saying his leg felt much easier. He seemed stronger than yesterday and suffered less pain. During the afternoon he had a long conversa-tion with Cardinal Merry Del Val, the

papal secretary. Will Make Marine Studies.

BERLIN, August 12 .- In October of this year the German Society for the exploration of Palestine will send an expedition to the Dead Sea to study and investigate what is regarded by marine tudents as the most remarkable of inland waters. The expedition, which will Reese. Mr. Reese had come from Fort be under the leadership of Dr. Ludwig Bruhl, of the Berlin Royal Institute for

# AGAINST PACT

Premier McBride at Conservative Picnic Strikes Keynote for Campaign to Defeat Reciprocity in B. C.

ROUSES HIS AUDIENCE TO HIGH ENTHUSIASM

Record Crowd Attends Outing at Goldstream and Evinces Keen Interest in Many Able Speeches

In one of the best speeches he has made in this province the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, aroused a large audience to the utmost enthusiasm yesterday afternoon at Goldstream when he riddled the reciprocity arguments of the Liberal party and struck the keynote of imperial unity and colonial identity. Premier McBride's address was the feature of the fourth and most successful picnic the Conservative Asso-

ciation has yet held. He spoke from the band stand around were gathered people from all walks in life, workingmen with their wives and families around them, veterans from the Old Men's Home, men from the ranks of business, many of whom had come in automobiles; professional men and ranchers. And as the able premier piled point upon point in heaping up his wall of argument against the policy laid down by the Laurier administration as the main issue of the approaching election, he carried his audience right with him. Cheer after cheer interrupted his discourse. Premier McBride looked at reciprocity from every angle. He attacked it from the standpoint of its the standpoint of its impracticability and he drove his arguments home with an appeal to the people to see the matter in its true light and to realize that reciprocity was but the entering wedge in a rift that would even-

tually rend asunder the ties that bound

Canada to the Motherland. He urged

them to stand firm for one king, one

country and one empire. In every

Better weather for an event such as the picnic of yesterday could not have been made to order. Every train that left the city carried a large quota of citizens bound to Goldstream and by two o'clock at least two thousand people were scattered over the sward at both sides of the roadway near the Goldstream hotel. Besides those who reached the grounds by train scores of people went by automobile, carriage, drag and tally-ho. The grounds had been prepared by one of the many energetic committees which had the arrangements in hand and which carried the whole affair through to a remarkable success. Booths of various kinds had been erected on either side of the highway and the pretty spot, perched high above the canyon, presented the appearance of a country fair ground. Among the early arrivals were a band of veterans who assuredly enjoyed the day as much as anyone in all the hundreds who attended. These were twelve residents of the Old Men's Home at Victoria. Special provision was made for them and during the day their wants were looked after by Mr. Guy Walker of Ward two. The old gentlemen arrived on an early train and went straight to the grounds, where they inspected all the booths and even tried their luck at some of the ball-throwing games. None of them was less than sixty-five and one was well over eighty; yet they gave themselves over to the spirit of the day with the keen enthusiasm of youth and as one of them put it when, tired and happy, they were about to leave for home: "It will add ten years to my life." The feature of their day

three cheers for King George and three more for the Conservative Association. A regret which was voiced by Mr. Leonard Tait, the able and energetic president of the association in his remarks preliminary to the introduction of the speakers of the afternoon was the absence of kindly, smiling "Herry" Price, secretary of the association who was detained at home through illness. Mr. Tait also regretted the fact that (Continued on Page 2, Col. s.)

was an unexcelled dinner at the Gold-

stream hotel at the conclusion of

which they rose as one man and gave

Mrs. Reese Goes Free

IOLA, Kas., Aug. 12.—Freed by parole from Mayor Bollinger, Mrs. Ella Reese, recently sentenced to the chain gang by Municipal Judge Smeltzer, today stepped from the city jail into the arms of her husband, Garfield Scott, Kansas, to aid his wife. The Reeses were estranged several months Marine Studies, who will be accompanied by three other Europeans, will start out from Jaffa and expects to spend six weeks in collecting data as to the conditions and nature of the Dead Sea. ago, and the father took their six-year

#### STIRRING SPEECH

AGAINST PACT

(Continued From Page 1.) it was not possible to present formally the gentleman who would stand for the riding in the coming election owing to the fact that he had not yet been nominated.

the early part of the afternoon before the sports began, the crow amused itself with the various co offered by ingenious and busy conces-sionists. The chief attraction was the 'Duck the Black Baby," an arrangenent whereby it was possible, for the small sum of a dime, to take three shots with baseballs at a small target which, when hit, would trip a seat on which a rare and radiant gent in red flannel bathing suit was posed. As a result said gent would fall headlong into a tank of water. The novelty of seeing the red-flanneled human amphibian "take the wet" appealed to the crowd, and during the afternoon Premier McBride and Hon. Dr. Young were among the interested spectators. Another novel booth presented an opportunity, for a minor consideration o throw three real if questionable eggs at the face of a careless gentle n seated behind a canvas The fun at this reached its real height when a fair contestant grasped an egg too tightly and scattered it promiscu ously over the brass-lunged dispenser

of the ammunition. One of the contests which aroused considerable interest was the choosing of the "Conservative Queen." was by means of votes and the first prize was carried off by Miss Emma Price, the popular young daughter of the association's secretary.

Heralded by the Pipers' Band, the biggest individual crowd of the day arrived on the two o'clock train and marched in a long army to the grounds. The long programme of sports was begun right away and it is due the committee in charge to say that the manner in which the programme was run off was most praiseworthy. There was no hitch and no complaint and each event was in itself worth the trip from town. The most novel item of course was the Ladies' Hobble Skirt race, but the Baby Show and the Highland Scotch competitions were close seconds. The ommittee in charge of the sports was as follows: N. Nicholson, chairman; Ald. Moresby, starter; J. W. Lorimer clerk of course; Alec Monteith, Robert Lowe and W. H. P. Sweeney, judges.

#### Premier's Arrival. Premier McBride's arrival was an

nounced by the Victoria City Band. which vied with the Pipers in making the day pleasant with excellent musical selections, by the playing of "Hail to the Chief." Shortly afterwards the notes of a bugle announced the beginning of the speeches. The crowd was soon massed before the large stand erected for the speakers on the top of a gentle slope. Above this stand was a most significant banner bearing on on one side the Union Jack on the other the Stars and Stripes, with the one word "Which?" between. At the left was another large hanner with the legend "The Solid Seven for British Columbia." The speakers were all gathered on the platform when, at the request of many at the back of the audience who could not hear well, the lace of enbaking was changed to the band stand near the corner of the ho tel. Here, when President Tait arose to introduce the first speaker, were gathered many well known Conservatives, a number of whom spoke. Some of the speeches were very brief, but, as was especially the case in that of Mr. G. H. Barnard, they were forceful and full of enthusiasm. Among those who sat on the platform, besides Premier McBride and Mr. Barnard and President Tait were: Hon. Dr. Young, Fred Davey, M.P.P.; H. F. W. Behnsen, M.P.P.; H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.: John Jardine, M.P.P. for Esquimalt; Thomas Caven, M.P.P. for Cranbrook: Mr. John Arbuthnot: Frank J. Mackenzie, M.P.P. for the Delta; Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., president of the council; Harry Wright, M.P.P., for Nelson; Charles E. Pooley, K.C.; Mayor Lee of New Westminster: H. Dallas Helmcken, K.

#### C., and Mr. R. F. Green. Sounds the Keynote

It was indeed with a true ovation that Premier McBride was received. As he stepped forward hats were thrown in air, and cheer after cheer rang out, spontaneously and longcontinued, so that it was several moments before he took up his theme, the message which he delivered being rightly interpreted as sounding the keynote of the forthcoming campaign and being listened to with closest attention, the only interruptions coming in frequent and most enthusiastic demonstrations of marked approval as some telling point was scored or argument firmly driven home. The premier's speech may fairly be called a masterly and statesmanlike presenta tion of his party's case-a speech vibrant with true and admirable patriotism, cogently practical and intensely Canadian. That it was one of the very best addresses the gifted speaker has yet made to his admirers and followers of this province appears to be the universal verdict. Said he:
"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentle-

men: I feel it a very great pleasure and privilege indeed to see so many hundreds of citizens of Victoria here today, and I feel proud indeed of the splendid reception that you have been kind enough to extend to my colleagues and myself this afternoon, our annual picnic falling at so opportune an occasion to discuss in our own western fashion the pertinent issues that are to be disposed of by the people of Canada on the 21st proximo. year when we foregathered at Sidney, no election appeared to be imminent, yet we were encouraged with various reports from all the several districts speaking well for the perfection of organization and general readiness of the party in British Columbia whenever an election might come. The conditions, so favorable in 1910, exist today in even larger measure, and there should be no difficulty in our render ingt on the 21st September an excel-

The people of this western prov of Canada are British to the core nd British too in the best se ned from the core His Majesty the King, and it is my fortune to be able to tell you, esh as I am from the great city of odnon, with what wonderful interest the people of the Homeland are now looking to Canada and how deeply of this country of ours, a destiny so inseparably interwoven with the that is to be decided so shortly at the polls.

#### Canada's Destiny.

"Never before in the history of the Empire has Canada loomed so large in the eves of Britons as it does now. Never has so general and so intelligent an interest in her affairs made plainly manifest. It seems to m that with the very large number of ent Canadians at the coronation and the prominence that Cana dian interests have latterly assumed in the Old Land, our importance as a factor in the Empire was never before so strongly accentuated. The people of the Motherland realize that while they are wealthier than we and have more to show in established civlization for their greater age and consequent perfected maturity, yet in natural resources and all the true potentialities of strong nationhood, Canada presents the evidence that it must some day become the dominant factor in the Greater British Empire. in the working out of this great destiny, we do not want to disappoint our kinsfolk of the Motherland. want to send them a message on the 21st of September that they will understand as clear and unmistakablethat we are as Canadians still firm and strong for the Empire, that we are going to keep as our flag the good old Union Jack, that we are determined to preserve our dominion for that great future that nature has mapped out for it. I have never before been so deeply, so absolutely impressed with the greatness and perfection of Britain's true democracy. We hear so much of the spirit of freedom and equality typified by the Stars and Stripes, but those who live under that flag cannot begin to realize the full meaning of law, of liberty, of true equality in citizenship until they have been privileged to live under the Union Jack. No better example of this is to be found anywhere than in this British Columbia of ours. In the point of admirable laws, no state and no territory in the Union to the south is enabled to enjoy the same freedom, privilege and liberty as obtain in this province of British Columbia under the Union Jack. I have discussed this question with many leading Americans, pointing out conditions as they exist here in this province, and wonder and amazement they with have all been forced to admit that they dare not attempt to attain the same true democracy in the United States because of the dominant influence there of political cliques and combinations.

#### "Which?"

"Are we of Canada going to preserve

fortunate conditions for those other

to criticize across the boundary line? Our Liberal friends declare that party to-day is one of jingoism and talk of imaginary danof annexation. That the position of the Conservatives is sound and sane, that Conservative conclusions the only ones that can legitimately be drawn, we have incontrovertible proof We have as evidence upon which to base our conclusions the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself on the one hand, and on the other President Taft-that if ever there was a time when argument against the possibility of annexation was most pertinent, now is the time and the opportunity. Did not Sir Wilfrid Laurier in studied language and set terms say to the people of Canada when asking them to endorse the National Transcontinental Railway project in 1903, lay it down as an axiomatic principle that the whole of this line would have to be on Canadian soil so as to remain independent of the United States. And did Sir Wilfrid not then say that " the best and the most effective way to maintain friendship with our American neighbors is to be absolutely independent of them." This surely is a very strong argument against the action of the Liberal government which now wishes to tie us up with the United States and so interlock our trade with theirs that it will be impossible for us to remain independent of that country in trade matters. And did not President Taft, speaking in New York but a short time ago, say that he wanted his American brethren to clear the way for reciprocity, because reciprocity must quickly be followed by closer political relationship and it was essential to the prevention of a wider imperial connection? We have here, then, the warning of our own Canadian prime minister on the one hand and that of the president of the United States on the other. Surely these were enough to arouse every man and every woman of Canada, to stir even the most lethargic to recognition of the inner meaning of this proposed compact. Surely this should be sufficient to induce our Liberal friends-if there were any Liberals left in British Columbiato come out as Canadians and oppose this reciprocity arrangement under the Conservative flag. Surely it was time for them to make such a move, after being for sixteen years misled by their party chiefs. Did not they recollect how they had been told in 1896 that if the Liberals came into office, free trade as they have it in England would prevail-if the Liberals came into office. free trade should reign in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. That was the great inducement held out by sm in Canada in 1896, but today Liberalis the Liberals were found as staunch in

#### line of demarcation between the parties come merely a sentimental one. Farting of the Ways.

their faith as protectionists as the most

The

ardent of the Conservative party.

come down to the plain facts, had not sentimentalism been carried to

extreme, had it not merged into people of Canada were called upon to answer a question which was in effect "are you going to stand firm by the British connection, British liberty British free institutions, or throw these over so as to pander to the many corinfluences arising and United States? I think that I may say, Unite dStates? I think that I may say in the first place that, whether Liberals or Conservatives in this country, the people of British Columbia will give this much credit to admit that in what I have striven to do for British Columbia I have been prompted by no selfish motives, but have formulated and carried my policies with the aim that we shall have in this province the us and a home of a large, a prosperous and a contented section of the British people. And now I should not be doing my duty did I not do my level best in this crisis to see that our beloved province of British Columbia stands as the stronghold of Conservatism, and, as a part of Canada, more imperial than ever. The Conservative conventions in this province will be held in a few days. We have candidates galore to select the best men from, and in a few days more candidates will be in the field. Our organization is being perfected and we shall leave nothing undone to bring back to our chieftain, Mr. R. L. Borden, a solid phalanx of seven from British Columbia. But in addition to organizing, we want the people to come in with us-the men and the women and the boys and girls -so that we may leave no stone unturned that might in any way contribute to the brilliant victory that is to be achieved. We want the ladies, who dominate the homes, to advise the men patrictically, to vote right, to vote straight, to vote for the continuity of the British connection. In Victoria we look forward with confidence to piling up a creditable majority for our candidate-and it is whispered that Mr. Barnard will be that candidate a mafority to which he can point with pride. The forthcoming election is brought on at a most unusual time—the time of harvesting, and when the unusual presents itself in such events it must excite suspicion and careful investigation of the reason

#### Complete Vindication "The dissolution of the Canadian

parliament on July 29 was so sudden

as to greatly surprise the people of Canada, who could not see the reason for such precipitate action by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, supposedly entrenched at Ottawa with a strong following, well disciplined. Yet perhaps Sir Wilfrid was not as well satisfied as he might with his cabinet material, or quite so strong as would appear to the outsider. Must not his action in dissolv ing parliament be taken as a complete vindication of the position taken by the Conservatives and those opposed to reciprocity. It was the Conservatives who demanded and insisted that such a question should be su-mitted to the electorate of Canada, and it was the Conservatives that had urged the government to hasten redistribution so that this question might be submitted fairly. It was untrue as Liberals had charged, that the Conservatives had this blessed heritage of liberty or are we to exchange it and our present een simply blocking supply in the House at Ottawa: they had been quite conditions in which we find so much willing and ready to allow supply to pass, and the sudden resolve of Sir Wilfrid to dissolve the House was obously due to other causes, most probably growing dissensions in the ranks of the Liberal party. The hasty nature of dissolution was plainly evidenced and echoed in Sir Wilfrid's appeal of July 29-the weakest document ever offered to the people by the Canadian premier. That appeal was in reality nothing more than a clumsy effort to shift responsibility for the dissolution to the shoulders of the Conervatives and was in striking contrast the dignified and logical address of Mr. Borden, published side by side with Sir Wilfrid's and fully setting out the onservative position. In their hearts the Liberals wish that this ill-advised argain to tie up the trade of Canada with the United States had never been entered into. The dissatisfaction that leading Liberals feel is well set out the very comprehensive statement issued last February with the names of such gentlemen as Sir Edmond Valker, Sir William Mortimer Clarke, ormerly lieutenant-governor of Untario, and other prominent men attach. d. They plainly state that the govnment had no mandate from the people to make the bargain of reciprocity with the United States and that to make the changes proposed would cneck the present unexampled prosperity of Canada; besides they pointed out the great danger threatened to Canadian nationality.

"Reciprocity is generally recognized now as threatening disastrous effects Canadian national welfare. British Columbia is strongly opposed to it as shown by the resolution passed in the legislature on February 13th, 1911, when there was only one voice in opposition to the condemnation of the proposed reciprocity bargain-and Mr Brewster, so half-hearted a champion that he did not divide the House to put himself on record. The reasons now advanced against reciprocity are now as strong as then, and if anything, accentuated. It is not a mere political question; but a national one in which patriotic men of all parties should combine to uphold Canada's prosperity and nationality-and, our place in the Empire.

No Longer Suppliants There is no use in the Liberals go ing back to ancient history and stating that the feeling of Canada was at one time in favor of Reciprocity-that time is past, and we no longer need to be suppliants for an outlet for our trade We have a market for all we produce, and without making sacrifices, things we have reversed. The United States now needs Canada's products, and we could have well afforded to wait for them to cut down their tariff without couching ours in any way. We have a population today of 8,000,000 against 1,000,000 in 1879, while our export trade which was only \$60,000,000 in 1879. grew to \$279,000,000 in 1910. Our best customer is not the United States, bu Great Britain, and there we have to

000 or fifty pe ates took only \$104,000,000, r cent. Under protection tilt up in Canada a trade of ns: in 1879 it was \$152,000,000 in 1910 it was \$693,200,000. In our own province of British Columbia trade has necessed nearly \$10,000,000 since 1909. "There is no necessity for Reciprocity—Canada is progressing so we that it is a great mistake to su disrupt our present channels of trade for a visionary idea. Let us look at it as a business affair. Do you think if this Dominion had any important busi-ness to perform, it would send Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson to perform it? It seems to me that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was determined to give Canada away he should have sent two-up-to and able Canadian ambassadors to con fer with the keenest wit, among 100, 000,000 people. The people of might depend on it if the United States had not got the best of the bargain they would not have wasted a minute on Reciprocity. The United States had come to the end of its raw supplies and what was more natural, more necessary than for them to come to Canada, and to come now at a time when they felt that our own industries and instituto make it difficult. Could anyon show a single instance where the Americans, as good business men, had no wanted everything for Uncle Sam? They were now in a position where they must come to Canada for raw material and if Sir Wilfrid had only been patient for a few years, the United States would have been glad to take down their tariff and welcome Canada's products free, while Canada could have played Uncle Sam's old game and raised her wall still higher. (prolonged cheering). We, in British Columbia had had an illustration of this when we awoke one day to find that the logs from our forests were going to Everett, to Bellingham, to Blakely, and to Blaine, and that while our mills were idle here, they were doing a thriving trade over the line. The result of the export royalty had been a developmen of our timber industry four hundred per cent, and the establishment of man;

#### thriving towns. Merciless Trusts.

If reciprocity were passed it would not take many weeks to find out what material losses Canadians were suffer ing. It was all right to say that we would get cheaper tobacco and cheape this and that, but under reciprocity we would pass into the grasp of the most merciless trusts, and moreover the wages of our working men would fall to the level of those across the line.

The Premier went on to quote from tatements of Sir Wm. Van Horne, selected as a strong man to build the C.P.R., who became a Canadian, and who would be recognized as a man now alive to the situation. What did Sir Wm. Van Horne, a good Canadian, although he had no politics, have to say at this

crisis? He said: "To my amazement and distress and shame I now see a magnificent work of a generation faded away for a vague idea or a childish sentiment, the splendid commercial and industrial position we have reached and our proud independence bartered for a few wormy plums, and I feel it my duty to join in the protest that is heard from every section of the country.

"Today we are in an enviable position, per capita, as that of the United States, and without a cloud in our sky save the one which has just been raised. Does not common sense tell us to let well enough

alone? If it had not been very much to the advantage of the United States, that nation would never have made overture towards reciprocity. It is all very well to say that we can throw the arrangement aside at any time; but knowing the United States as I do, I fully agree with Sir William Van Horne in his view of the situation; and generally he is a man who understands conditions in the United States. He says:

"The Weaker Party." "Let us not run away wth the idea that if we make a mistake in this matter of reciprocity, we shall be able to correct it at pleasure. We may not be permitted to do it. It should be remembered that there are such things as vested interests with nations as with individuals, and corporations, and that the vested interests of nations, real or alleged, are terribly binding upon the weaker party. When Mr. Hill had extended his seven or eight lines of railway into the Canadian Northwest-lines which have for some years been resting their noses on the boundary line waiting for reciprocity, or something of the kind, to warrant them in crossing and when other American channels of trade have been established, affecting our territory, and when the American millers have tasted our wheat, and the American manufacturers have got hold of our markets, is it probable that we shall be permitted to recede? Not a bit of it. We are making a bed to lie in and die

"Canada's aim," continued the premier, "should be to promote inter-provincial and imperial trade-something that is being built up at present. With the trade lines running north and south, it is bound to affect, injuriously, our transportation from west to and that means that the freight rates instead of being lower will increase. Then as to the Liberal contentions, that reciprocity will lower the prices of food products, in Canada-1 venture to say that after the first flush, when competition has been stamped out, and many Canadians are forced out of work, prices will be raised to as high or higher a notch than at present Most of these things in the States are governed by gigantic trusts, and we will see them taking possession of Canada, and placing us under tribute to them. In fact the whole scheme is an endeavor of the United States to

ontrol Canada's matural resources. "The farmers of Canada will suffer from reciprocity and as to the Liberals argument that a great field will be opened for their produce in the United States, President Taft, in Chicago of June 3, said: 'The only real importation of agricultural products that may expect from Canada of any con siderable amount will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world price

"Unquestionably British Columbia ill be greatly hurt in the prairie to which we now export ou fruit. The province has done muc. to-wards building up this industry, and last year the value of the fruit crop vas \$2,500,000. With an older industry, ore cleared lands, and cheaper labo Oregon, Washington and California will e able to send fruit into the prairies uty free at a price that will seriously handicap British Columbia in spite the general better quality of our fruit At the same time it is very ques tionable that such fruit as oranges emons and bananas, which are not alsed in Canada will be any cheaper, as there is no competition to me here and such industries are in hands of large trusts, which dictate orices. Vegetables and other agricul tural products, including eggs, poultry and livestock will also be imported at the expense of our mixed farmers.

"Supposing that the Reciprocity Agreement was in force and it was decided to end it. Canada would be in the position of suddenly having to find new markets and trade would be great v disorganized. Canada in the last ten years, stands second in the list of countries in the increase of trade with 93.16 per cent., the first being Argentina with 132 per cent, while the United States only shows 47 16 cent, and is the fourteenth on the list The United States has in many lines reached its capacity of production, so now wishes to avail herself of Canada's raw products to help her keep up in the race. United States manu facturers have invested over \$400,000,-000 in mills and factories in Canada where they can get raw material cheap and in abundance.

Last year there were 100,000 cars of grain, etc., sent out of the Prairie provinces. Of these the C.P.R. took 59.6 per cent; Canadian Northern 31.8, Grand Trunk racific 7.3, Great Northern 1.3 per cent.

will take place and a very much larger proportion will be diverted from Canadian to United States lines of railway. Undoubtedly this was what Mr. J. J. Hill was thinking of when he said after the agreement had passed the

pact, it would have meant the beginning in England for such an Imperial Trade Union, as would shut us out.

of the agreement is an experiment—a foolish interference with the country when it is progressing at a marvelous rate, and as the "Ottawa Citizen" calls it a 'gamble'—the ill results of which may be most disastrous to Canada

"The people across the line are jealous of our resources and it was assured that if they, with their organization and their majority control were given this measure of trade reform, they would sap the best of Canada and use it for their own interests. The people of Canada realize this, and on Sept. 21st they will have no hesitation in casting their votes for one king, one country and one Empire.'

#### An Able Chairman Mr. Leonard Tait, president of the

Victoria Conservative association made

a capital chairman for the oratorical portion of the day's proceedings, wittily introducing each of the several speakers, and carrying matters forward quickly and with easy good fellowship. this part of the great day by calling for three cheers for the federal and the provincial leader of the Conservative party, the names of Mr. R. L. Bor den. M.P., and Hon. Richard McBride being received with thunderous applause. At its dying away, the addresses were taken up, Mr. Tait calling first upon Hon. A. E. McPhillips. president of the Council, who spoke of the opening of a great campaign. In a short review of what reciprocity really mind the treaty of 1854. That treaty existed until 1866 when the advantage to the United States was \$95,000,000, and notwithstanding there were thousands of Canadian soldiers fighting for the North in the Civil War, the United States abrogated the treaty in a fit of temper. Canadians would never be safe under reciprocity if the Americans felt that anything they could do might bring about annexation. Mr. McPhillips went on to refer to the Hon. George Brown's attitude towards reciprocity Hon. George Brown was a great Liberal and a great reformer. His fears were that Canada would be destroyed by reciprocal compact. When the pact was abrogated Canada's internal trade had increased enormously and under good Conservative government it increased still more. (Loud cheers.) Now the Americans had found that Canadians were a self-reliant people and a pro gressive people and they were anxious to align themselves with them. This was not the day and the day would never come when Canadians should throw down their arms and become petitioners at Washington. In closing Mr. McPhillips referred to Premier Mc Bride's large part in the campaignabout to open. Here was a leader of almost world-wide renows, for his magnetism and ability, a leader who might party at Ottawa. He was throwing himself heart and soul into this contest because he felt that 'the country would never come when Canadians drawers of water to the American peo-

#### Mr. Macgowan

I can only say, Mr. Chairman, and to you, ladies and gentlemen," said this popular Vancouver representative, "that it gives me extreme pleasure to be with the Conservatives of Victoria today. I do not feel myself able to voice my feelings, but I would say that | cording to present appearances it now

untries is disposed of and is little fected by the place from which the pply is derived.

or my friend Mr. McPhilips, and a would say 'yea, yea' to all that he has spoken, he having most elequently expressed just what has been in my own mind. British Columbia today is growing and prosperous, as a result in arge measure of sound legislation in the past ascribable to the Conservative policy. We have evidence on every hand of the beneficial character and quality of this legislation. In our national politics, reciprocity at the present time claims a large measure of atten-tion. This Reciprocity, we must not forget, has been discussed for years by the interested parties—Canada and the United States, the agitation for some reciprocal trade arrangement having been started originally by our own representatives. It must not be for gotten that for years our people went, year after year, to Washington, hats in hand, seeking an arrangement egislation such as is now proposed but at the solicitation of Washington. And as Washington now wants the agreement proposed, as Washington is the

of any Conservative and I do not doubt,

of many Liberals as well. We are do-

ing well and to give any concessions

such as are contemplated in the reci-

procity pact would be not only unnec-

cessary but most unwise and inexped-

(Cries of "No.") The coming of Can-

by the far-sighted and statesmanilke

policy of that great Canadian, the late

lishment of the rightly termed national

policy. Through this policy the Domin-

ion has been enabled to take her pres-

ent proud position before the world as

a most important factor in the British

nation. Do you want now, then, I ask

you, to change our policy and go over

to the systems and methods of the

neighbor republic? Are their politics

ter than ours. (Chorus of "No.".) Do

we want to take our cue from Wall

street? I say to you we do not. We

know what the past few years have

done in and for British Columbia under

the progressive, statesmanlike admin-

has been done for British Columbia

under this Conservative policy. We

know what it has done for beautiful

Victoria, and we can see as we come

here to Goldstream a transcontinental

railway actually building-not a prom-

ised or paper railway. Conservative pol-

icy which has proven so beneficial for

Conservative government on a parity

for solidity, progressiveness and relia-

bility with that which we have in this

province of ours. I think that this

will be the case, and that the Conserva-

tive majority which the people of Can-

ada will show to the world will be such

as we may all be proud of. We are

going to roll up that kind of a Con-

servative majority in Vancouver-such

a majority as will surprise Victorians.

(A voice: "We'll beat you here.")

hope that my friend in the audience

proves a good prophet. I hope you do,

for to do so you will have to score a

great Conservative victory indeed. And

such a victory means much at this junc-

ture, it means first of all and most im-

portant of all, the preservation of this

Dominion of ours as a united Canada,

est and most honored that floats in

under one flag, and that flag the great

Mayor Lee.

Mayor H. Lee, of New Westminster

the next speaker, spoke of the import-

ance and the significance of the coming

election which, he declared meant more

to the British empire than any preced-

ing Canadian election. This election

was but a repetition of the election

years ago when the people of Canada

rejected reciprocity with no uncertain

voice. It was to be hoped that they

would do the same next month. The

condition in the fisheries was a good

illustration of what reciprocity would

mean. American fishery boats came

over here in ballast. They filled up with

Canadian fish and crabs and lobsters

and leave us the ballast. Mayor Lee

had every respect for the American

people as they had every respect for

the British nation, but the American

people had no love for us, and when the

barrier was removed they would take

what they loved-the great territory

of Canada. Would the Canadian peo

ple prefer to be under the old British

flag or under the Stars and Stripes.

(Never!) A big toad in a small puddle

or a small toad in a very big puddle.

any breeze. (Applause.)

We have seen what

istration of our revered premier, Richard McBride. We have seen

cleaner, their financial institutions bet-

Sir John A. Macdonald, with the estab-

suppliant, the answer of Canada should be what the answer of the United States was to our representatives in times gone by-that Canada can look after herself and build up her own future quite independently. The American tariff is quite two and a half imes higher than ours, and yet we are able to do considerable business our neighbor. "We in this dominion are doing very well, and why then we should accept this compact, miscalled a reciprocity agreement, is beyond the comprehension

ient. And if it is necessary for us to have reciprocity in trade between the two countries, would you trust with the preparation of the agreement and its carrying out, to people now administering the affairs of Canada at Ottawa? Would you trust them, even if you be lieved reciprocity to be necessary, which I do not believe, nor do I think do you. Under Reciprocity a great change ada into her own was well introduced

United States Senate:-"If the Senate had voted against the

#### At Best An Experiment

"At the very best, the whole matter

British Columbia and for your own de-At the conclusion of the premier's lightful city, will be equally good for address, there was a prolonged session | all Canada, and for this reason I hope of cheering that shook the band stand -and I know you will join me in wishand reverberated from the surrounding ing it-that the 21st of next month will hills. see returned to power in this Dominion

He prefaced the important business of meant it was ever necessary to call to well aspire to the leadership of the was in danger. He felt that the time should become hewers of wood and ple. (Prolonged cheering.)

#### Mr. P. J. Mackenzie Mr. F. J. Mackenzie, M.P.P., prefaced his remarks by saying that he had

begun to consider himself a fixture at these annual Conservative gatherings in Victoria. He had had the pleasure of aftending last year's picnic, and he was well pleased to find this year's an even bigger affair than that triumph. The greatly increased attendance showed that the Conservative party here was growing larger daily-larger and better looking. Laughter and applause). Mayor Lee in his modesty had said very little of the con...on of affairs in New Westminster district. He had not told how the Liberal nomination had been and was still being peddled about, no sooner crowded upon some reluctant champion than he was seen to drop it like a hot potato. Ac-

nained for that old war horse, Mr. John Oliver, to try and make some blance of representation, But ever was selected Mr. J. D. Taylor would be elected in that district, and he looked confidently to see a Conservative delegation go as elected members from this province to the parliament at Ottawa. The mainland would send four Conservatives, that friends of the island might res assured; it remained for the constituencies to make it the seven. Regarding reciprocity, much wa heard of the feeling in favor o proposed arrangement among the fa ers of the prairie provinces. not know the farmers of the personally, but he had gone all th the Fraser valley, and he could with confidence that the farm the Delta were far from regarding pact in any favorable light. Liberals nor Conservatives the ed anything to do with it, and voice could decide, reciprocity out Canada would be turned

#### turned down hard, (Cheers)

Mr. John Jardine Mr. John Jardine spoke for ninutes declaring that one greatest mistakes ever made made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a pact which would member the Empire that we know our own identity three after the passing of it. hoped the Liberals would be and defeated overwhelmingly.

#### Mr. Harry Wright

Calls for Mr. Harry Wright son brought that popular mem ward, although he had modest deavored to escape the rostrum expressed his special pleasure at being present at the annual pien Victoria's Conservatives, this bethird year that he had been so ate as to be "among those pre And this time he had enjoyed usual delight, as soon as he the grounds, in being present five queens. (Laughter). It had his fortune on some few previous casions, to hold four queens, day's luck quite eclipsed that H glad to be in Victoria for the a picnic, and he felt confident tha neonle of Vancouver Island w the 21st September do honor t servatism and to the revered pre held in such affectionate regard high esteem by all classes in Br Columbia. As for the situation Kootenay, Mr. Goodeve on the last peal to the people had been retu with a majority of 144. He himself the contest for the local seat had about 100 more votes. And he felt fident that in next month's elec-Mr. Goodeve would be re-endorsed w a majority of at least 344. (Applaus Even the Liberals of Kootenay rega ed it as an absolute farce to an a man against so strong and prove successful a representative as Mr. Goodeve, In Kootenay and Yale-Car he felt convinced, the Conserva standard bearers would be return with a joint majority of from 150 2000. Westminster and Vancouver. also certain to elect Conservative bers, and if the Island did its pa solid Conservative seven would the national capital from this prov Had the Liberal government at O but given this western province in the matter of representation British Columbia have been a solid fifteen or six rather than even a solid seven

#### Mr. Thomas Caven.

plause).

Mr. Thomas Caven, M.P.P. for prook, followed Mr. Wright there was no objection to having Americans come into Canada there assuredly every reason for defeating ciprocity. In the speaker's distr people were perfectly satisfied with sent conditions, and had no desir change, especially under the regin Hon. Mr. McBride.

#### Mr. H. B. Thomson.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., T. to the interview between Sir Wilfi the western grain growers last when reciprocity was suggested an turned down by Sir Wilfrid. In terim two members of the cabin to Ottawa and fixed up a deal w Wilfrid had accepted and which be presented to the Canadian pe Thomson had no doubt as to ing of the Canadian people time came to decide. As loya subjects they would see that re and annexation were one and th show by their votes that they desire to change. Mr. Thomse phesied that at the next election people of Victoria would again retu conservative. They would also go ther and return the candidate Comox-Atlin and also for Nanaimo. R cently a prominent Liberal had be touring the west, telling the people they were paying duty on orang lemons which they knew could raised in Canada. In this the referred to absolutely misled the There was no duty on orang emons. Mr. Thomson referred Wm. Templeman, who was go try to foist himself on the people toria at the coming election. It was needed to look up what Mr. Temp had not done for the West at Ottan know that a "Solid Seven" would sent to Ottawa after the next el and they would not be "demons.

#### Mr. - red Davey

Mr. Fred Davey, M.P.P., received most cordial and affectionate recep on next being called forward. He pressed his pleasure at seeing so many in attendance at this the fo annual picnic of Victoria's Conse tives, and pointed to the deligi sunshine and fair skies as happy aug of the success of the party at the proaching elections. The object these annual picnics of the Victo Conservative association was primar. social one- to enable the membe of the association to become better a quainted with one another. But it " customary to introduce a little polit just to give a fillip to the proceeding British Columbia had been enabled learn by experience what Conservation government was like. It had for ten years past grown and prospered under Conservative administration, and it had seen all the pledges made by the Provincial Conservative leader and his

(Continued on Page 3)

gerschmid wspaper Ar s of Japan be in 39 Da

nty-seven day and Japan, of the globe. ch newspap f Paris, arrive pan today. Paris in 39 July 17th and lin and Wars age by the tra o Vladivostok. sian steam Japan. This by storm, and hat Sir Claude M or, allowed special tr Vancouver train, and expects to pic from New York. ssian police at arrested for ta out was soon release

Jagerschmid ith his paper fro noting his hurried indignant regar Harbin, consideri olice had not the with him in Manchu was busily engage then he was taken camera taken from He will journey

Canada to Montreal goes from Montreal bark for Liverpo

As but 27 days he left the French easily make the circ less than forty days, ord held by a British should be made to a maining portion of days, which will land 38 days. He is pos make it in 39 days,

### STIRRING SPEE

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# PECORD TRIP

Jagerschmidt, of French Newspaper Arrives on Empress of Japan-Will Circle Globe in 39 Days

lesday, Angust 15, 1911

Twenty-seven days from Paris wia siberia and Japan, making a record uit of the globe, M. Jagerso French newspaperman of The Excelof Paris, arrived by the Empress He says he will apan today. Paris in 39 days, breaking all records. Jagerschmidt left July 17th and went to Moscow erlin and Warsaw, and then took by the trans-Siberian rail-Vladivostok, where he caught ssian steamer Orel for Tsurpan. This steamer was desterm, and had it not been Claude Macdonald, British or, allowed him to take passpecial train for Tokyo, he probably have missed connec the C. P. R. steamer. He ancouver tonight by the silk and expects to catch the Olymnn New York. He was stopped ssian police at Harbin, where he

arrested for taking photographs, as soon released. Jagerschmidt his paper from various points, whis hurried impressions. He indignant regarding his stoppage bin, considering that Russian had not the right to interfere him in Manchurian territory. He engaged photographing he was taken in charge and his ra taken from him, to be return-

will journey eastward through da to Montreal by the C. P. R. and from Montreal to New York to ark for Liverpool en route to

but 27 days have elapsed since left the French capital, he should make the circuit of the globe in than forty days, the present recheld by a British army officer. He ld be made to accomplish the reining portion of his journey in 11 s, which will land him in Paris in days. He is positive that he will ke it in 39 days, barring accidents.

#### STIRRING SPEECH AGAINST PACT

(Continued from Page 2) leagues more than fulfilled. They ad given pledges to the people when hey sought the suffrages of the voters and these pledges had been redeemed to the full. Today British Columbia was enjoying to the full the great adintages of the working out of the gressive policy promulgated by Hon. McBride, in the building of railprimarily, and in general and ounded prosperity. With referto federal affairs, it was notethy that the general election now hand had been sprung at this parular time, although the Conservative rty welcomed it. That party had insistently that suc. an agreeas that of Reciprocity should be decided by the Canadian people themselves. It would, however, been better, and more honorable redistribution preceded the generelection, in which event the West uld undoubtedly have had much larrepresentation and more clearly emasized its patriotic objecton to the

ciprocity proposals. But Sir Wilfrid rier and his associates evidently ought that it would be hazardous to the West speak with its full voice, the election had accordingly been to come before a just and necesredistribution. It was not his tention to speak at any length on iprocity. En passant he might, wever remark that when he saw Republicans and Democrais in United States so over-eager for the de agreement, when we saw both merican political parties agreed in eking Reciprocity, we might very conclude that the balance of rofit accruing under the arrangement ust inevitably be with the neighbor public. British Columbia would cerainly recognize this fact and act ac-

Mr. G. H. Barnard. Mr. G. H. Barnard, for Victoria, was atroduced as the coming member for ictoria, and was received with loud bursts of cheering. Mr. Barnard, in thanking his audience, declared that he had always done his best for his constituents and would continue to do so. peaking of reciprocity Mr. Barnard said enate had passed the reciprocity pact ur neignbors across the line were alady debating what they would do with when they got us. However, apart om reciprocity there were a few small uestions that interested Victoria, and at were not going to be forgotten in coming campaign. He referred to naval defence question and naval struction. (Cries of hear, hear.) We all seen how the government had n the largest number of ships to the antic and also how the East, because greatest number of votes were there resent, was to have the preference

rdingly-in sending the solid seven

Ottawa and the House of Commons.

ship construction. in concluding Mr. Barnard declared at now that it was up to Canada to de whether she would desert the therland that had always protected through all the years or stand by There would be no question in the nds of the Canadian people. As for procity it was already noticeable in e statements of the American papers of American statesmen and public n that reciprocity was but a thin heer for annexation. Mr. Barnard (ationed the editorial of the Detroit be Press, in which it was declared that if there were war between England and Germany, Canada would have to remain neutral, and it would be up to the nited States government to see that ada did remain neutral. Mr. Barnard also recalled the significant com-

ment of Mr. James J. Hill to the effect that the passing of the reciprocity pact was not so important for what it accomplished as for what it prevented. "Anyone," said Mr. Barnard, "can see what that means. What would it prevent in Mr. Hill's estimation but imperial federation?"

Mr. Barnard deferred to the Hon, Pre-mier after this brief but effective speech. Hon. Dr. Young.

Hon. Dr. Young was introduced as acting premier during the absence of the premier, and said that at the coming election Canada was at the parting of the ways. It was time now to choose between the two flags, the Union Jack of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes of the United States. The peo-ple must decide for themselves on September 21st.

Before dispersal, Mr. C. E. Pooley, K.C., very gracefully proposed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Borden, the leader, and the Conservative policy, this esolution, being seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot and carried with acclamation The Premier also presented the various handsome prizes won by the Queens of the picnic, who were as follows: Misses Emma Price, Owens, Costello, Cusack Manson and Davis. The winning tombola numbers were as hereunder, and those holding any of the numbers are reminded that they should claim their rewards at Maysmith & Lowe's, Davie

cambers, Bastion street. 561, 454, 254, 958, 1874, 1372, 104, 452, 1317, 683, 1020, 2696, 193, 3552, 3553 554, 1166, 553, 580, 1316, 232, 2670, 1023, 668, 670 197, 1016, 1114, 1113, 697, 859, 1535 3554, 579, 120, 1340, 164, 1135, 199 and

Pressure upon space today prevents the publication of a complete report and results of the various sports. Appended s but an earnest of these results: Egg and spoon race ladies, 75 yards-

Men's Hobble Skirt Race-1, A. R. Mc-Gregor; 2, T. Bates 3, Stewart. Needle and thread race-1, Miss L. B. Hutchison; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Camp-

Fat man's race-1, W. F. Fullerton; 2, W. Lorimer 100 yards open-1, Sid Thompson; 2,

McKay. Single ladies' race, 75 yards-1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Speed; 3, Miss Lowe, Human wheelbarrow race-1, Messrs. Bates and Smith; 2, Messrs Denman and

A. R. Grey. 220 yards open-1, McKay; 2, Duggan. Dribbling race for ladies-1. Miss Speed; 2, Miss Lowe; 3, Miss McGee. Ladies' hobble skirt race-1. Miss Hawks; 2, Miss Speed; 3, Miss Lemn. Nail driving contest-1, Miss Speed; 2, Miss Bradley.

### SENATE DIFFERS

WITH PRESIDENT (Continued From Page 1.)

privileges to the joint high commis-

Mr. Borah expressed himself as satisfied that the elimination of the provision would relieve the treaties of objection, but in the senate the objection was revived by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, who said he feared that, even with the paragraph out, these questions of such vital interest to the Pacific coast would be held to be within the jurisdiction of the proposed tribunal of arbitration.

Bright Outlook that Coming Provincial Exhibition will Surpass Those Previously Held—Entries Received

Buildings crowded with the finest of displays, horse races of an interesting character, a horse show that will rival the best ever held in the northwest. and bronco-busting that will beat all such contests, that have gone before are some of the features of Victoria's annual fair which will take place from September 5th to 9th. Mr. George Sangster, the secretary, is busily engaged in completing his arrangements and the outlook never was more prom-

Owing to the engagement of a large amount of space in the main hall by Vancouver Island Development League for an exhibit which will be designed to give the stranger an insight into the resources of the Island, it has been necessary to have a large marquee constructed for the Horticultural association's contribution. That branch, therefore, will be distinctive.

Entries for the horse races are coming in every day. Three running and hat it was to be noticed that since the two harness events are planned for every afternoon. With respect to the horse show,

which always is the outstanding en-

tertainment of the exhibition, Mr.

Sangster gives his assurance that the assemblage of horses will excel that of previous years. All the chief Vancouver owners are coming across to participate, the fact that the Vancouver fall event immediately precedes that of the Island making it very convenient for them. The enthusiasts of Seattle, as usual, are evincing keen interest. Yesterday Mr. Sangster received a very gratifying communication from Mr. J. D. Farrell, of Seattle. It was one of those little things that brighten the days just before the show when the work accumulates despite incessant labor. Mr. Farrell enclosed a list of entries, asked for the reservation of the box he has held for several years, and then announced that his daughter, Miss Helen Farrell, would like to don ate a silver cup for class 22, lady's phaetons, to be won twice in succession before becoming the permanent property of any one competitor. The spirit thus evinced is heartily appreciated not only by the secretary but by every member of the board of man-

Mr. S. F. Fuller, of Ottawa, has been appointed judge of the horse show. His

dation of Dr. Rutherford. He is a thoroughly competent official and it is believed will give complete satisfaction to all concerned.

The bronco-busting competitions are shaping up splendidly. At present negotiations are in progress for the procuring of some real "bad actors" so that those entered will have a hard that those entered will have a hard task in subduing the fire of their mounts. It is likely that some will be brought from as far east as Medicine Hat and Calgary in addition to the carload already ordered from Kamloops. ed to the programme. It is a balloon ascension and drop. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Patrick, new at Bellingham, Wash have been engaged to furnish this attraction. Every day they will make a flight, the balloonists dropping together by means of a parachute.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN TYPHOON

Empress of Japan Brings Advices of Disaster Which Brought Death to Many Na-

Over 500 lives lost and great devastation ashore and afloat were the results of a typhoon and tidal wave which swept over the Japanese coast on July 1, Miss McGee; 2, Mrs. H. Bradley; 3, 26th, according to advices brought by the Empress of Japan. The fishing fleets from Shidzuoka suffered severely over 200 fishermen being drowned, and at Toyko a tidal wave swept many houses away, including a large teahouse with 33 people. The Suzaki licensed quarters on Shinagawa bay were demolished, scores being drowned, erushed to death or mortally injured. The noted Sherigawa inlaid work factory collapsed and fifteen employees were killed, those who escaped swimming to roofs of neighboring houses after crawling from the debris. A torpedo-boat was swept inshore at Tokyo, and several steamers foundered, while big liners dragged anchors and collided and several stranded at Yokohama Eight of 40 on the Oomori Maru survived when she went down in the typhoon off Kuno, and 100 fishermen were drowned off there. The training squadron was crossing off Tosa and two seamen were killed on the Hashidate, and seven injured, three mortally. A dredger at Chiba was lifted from its moorings and cast far up on shore. At this place 64 men sent to endeavor to save a fishing depot were caught in a tidal wave

and 53 were drowned.

Msesages from many points tell similar tales of disaster, of seawalls broken, fishing vessels sunk, rivers overflowed and floods. Thousands houses collapsed, the number in Toyko and vicinity alone being over 12,000, according to official statistics. warehouse and factory district suffered severely at Tokyo, eight warehouses demolished containing goods worth \$16,000,000, mostly rice, sugar, paper and fertilizer. The loss here alone was over \$4,000,000. Among the losers here were Kada and Sawada, who had cornered the rice market with the result that a day before an Imperial Ordinance had been issued forcing them to reduce the price of rice about 40 per cent. They had half a million dollars worth of rice destroyed, without insurance, and the typhoon broke the rice corner. The sealing schooner Miyako Maru returning with her catch foundered off Chiba and two only of her crew reached shore. A bark with a crew of 38 went down off Suruga and three motor fishing vessels were also wrecked and all of the 76 on board drowned. At Hayama 200 fishing boats were lost. At Yokosuka the cruiser Hiyei under construction was damaged, the huge gantry collapsing alongside. Four thousand houses were demolished at the naval port. Survivors of the fishing fleet from Yaisu report 121 lost.

Suddenness of Disaster. The typhoon came in the early morning, blowing over 65 miles an hour, and many roofs were lifted clean. As the sea rose, the waves pounded the seawalls, and the tidal waves followed, the lower districts of Tokyo and Tokyo bay being flooded, with suddenness and the awakened residents took shelter on housetops, many to he blown off and drowned. Not until the flood covered the sleeping floors of many did they realize their danger. It was after the seawall gave way at Suzaki that the big house washed to sea from the licensed quarter was flooded away with its 33 occupants. In another wrecked house 16 girls perished, the wind lifting a roof on which they took refuge and blowing it into the sea. The major ity of the bodies of victims in this dis-

trict were washed to sea. When the Empress sailed police were searching for bodies, the majority of those recovered being terribly battered. Many escaped death in Shinagawa and Omori districts as a result of warning being carried by villagers who ran to the fire alarm bells and sounded alarms when the sea began to flood.

Damage to Shipping. The P. & O. steamer Palermo dragged her anchor and ran aground at a point off Kanagawa. The British steame Peleus dragged her anchor and collided with the Japanese steamer Miyoshino Maru, and both vessels were lying on the Kanagawa side of the harbor. Another collision occurred between two steamers of the Indra line. The Indrasamha, which was lying near the Indradeo, dragged her anchor, and her bow struck the side of the other vessel. The German gunboat Luchs, lying outside the breakwater, dragged her moorings, and finally collided with the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru. The extent of damage suffered by these vessels is still

under investigation. When the Empress of Japan sailed, the lower part of Tokyo presented a scene of utter desolation, and the police officials were busily engaged in recoverAutumn Tailored Suits--To Encourage Early Buying--Marked to Sell at \$27.50 SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

SPECIAL interest attaches to this arrival of thirty autumn Suits (unpacked yesterday) because of their newness, their timeliness, their smart and authoritative style and their unquestionable value.

We must remember that the cool evenings of our climate necessitate a warm outer wrap of some description and a neatly tailored suit seems to supply the want more nearly than does any other type of apparel.

You will of course, note with approval, the slightly extended length of the coats, and the late skirt fashions—some with plaits, others severely plain. As a matter of fact, the suits in this \$27.50 line are perfectly plain tailored. Materials for the most part are rough, coarse woven, but not so heavy as their appearance would suggest.

Browns seem to be the favored color, although navy blue serges and tweeds are by no means lacking.

To encourage early buying we have marked these suits though of the very highest class—at a price one would rightfully expect to pay for the most ordinary.



# New Arrival of Satin Underskirts

ACH day brings us express shipments of new goods for every department. The most recent to arrive in Underskirts is a splendid line in satin colors being pale pinks, blues, creams, greens and blacks. "CAMPBELL'S" price, \$3.75.

1008 and 1010 Government Street

ers to a place of safety. The consternation that prevailed during the storm had subsided and the people were busily engaged in the removal of their property from underneath the debris.

## CRUSHED BENEATH ENGINE'S WHEELS

Jnknown Man Run Over on Victoria and Sidney Line Amputated

the Victoria & Sidney line last evening at 6.30 o'clock as the train was bound citywards, a workman, whose name could not be ascertained last evening, between life and death. One leg had to be amputated last night nad it is pro-bable the victim of the accident will

lose the other. The train had just left Keatings station and was rounding a curve in the line when the engineer saw two men ahead walking on the track. One of them when he saw the train approaching endeavored to pull the other from off the track. In doing so his companion stumbled and fell and before he could recover himself, or be pulled clear the wheels of the engine struck him, passing over both legs near the knees.

train was immediately stopped the injured man taken on board and rushed into the city, where the ambu-lance was waiting, and he was hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital. Mr. Van Sant, selection was made on the recomment ruined houses and removing the suffer. manager of the road, as soon as he

was informed of the accident, made all arrangements for the care of the injured man, Dr. Bechtel being summoned to aftend him. The victim of the accident was unconscious and unable to give his nome or

place of residence. BODY IS RECOVERED

NANAIMO, Aug. 10 .- The body of the late Edward Lim was found yesterday afternoon in Nanaimo river at a point less than a hundred yards below where Near Keatings-One Leg he was drowned on the 17th day of

of June Last.

June last. On that day, Lim, who was employed as a fire-boss at South Wellington Run down by the passenger train on mine, accompanied by a friend, was fishing in the river when he lost his footing, falling into the rushing waters, and was drowned before his companion could render any assistance. Since the lies at St. Joseph's Hospital hovering day of the tragedy the provincial police maintained a search for the body, dynamite being used in an attempt to bring it to the surface but without results. Yesterday the body floated to the surface, having been liberated, it is supposed, from under a ledge when high mark of the past month. An inquest will not be held as the authorities and the relatives of the deceased are satisfied that there was

> Explosion in St. Louis ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11-Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a terrific

> no foul play in connection with the ac-

## **FAVOR SALARIES** FOR MEMBERS

Nanimo River Gives Up Its Victim, Edward Lim, Drowned on 17th Majority in House of Commons Support Chancellor Lloyd George's Resolution to Pay \$2,000 Annually

> LONDON, Aug. 10 .- A radical de parture from the principle of gratuitous public service which hitherto has prevailed in the House of Commons was provided tonight when the House

by a vote of 256 to 159 adopted a reso lution to pay its members \$2,000 annually for their services. The resolution providing for the payment of members was moved in the House of Commons by the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George. The chancellor said that Great Britain

was the only country in the world that did not pay members of parliament. The Unionists opposed the payment plan on the ground that it would be a violation of the principle of gratuitou public service, as well as improper for members to vote themselves salaries. Arthur, Hamilton Lee, Unionist, who moved the official Unionist amendment against salaries, argued that the effect of the chancellor's bill would be to keep out the best type of men and fill the parliament with professional poli-

James Ramsey McDonald, Labor leader, denied that the measure would cause corruption, and said it would "tend to help the tide of purity which is flowing over American politics."

General French's New Post LONDON, Aug. 10.-King George has approved of the appointment of Gen. Sir John French as chief of the imperial general staff.

Presence of mind on the part of Jack Albertson, C. P. R. pumpman at Savona saved the life of Brakeman Chadwick a few days ago. The brake-man had fallen on the track and Al-bertson pulled him off the metals just in time to save him from Leing crushed by a heavy freight car.

Within ten days no fewer than five hundred men will be at work grading the new C.P.R. spur from Three Forks to the Lucky Jim mine.



If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S

ENONE TO SERVICE

Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the

#### THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Laurier ministry has made the Chinese question an issue in the campaign, locally at least. We do not expect that this matter will enter into the consideration of the voters outside that gave two premiers to British Coof British Columbia to any great extent, lumbia, one of them having being also for it never did come home to them, Chief Justice. There was intellectual but it is properly a subject upon which force of no common kind behind such the voters of this province should pro- men as he and they. Of late years Dr. nounce. As they decide so likely will Davie was unable to take any very be the decision of the Parliament of Canada when the law comes up for time is not so very long ago when he consideration.

The attitude of the Liberal party in regard to the Chinese was stated by death was not unexpected by his relthe local Liberal paper a few days ago, when speaking of the Chinese Exclu- any misapprehension on the subject. He sion Act now on the statute book it said: "It is a bad law." Mr. Templeman, in a speech recently delivered in the Victoria Theatre, is reported to have said that the present law would have life, would have taken a place that no to be changed by the substitution of such a system of restricted immigration as is in force by agreement between Canada and Japan. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his report upon the fraudulent entry of Chinese, laid special stress upon this point. As we do not understand it to have been a part of Mr. Justice Murphy's commission to suggest new legislation, we probably do him no injustice if we assume that he made this recommendation because he knew it would be acceptable to the government. Certainly he would hardly have gone out of his way to recommend to the government a course unacceptable to that body. Our recollection is that an opinion similar to those expressed by Mr. Templeman has been attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and has never been repudiated. We think, therefore, it is evident that, if the Liberals are returned to power and a Liberal contingent is sent from British Columbia, we may look with certainty to a repeal of the Chinese head tax.

Is this repeal desirable? Are the peo-

ple of British Columbia content to try

an experiment in the restriction of Chinese immigration by agreement? These are fair questions, and we propose to try and deal with them fairly. The first point to which we desire to direct attention is the difference in population the same proportion to the population and along a boundary of such a great is permitted in the case of Japanes the country will soon be overrun by Chinamen. A second point is that there are certain radical differences between China and Japan. The government of the latter country has no wish to encourage the emigration of its people. but on the contrary desires them to remain at home. There is a vast work in government has no wish to see its fighting force reduced by the emigration of the youth of the country. Korea and Formosa, not to speak of Manchuria. furnish scope for the activities of Japan for a long time to come. Moreover the Japanese are all individually inspired by fervid patriotism, and their loyalty to their emperor is such that they obey his decrees without question. No such sentiment dominates China. The government is a flaccid thing; the nation is a huge mass, like a jellyfish. You cannot say of any part of it "This is China." There is no personal loyalty of the populace to the throne. There are no nearby fields where the surplus population can find room to establish itself. There is no government with which an agreement can be made, which will hold itself responsible for the enforcement of it. Remove the head tax and trust to the restraining force of an agreement, and a horde of Chinese will find entrance into Canada in spite of everything we can do to prevent it. In saying this we do not think we are overstating the case in the slightest degree.

In view of these considerations, is it wise for the people of British Columbia to give carte blanche to the Liberal ministry, should it be continued in power, to abolish the head-tax and substitute an agreement with the government of Pekin? This is an issue in the campaign which cannot be avoided. It is a very serious issue. To many people it will be a far more serious issue than reciprocity. There are hundreds of working men who will ask themselves what they will gain by the alleged reduction of the cost of living if they are to find their wages reduced by unlimited Chinese competition.

#### JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE

John Chapman Davie is dead. To later arrivals of Victorians this an nuoncement will not mean very much. but to those who are familiar with the history of the city and especially with its medical history it will signify, a great deal. The very full obition

elsewhere renders unnecessary any ex-tended reference to him here. It is beter that we should speak of him as a ractice of his profession that he did than it can be here. the city and the province the greatest service, for he more than any other man placed the profession of physician would have been world-wide. His fellow without jealousy. He possessed the confidence of the whole community to

an exceptional degree. Dr. Davie was a member of a family prominent part in public affairs, but the was rightly considered one of the most influential of Victoria's citizens. His atives, neither was he himself under knew for a long time past that the end was near. In him Victoria has lost one who, if he had been physically able to live out a full rounded age in active one else has ever aspired to fill.

#### CAMPAIGN ISSUES

The demand of the Liberal press that the opponents of the Laurier ministry shall confine themselves to the single issue of reciprocity recalls the case of the fat man, who was going to fight a duel with a thin man. He insisted that the proportions of his antagonist should be chalked out upon his own person and that a shot outside of the line should not count. We are quite willing to take that view of the present campaign and are willing to admit that shots outside of the line designated by our Liberal friends shall not count in the matter of marksmanship, but for ourselves we propose to hit where we can. We are also asked to consider the arguments made in favor of reciprocity by people living in other provinces. That is reasonable enough, but it affords no ground for refusing to consider the arguments against reciprocity which influence people in this province. Each part of Canada must speak on this issue according as the proposed agreement will affect each part respectively. British Columbia cannot reasonably be asked to vote for reciprocity because Alberta wants it, if Alberta does want it; neither can we between Japan and China. Japan has expect Alberta to oppose the agreenot very much more than one-tenth the | ment because British Columbia may be population of China. If immigration opposed to it. It is about three thouinto Canada is permitted to Chinese in sand miles from Victoria to Sidney, length there will of necessity be diversity of views. British Columbians will do pretty well if they master the agreement as it will affect them directly, and its general effect upon the future of Canada.

There is no doubt at all about the disadvantage which reciprocity, as proposed will be to the fruit industry. Asia for the Japanese to do, and the That has been demonstrated over and over again. We know all that is said about the importance of enabling the people of the Prairies to get their fruit more cheaply; but this does not afford any reason why the fruit-raisers of British Columbia should be forced to compete on unfavorable terms what the fruit-raisers of the United States. One of the reasons why Alberta may vote for reciprocity is the expectation that it will give the province cheaper fruit: but this reduction in price, which will apply to the fruit from British Columbia, is surely not a reason why Brisish Columbia should vote for reciprocity. It is just as good Canadianism to ask the people of Alberta to be willing to pay a little more for their fruit. in order that a great industry may be built up in British columbia as it is to ask the people of British Columbia to be satisfied with less for their fruit and to see one of their chief industries handicapped, in order that the wheatraisers of Alberta may save a little money on their fruit bill.

We are told that it will be an advantage to British Columbia to have the United States market thrown open to her timber. But will it be? A couple of months ago our evening contemporary was endeavoring to demon strate that lumber can be produced more cheaply in the States of Washington than in British Columbia, and we were told that this was because the cost of food was less in the United States than here. How can we hope to compete successfully with American mills in their own markets, if this is the case? But granting that we can do so, what need was there to be in a hurry to give something for this privilege. The British Columbia millmen would have been better content to see the Prairie market preserved from them than to have a so-called new market opened to them. The desire of some of the people on the Prairies to continue to have lumber from the United States upon the terms in force hitherto has

removed or offset by the free ad sion of our lumber into a market, where we are told similar lumber can factor in the community. It was in the even now be produced more cheaply

Canada will not gain a co under the agreement that she could not have gained without it by the exercise of here upon the high pinnacle it now oc- a little patience without giving anything cupies. He was unquestionably a great in exchange. Whatever advantage will man in his line of work, and if his lot arise from the free admission of Canhad fallen in a wider sphere, his fame adian products into the United States Canadian producers would have enjoyed practitioners appreciated his talents in a little while without conceding anything to gain them. Mr. Taft did not enter upon negotiations for reciprocity until he saw that the people of the United States were ready to grant the things which he was willing to concede. We are often told that we are not conceding much by comparison with what the United States is giving up to us. That, if true, only demonstrates that the United States was ready to give us the free admission of our products without compensation. Mr. Taft's position was substantially that the people of the United States need Canadian raw materials in their business, but if he could induce us to pay something to induce them to take them, his country would be that much shead. He would probably have agreed to take even smaller concessions from Canada rather than not have reached an agreement. All he wished was to "save his face." Messrs. Fielding and Paterson enabled him to do this and a great deal more.

It seems to be understood at Ottawa that Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan will enter the Laurier cabinet if the government is sustained.

A very serious state of things 'is developing in London because of the dock laborers' strike. It is earnestly to be hoped that an early solution of the difficulty may be arrived at.

Evidently our evening contemporary has been called to time in regard to its opposition to the Chinese head-tax. It's altogether too late, good friend. You should have thought in time what you were saying.

An Ottawa despatch to the Halifax Chronicle says the Liberals have good hopes of carrying Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. The Liberals in Ottawa may feel that way; but the Liberals in British Columbia indulge no such fond and foolish hopes.

We did not suppose that all the silly people lived in the United States, but we did not suppose that any Canadian was silly enough to burn the American flag or any Canadian papers were silly enough to call the performance an exhibition of patriotism. But you never can tell.

The evening paper says it is not authorized to tell what the Liberal canask that. We asked what the "solid seven" did when they had things their own way. Come, neighbor, it will not take up very much space to give the information. Play up like a sport. The first thing you will know people will think you cannot tell anything.

A man with side-burns," says an American paper. Here we have an instance of the genesis of a word. Sideburns and side-whiskers and so they were always called in America until General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac in the war of secession. He wore side-wiskers, which thenceforth were called Burnsides in the American press. In the fullness of time General Burnside joined the list of incompetents who had been relieved from the Potomac command, and became forgotten. Then the newspaper boys, who had probably never heard of him, came to the conclusion that Burnsides was a name derived from the fact that they were worn on the cheeks and the transition from burnsides to sideburns was easy. A Burnside and therefore a side-burn is a whisker worn long on each cheek a la Dundreary.

We are threatened with all manner of surprises when the Liberals candidates get ready to announce their platform. We shall indeed be surprised if there is anything in that platform that is of a constructive nature. Our contemporary need not be the least fearful of seeing the Colonist oppose projects that are for the benefit of the province. It leaves that to the Liberal party. The Colonist has urged Mr. Templeman and his political associates over and over again to take up projects that seemed to be in the public interest, and it has passed our comprehension why they have not done so long ago. We wait, not we confess with much impatience, for the things that are going to surprise us, and possibly we may have a little surprise of our own for our friends when that day comes. But alack and alas, we have waited many years for the first symptom that the Liberals recognize what they might have done for British Columbia, and between ourselves we do not take any great amount of stock in death-bed repentances.

# SPECIAL OFFERS FOR SATURDAY SHOPPERS

The Key to the Situation

We expect that after today we will have quite a bit more room to put the new shipments that are arriving, as we expect that many who have not had the opportunity of visiting the big MAKING ROOM SALE will come today and inspect our special offerings. We have made many substantial reductions on our high QUALITY goods. The store is open until 9:30 tonight.

### Announcement

To induce the people of Victoria and vicinity, the new as well as our old customers to visit our beautiful up to date store oftener, we have decided to inaugurate every Saturday evening SPECIAL SALES of 25c and 50c articles worth in many instances double this amount.

Tonight sees our first Special Sale of Assorted Beautiful Ivory-finished Jardinieres. Special Saturday Evening Sale Price, each ...... 50¢ Assorted Beautiful Decorated and Plain Teapots. Special Saturday Evening 

Do not fail to come and see these great values as well as our regular assorted stock.

#### **BIG REDUCTIONS**

## Hand Painted Austrian China

Some of the most magnificent Hand-painted Austrian China ever shown in this city is now on display on our main floor, and has been reduced to prices that will make sales fast. If you want to secure a few pieces of this artistic china make your visit early today.

Reduced to, per dozen ...... .. \$6.00 Tea Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, per Breakfast Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, each .....\$1.00 Berry Dishes. Reduced to, per dozen \$3.75 6-inch Plates. Reduced to per dozen 37.50

Coffee Pots. Reduced to, each ......\$1.50

Shaving Mugs. Reduced to, each .... 50c Syrup Jug, with Plate. Reduced to, each .. 3-piece Sets-Teapot, Sugar and Cream. Reduced to ...... \$2.00 7-piece Chocolate Sets-Consisting of 6

cups and saucers and coffee pot. Re-

SPECIALS FOR TODAY Allervale Teapots reduced to, each - 20c Allervale Bowls reduced to, each - 5c

## Specials Furniture Department

Combination China Cabinet and Buffet-Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Size of china cabinet on top 14 x 13 1/2, with mirror at back 39 x 11, with round shaped glass doors and handsome carving throughout. Three drawers in centre, one of same partitioned off and lined with green plush for cutlery, etc., with door to cabinet at either side, and large linen drawer below. Stands on handsomely carved legs and feet. Re-

duced to \$37.50 Hall Seat-Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, handsomely carved figures\_on back with carved arms. A great sacrifice at the reduced price of .. \$27.50 We have them also in a large range of our usual high values from ......\$8.00 Golden Oak Dining Chairs - With cane seats in two different designs. Reduced

Golden Oak Diner-Leather upholstered seats and slight carving on back, Reduced to ...... \$4.00

tially made, and great value at this re-\*duced price of ..... \$4.00 Golden Oak Diners-Reduced for our Making Room Sale only, each ...... \$2.75 We have also a splendid variety for you to select from in our usual high quality Two-Piece Parlor Suite-Mahogany finish, including settee and arm chair, uphols-

tered in pretty crimson silk. Neat design. Reduced to ...... \$27.50 Parlor Chairs-Mahogany, finish, upholstered in pretty material, carved backs and fancy shaped legs. Reduced price for our Making Room Sale, only .. \$10.00 Settee-Mahogany finish, upholstered in pretty tapestry design, with slight cary-

ing on back and neat design in sides. Re-ly carved piece at back, with 5 extra large drawers. Nothing to equal this piece for the bedroom at a reduced price of ......\$10.00

Settee-Golden finish, of fancy design, upholstered back and seat. Reduced price only .... \$9.5

Solid Oak Chiffonier-Golden finish, oval shaped British beyeled mirror, size 20 3 12, top 32 x 171/4, with 5 large drawer Exceptionally fine value at the duced price of .......\$15.00

Mahogany Washstand-Highly polished 36 x 18, serpentine front, has 1 dray and 2 doors to cupboard below. ported by claw-shaped feet. Reduced price to ...... \$18.00

We also have them in a great assortm at ......\$3.5

Solid Oak Dining Table-Golden finish. extension, 40 x 40, square when clo 5 shaped legs. The Making Room Price .... \$9.0

We also have a great assortment in near any finish. Extension Table prices sta at ......\$7.50



### Summer Comforts and Helps

You will enjoy a visit examining the many Summer comforts an helps that we have here for you. There are several reasons why ve should buy your Summer Furniture here. The quality is of the highe and they are all made to last; they are the very latest from the leadi factories and the prices are right. We always can quote right price ecause we buy right. THE OUR SHOWING OF SUMMER CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES

&c., &c., IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

Meat Safes-The right kind at the right prices-Polding Seat Safes, each ......\$3.75 Polding Meat Safes, each ...... \$4.2 Folding Meat Safes, each ......\$4.50 Large-size Meat Safes, golden finish ..... \$5.00 Lightning Ice-Cream Preezer-only a few left, the best that 

3-quart size ............\$3.25 Hammocks in big variety of styles.

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# - CANTIONS - SENTINE - SEN

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

During the reign of Marcus Aurelius three distinguished soldiers came to the front in the outlying provinces. They were Clodius Albinus who commanded in Britain, Pescennius iger who was at the head of the Syrian army nd Septimius Severus who governed the Danubian territories. Albinus was a representative of one of the great families of republican Rome. He not only won the favor of Marcus, but even retained the esteem of ommodus, little as that abominable tyrant was in the habit of recognizing merit in any During his reign the legions in Britain grew impatient with his atrocities and called Albinus to declare himself Imperator, but he resisted all appeals. Towards Pertinax he exhibited a dignified reserve, declining to recognize him as emperor; but when Pertinax was slain and Julianus had purchased the crown, his indignation knew no bounds. Again he was urged to accept the titles of Imperator ing himself with being called Lieutenant of the Senate and People. Niger was of obscure birth but great talents. He had been able to advance himself from the position of a common soldier to the command of the great Eastern army of the Empire, and was known o covet the throne. His soldiers esteemed im for his courage and generosity; the civilian population of Syria found in him a just and lenient governor. Hence when news of the nurder of Pertinax was received, there was a great popular demand that he hould assume the purple, a desire which the ubject kings of Asia were in haste to endorse. iger was naturally flattered by this, and he regarded his election to the throne as a cerainty. Unfortunately for himself, he delayed action too long. The luxury of Antioch proved too strong for him, and he rested there in illadvised ease instead of pushing forward to

Meanwhile Severus had not been idle. When he learned of the assassination of Pertinax, he called his troops together and made an impassioned appeal to them to restore Rome to her ancient freedom. He painted the deeds of the Praetorian Guards in vivid colors, and promised that if he were given imperial authority, he would redress all wrongs. To make assurance doubly sure, he promised each soldier a gift equal to about \$2,000 of our money. The troops were not proof against such arguments, which were in keeping with their desires, and Severus was hailed as Imperator and Augustus. This was in April, 193. Severus, having been acclaimed emperor, did not wait long to make his position good. He set out at the head of an army for Rome. He made a forced march, walking ahead of his soldiers, clad in full armor, the whole distance. He allowed himself little rest, nor did he permit his men to have any more than he asked for himself. As he advanced e cities hailed him as their deliverer. Julian heard of his approach with alarm, and when he learned that the fleet of the Adriatic had surrendered to him he saw that the end of his reign was in sight. Nevertheless, he endeavored to prepare Rome to withstand the approaching army. He called upon the Guards to rally to his defence, and they responded, although with a very poor grace, for they much preferred the luxury in which they were in the habit of indulging to the stress of war. He put forth every effort which suggested itself to him, but it is said that the clumsy appearance of the motley force, which he was able to assemble, provoked the ridicule of the populace. He employed assassins to slay Severus, but that astute general foresaw the possibility of this and surrounded himself with a guard of six hundred men in armor, who never left his presence or laid aside their swords night or day, watching by relays but always sleeping fully armed. Detachments were sent out from Rome to stop him in the passes of the Apennines, but instead of resisting him, they enrolled themselves under his banner, and so Severus came to within seventy miles of Rome. There he halted. He had no mind to shed blood unless it was necessary; he had no desire to inflict injury upon the city in which he hoped to reign. Therefore he sent word to the Praetorians that if they would abandon Julian and give up the murderers of Pertinax, he would regard them as blameless. The Guards received the offer with joy and showed their way of appreciating it by hunting Julian to his death, slaying him in one of the rooms attached to the royal baths.

The first act of Severus, when once he had reached the vicinity of Rome, was to command the Praetorian Guards to assemble unarmed on a large plain before the city. They cheyed the command, and they were met and surrounded by a force of Illyrians armed with spears. Mounting a tribune, Severus addressed the thoroughly frightened Guards. He reproached them for their baseness, declared them unworthy of trust, and when by his powerful denunciation he had brought them to think that only death awaited them, he decreed that their rights as Guards were forever forfeited, that they never again should be permitted to bear arms, and that they should not come within a hundred miles of Rome on pain of death. While these proceedings were taking place, a detachment of the army of Severus had gone to the camp of the Praetorians and seized their arms and destroyed their deences. There was therefore nothing left for the disgraced force to do but to accept their ate with what grace they could muster.

Having thus disposed of the Guards, Severus entered the Eeternal City. His first official act was to celebrate the obsequies of Pertinax with becoming splendor, and this be-

ing done, he rested for thirty days, and then took steps to make good his position against his rivals. In this he was successful, although four years passed before he had overcome the opposition of Albians and Niger. He first opposition of Albinus and Niger. He hist advanced against Niger, being careful at first to profess that he was only seeking to restore peace to the Empire. Niger did not surrender without a struggle; but his resistance was in vain. Severus defeated him in two battles, and the Eastern troops realized that they were no match for the soldiers from Europe. He then set out to overthrow Albinus; but first he professed a desire to treat with him, sending him an embassy for that purpose, the envoys being instructed to hand Albinus a letter and at the same time stab him to the heart. The plot was discovered and frustrated, whereupon Albinus advanced from Britain into Gaul. A terrific battle took place near where Lyons now stands. It was fiercely fought, and for a time the issue was doubtful Indeed victory seemed ready to crown Albinus, when Severus plunged into the thick of the fight, and by his own personal valor so inspired his troops that they were able to win the day. Both Niger and Albinus were taken prisoners after the battles in which their armies met their fate and were slain mercilessly.

#### INDIVIDUALITY

In a recent sketch of the career of Mr. David Lloyd George by a very friendly critic, it is stated that he is not a man of wide reading. His convictions are very strong and the personal force which he brings to bear upon their advocacy is overpowering. The individuality of the man is dominating. There is an old Latin maxim that may be freely translated as meaning that a wide acquaintance with literature has a refining influence and renders men less determined upon having their own way. The student of books acquires the habit of looking at both sides of a question, an admirable quality no doubt, but one that does not assist in the development of that individuality which ensures success in leadership. Fortunately we all cannot be leaders, and therefore it is not necessary that we should all develop the qualities of leadership. It would be well for the community if more of us developed the ability to look upon both sides.

The career of Mr. Lloyd George is a remarkable illustration of the triumph of individualism. A man, who in a little over twenty years could rise from the humble position of an obscure and penniless lawyer in a Welsh village to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the greatest nation of the world, without any extraneous aids, is a remarkable personality, as all must admit, no matter what they may think of his opinions. The secret of this amazing success is to be found in devotion to one idea, which has broadened out as the years have passed and the sphere of his has widened. If his reading had been wide, if he had been a student of literature rather than of men, it is more than likely that the poetic side of his character, which he shares in common with so many Welshmen, would have gained the upper hand, and he might have become a dreamer of dreams and not the forceful politician he is.

His case is taken as an example, not as a model. What is true in respect to him will be found to have been true in respect to most self-made men. They permitted themselves to become absorbed in a single idea and made all other considerations subordinate thereto. Singleness of purpose is one of the most effective forces in life.

This is not to say that one should devote himself to any single subject. More than one man of science has given his mind exclusively to the investigation of things physical, and has thereby lost contact with things spiritual. Yet it seems that without such devotion great discoveries, if not impossible, certainly are unlikely. Two remarkable illustrations of individuality in the world of action are furnished by Alexander of Macedon and the first Napoleon. They furnish extraordinary instances of men absorbed by a single idea. This idea was the aggrandizement of self, the bending of other individuals to their will. No considerations whatever diverted these men from their objects. Promises, moral obligations, considerations of what was due to others, human suffering, the death of thousands did not restrain them. The merciless treatment of Josephine by Napoleon showed that all the finer instincts of his nature were dwarfed by his overwheening ambition. The destruction of Persepolis by Alexander in order to obtain the favor of Thais, an Athenian woman to whom he had taken a fancy, shows how completely the man, who sighed for new worlds to conquer, was slave to his baser passions. Self was the dominant note in the lives of both these men, whom historians have been pleased to style Great. If Alexander and Napoleon had been men whose sympathies had been broadened by a study of mankind in its wider aspects, the history of the world would have been very different. As it was, they furnished an example of individualism carried to an extreme, and the world was so much the worse for them both.

Every young man, starting out in life, would do well to consider what his object is to be. If he aims at success, and that seems to be the goal towards which the faces of most menare turned, he must cultivate individuality. He must concentrate his mind as much as possible upon a single aim, and to this everything else must be subordinated. If this is done, success will not be difficult. The question is if success is worth the price, which men who do this pay for it. A distinguished quality of English

public and business men is that, as a rule, they have a diversity of interests. Thus their outlook is wide, and if few of them have careers that are meteoric, there is an element of sta-bility about them that is admirable. Everyone must have noticed how in the United States men rise suddenly to prominence in the world of politics or of fame, and then disappear. The case of the late E. H. Harriman was one of these. Here was a man who became among the most eminent in the nation in his own particular line of work. He devoted to it every ounce of energy in his make-up. He had only one aim, and to this all other considerations were subordinated. He was vastly successful when the thread of his life snapped under the strain, and while he left many millions to his heirs, his own career, after he became absorbed in his ambition, was really not worth living. Mr. J. P. Morgan, on the other hand, furnishes an illustration of how devotion to other interests than mere success develops a well-rounded manhood. There are at least two Mr. Morgans, just as it is said there are four Lloyd Georges, in the latter case the poet, the statesman, the keep debater and the demagogue, making up a wonderful composite type.

If our object in life is not merely success but happiness, the wider we make our horizon the better, and this we can do by study and by an acquaintance with the best literature. We may never have the populace waiting to hear what we have to say on any great question; we may never lead battle-stained veterans to victory after victory; we may indeed live out our lives, as thousands upon thousands of other men live out their lives, feeling that if we have done our duty by our families and our friends, if we have made the world just a little better during the time we have been in it because we were in it, we have done all that could reasonably be expected of us. We can develop an individuality that is in harmony with such a life, for we can have our own ideas of duty, our own ideas of what we ourselves ought to be. This sort of individuality every one can possess, and it will tend to the promotion not only of our own happiness, but that of others as well.

#### THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Perhaps the caption of this article is not very well chosen, for the things that will be spoken of herein are fairly generally known, but are not very often thought about. For example: A person very well informed on many subjects expressed surprise that when the Canadian Pacific sends out a coasting steamer from England, her departure is generally so timed that she will be down by the Straits of Magellan during our winter time. When told that when it was winter here, it was summer there, he said he knew that, of course, as a matter of geography but he had never though about it as a matter of fact. In the course of a short time we shall probably receive news from the expeditions that are racing for the South Pole. We shall not understand some of the things likely to be told if we forget that it is summer on the Antarctic Continent when it is winter in the north, that when the days are short here they are long there and so on.

You have seen the new moon hundreds of times. Very frequently as soon as the twilight had grown dim, you have seen a pale thread-like crescent in the West. You know that is the moon. Did you ever stop to think where the moon was the day before or for several days previously? Probably not. The moon was over in the western sky, but nearer the sun in apparent position than when you saw the crescent. You could not see the moon, not because it was lost in the glare of the sun, but because its illuminated side was turned away from us. Possibly if you could get high enough up in the atmosphere so that the rays of the sun would not be diffused as. they are at the surface of the earth, you might be able to discern a dark round disc not very far in apparent position from the sun. Sometimes the moon in passing from the north to the south side of the sun passes across the whole or a part of the face of that luminary. Then we have a whole or a partial eclipse.

In front of the library window at which this is written there is a telephone pole. The morning sun is shining on one side of it, but as we are looking at it from the north we only see a thin silvery streak along the east side of it; the remainder is in shadow. Now if in imagination we draw a circle on the pole, the diameter of which is equal to the diameter of the pole, we will have a disc the eastern edge of which will be a silvery streak resembling somewhat the crescent moon, and the remainder will be shaded. It will be a representation of "the old moon in the young moon's arms." The actual phenomena of the new moon is due to a precisely similar cause, only the sun is to the west of the moon and not to the right as in the case of the telephone pole just now. Now, if we should walk around the pole on the east side, it is evident that as we did so we would see more and more of the pole reflecting the bright sunlight and less of it would be in shadow until we reached a point directly in line with the sun, when half the circumference of the pole would be illuminated. As we passed further around less and less of the pole would be illuminated. until at length we would only have a thin thread of light as we have from our present point of view, only that whereas the thread now is to our left, then it would be towards our right. If in the place of the pole there was a sphere we would have an actual crescent, just as in the case of the moon. What happened as we

walked around the pole is what happens as in the case of the moon, only the moon passes around us and directions are reversed. The horns of the crescent moon always point away from the sun. Therefore when you are drawing a crescent make the horns point to the left. A crescent moon is a growing or waxing moon. A waning moon is not a "crescent"

ing moon. A waning moon is not a "crescent." As a rule there is about 50 minutes between the hours of moon-rise on each day after full moon. We do not see the moon-rise until the satellite is at the full. But next month it will be noticed that the moon will rise for two or three days very nearly at the same hour. This is due to the fact that the moon revolves around the sun just as the earth does, only she moves in a spiral, or a series of loops, and the line followed by her is sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit. She is therefore not always directly opposite the sun: when she is and the earth intervenes the moon is eclipsed, but when she is directly opposite the sun and not in eclipse, she rises for a few days in succession nearly at the same hour. This is called the Harvest Moon, and astronomically is the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, which as you know is September 21st.

In a novel written by a well known author he speaks of taking refuge in a cave just before sunset, where he remained until the crescent moon rising enabled him to make his escape without being seen, as he would have been in the full glare of day. In a recent poem by a well known writer the crescent moon is spoken of as rising. Crescent moons do not rise. Crescent moons are always in the western sky immediately after sunset. After full moon the moon begins to assume a shape approximately a crescent, but in the summer long before it is actually crescent-shape the daylight has come, and the pale sickle of light may be sometimes seen following the sun across the

You are perhaps aware that the same side of the moon is always turned towards the earth. This fact has suggested to some people the thought that, whereas the moon as viewed from the earth presents an exact circle, if we could see it from a point at right angles to our point of vision, the circle would be bent outwards slightly towards the earth. Hence it has been inferred that the part of the moon which we see would, if we were on the moon, appear like a vast mountain covering half its surface. This might explain the fact that no atmosphere, or at least no evidence of anything indicating more than an exceedingly rarified atmosphere, has been found on the moon. We know that as we ascend mountain on the earth the atmosphere becomes more rarified. There may be an abundant atmosphere on the other side of the moon, and if there are people in that region they would have to climb the mountain to see the earth, but the spectacle would be a glorious one and worth the enort.

When you look at the moon tonight endeavor to realize the fact that the disc is 2153 miles across. Therefore half the face of the moon represents an area not very much smaller than the useful part of Canada. The moon it not quite 240,000 miles away from us. Therefore if you could get up into the air about eighty times as far as it is from Victoria to Halifax and look down upon the Dominion, the whole of Canada would not look as big as the part of the moon which you could see tonight if you remained up until it rose. This seems a very astonishing thing; but it is not nearly so startling as the fact that the little black spot, which could be seen upon the sun not long ago if you looked at it through a piece of smoked glass, was a flaming cavern, so vast that the earth with the moon in its accustomed place could have been dropped into it without coming anyway near touching the sides.

#### THE SIKHS

Something of Their History and Their Religion

The more one studies the different religions the more one is convinced that fundamentally they are all alike. Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Pantheism, and the rest. Is there not stimulus in this fact for endless thought and conjecture? Does it not give promise that some day in that dim by-and-bye of which poets and philosophers dream, that the Oriental and the Caucasian and all races under the sun shall meet upon one common ground of ethical thought, that all sects and divisions shall be done away with, and that the doctrine that shall be preached shall be "Love God, and love thy neighbor as thyself"? After all, it is the only practical philosophy, the only practical religion. The only teaching the following of which brings about complete happiness. When this gracious time shall come about, and shall it not be only then, there shall be universal disarmament, the hungry shall be fed, and the poor clothed, and peace shall reign in all the whole wide

world?
The history of the life of Guru Gobind Singh, who was the tenth and last Guru or prophet of the Sikhs, and who lived during the 15th Century, is a very interesting one. He was first of all a martial man, and his exploits were brave and daring, but in his life he followed the teaching of the first Guru, and was tolerant, gentle, pure in thought and in deed, and all of his undertakings had one end in view, the

furthering of the worship of the true God, the God whom the princess, the daughter of Sumat Sain, most beautifully described to her Brahman teacher, when she found him worshipping the Lingam, the stone which women used to invoke when they desired sons.

"Oh great fool!" said the princess, "thou recognizest not Him whose glory filleth the three worlds. Thou worshippest the stone at whose touch man's future bliss is forfeited. Thou committest sin to attain thine own object-such sin as other sins would be aghast at. O beast, fall at the feet of the great God! He is not a stone. He liveth in the water, in the dry land, in all things, and in all monarchs. He is in the sun, in the moon, in the sky. Wherever thou lookest, thou mayst fix thy gaze on Him. He is in the fire, in wind, and beneath the earth. In what place is He not? He is contained in everything. Were all the continents to become paper and the seven seas ink; were all the vegetables to be cut down and employed as pens; were Saraswati, the Goddess of Eloquence, to dictate and all beings to write for sixty ages, they could not describe God. Yet, O fool! thou supposest Him to be a stone!"

A great many of us have believed, having read but little of the true history of India, that these same Brahaminical teachers, one of whom the princess so upbraided, stood as the highest human type of the Hindu religious teachings. This is a very great mistake, and only goes to show how smug and satisfied we are with our own little knowledge of our own little affairs. In the same way that we know next to nothing about the religion of the Chinese or the Japanese. We know next to nothing about Mahommedanism. We listen to a jest, perhaps, ill-timed enough no doubt, we hear a passing comment rich in exaggeration, and we are only too ready to accept jest and comment literally and to adopt them presently and give voice to them as the summing up of our opinion on some really serious question. We love to pose as knowing something about everything, and so we pass our own ignorance along. If instead of accepting some one else's opinion, we would look into matters sufficiently to form an opinion of our own, the benefit that we would be conferring upon ourselves, and the world at large; would be inestimable. The most of us have plenty of sound commonsense and good judgment, only we don't take the trouble to find it out, and so go through the world with a far worse opinion of ourselves than we deserve. Now in regard to the Brahmans, the Hindu priests of whom we have heard so many and such exaggerated tales, let us see what this same princess said of them, this princess who was a follower of Guru Nanak, "the worshipper of God the spirit.

"Why stretchest thou forth thy hand to grasp what thou pretendest to renounce? To one man thou preachest to renounce wealth, to another thou sayest that he is under the influence of malignant stars, and therefore he ought to pay thee for deliverance therefrom. It is in the hope of cheating people thou wanderest from door to door. Thou recitest the Vedas, the Shastars, and the Simritis, so that a double paisa may fall to thee from some one. Thou praisest him who givest thee anything and revilest him who refuseth. In this way thou hopest to obtain alms from all people. But thou reflectest not that praise and blame are every one's lot while alive, but affect not the dead. Thou can'st not confer salvation on those who give thee alms, nor can'st thou kill the son or father of him who giveth thee none. I only accept him as a Brahman who deemeth the givers and the refusers praise and blame the same!"

"Ever bow thy head to the great God whom the fourteen worlds fear, whom all recognize as the Creator and Destroyer, who hath no form or outline, whose dwelling, appearance and name are unknown. By what name shall I speak of Him since He cannot be spoken of? He hath no father, mother, or brother, no son or grandson. Unlike Ram Chandar or Krish He hath no male or female nurse. He needeth no army to give Him dignity. What he saith is true, and what He desireth He doeth. Some He regenerateth, and others He consigneth to perdition. He buildeth, fashioneth, createth, and again destroyeth. It is the great God I recognize as my Guru."

#### ASSISTING THE JUDGE

A case was being tried in the West of England and at its termination the judge addressed the jury, and they retired for consultation. Hour after hour passed and no verdict was brought in.

The judge's dinner hour arrived and he became hungry and impatient.

Upon enquiry he learned that one obstinate juryman was holding out against eleven. This was more than he could endure, so he ordered the 12 men to be brought before him. He told them that in his address to them he had so plainly stated the case and the law that the verdict ought to be unanimous, and the man who permitted his individual opinion to weigh against the judgment of 11 men of wisdom was unfit and disqualified ever again to act in the capacity of jurymen.

At the end of this excited harangue a little squeaky voice came from one of the jury. It said:

"Will Your Lordship allow me to say a word?"

Permission being given the owner of the

voice added:
"May it please Your Lordship, I am the only man on your side!"

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## MUCH TROUBLE TO AVERT PANIC

President of Trust Company of New York Tells Congressional Committee About Crisis of 1907

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Oakleigh Phorne, president of the Trust Company of America, which became in volved in the financial panic of 1907 the affairs of which have been mixed up with the taking over of the Tensee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel Corporation, that crisis, followed George W. Perkins today as a witness before the House committee of inquiry into the affairs of the steel corporation.

Mr. Thorne, declared, contrary to testimony given by Mr. Perkins and other witnesses, that the Trust Company of America was not the "chief source point" of trouble at the time it was necessary to save the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley. He surpristhat undue attention had been directed towards his company in that crisis, and he denied any knowledge of the agreement testified to by Mr. Perkins, that the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the steel corporation to save Moore & Schley from ruin was dependent upon the bankers of New York raising money to save the Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust com-

Mr. Thorne was examined relating to a public statement given to the press on October 23, 1907, and attributed to Mr. Perkins, in which he declared the source point of the panic of 1907 was the Trust Company of Amer-

He declared that immediately following this, a run on his bank occurred and that the run in one day took out \$13,500,000.

For this he admitted, he had consulted counsel as to the advisability of suing for damages persons he felt responsible, but that he was deterred by the necessity of seeking more money from the bankers of New York in order to prevent collapse of his institution. That his financial troubles were in any way involved in the difficulties of Moore & Schley at that time he denied.

Mr. Thorne said that before the panic of 1907 his company had assets of \$7,000,000. As far as Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was involved in collateral on loans of his bank, it was nominal, amounting to something over \$400,000. Mr. Thorne said that prior to the panic he had heard no criticisms of the kind of business the Trust Company of America was doing. He explained that on the night of October 22 Mr. Perkins and Mr. Davidson of J. P. Morgan & Company, called at the Trust Company of America to look into its condition. "They examined it thoroughly and

announced that they were pleased to find conditions as good as they were,' Mr. Thorne said.

bank on October 23, 1907. "By 10 o'clock," he said, "we had seven paying windows open, and we were doing our best to get rid of the line. That day we paid out \$13,500,000."

"Did you call for help?" "Yes, we had to get cash to save the situation that day," Mr. Thorne answered.

"I went to Mr. Morgan's office and saw Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Davidson. I told them I had to have money. So far as I knew, the examining commission has not made any report to Mr. Morgan."

One million dollars, Mr. Thorne said, was loaned by J. P. Morgan and company, the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. Mr. Thorne said that he had obtained \$1,500,000 that afternoon from the Hanover National Bank, which tided the situation over until closing hours. He explained how that afternoon Mr. Morgan had called the Trust company of New York to meet the Union Trust company, and he was called in. He met Messrs. Morgan, Stillman, Woodward, King and

other bankers. The situation was discussed at length and an arrangement was made to loan him' \$10,000,000 on \$20,000,000 of securities which a committee of the bankers was to select. The following morning he received \$6,000,000 of this loan, and the remainder in various sums up to October 21. He received another loan of \$15,000,000 for \$40,000,-000 of securities advanced by the bankers on November, but paid to him in various amounts from time to time. He explained that he never knew where the money actually came from, but that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins and the others who were raising it had great unfi-

culty in getting it. Mr. Thorne also told how he began paying back the loans as rapidly as the Trust company securities could be realized on. At the present time, the Trust company has assets of \$43,-

#### HUDSON BAY ROAD

Mr. J. D. McArthur of Winnipeg Is Successful Tenderer for First Section of 185 Miles

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.-The contract for

the construction of the first section of the Hudson Bay railway from the Pas to Thicket Portage, a distance of 185 miles, was awarded to J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, whose tender amounted a little less than \$3,000,000 and was well within the estimate of the probable cost, according to the government's survey. Mr. McArthur is prepared to start active construction work at once, and considerable progress will be made this fall. He has practically completed his

contract for the section of the National

Transcontinental from Superior Junc-

tion to Winnipeg, and has his equip-

the new contract. The balance of the road will be placed under contract next rear. prepared to begin work manuclately, and as he had plans and staff all in readiness, no time would be lost.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.-Arrived: strs City of Puebla, San Francisco; Yose-mite, San Francisco. Sailed: strs Col. L. Drake, towing barge 95, San Francisco Missourian, Lacoma; M. F. Plant, San Francisco; Jeanie, Tacoma; Presi-

lent, San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Arrived: str Fairhaven, Port Ludlow; tug Tatoosh, towing barge America, schnr Muhukona, Newcastle. Sailed: str G. W. Elder, Astoria.

TACOMA, Aug. 11.-Arrived: str Jeanie. Seattle; str Fulton, Vancouver str Missourian, Seattle. Sailed: Br. str Courtfield, Australia: Jap str Mexico Maru, Seattle; str M. F. Plant, San

#### ROBBERY PREVENTED

Incident on C. P. B. Train Mear Nelson in Which Former Brakeman Pigured Prominently

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 11.-R. Foster, an ex-C. P. R. brakeman, made an attempt on the Rossland train on Thurs day night to get away with \$305 which he stole from the Dominion Express company's safe in the baggage car, but only got as far as the door of the car as the train was slowing down at Thrums, when Allan Forrester, the express messenger, caught him, and the robber was so badly beaten that when he appeared in police court today, one eye was completely closed and he could only see out of the other eye by holding up the swollen lid with his

Foster boarded the train at Trail getting into the express car. He sat lown on the express company's safe, and was allowed to remain there, the train crew thinking that as he appeared o be intoxicated it would be better to eave him where he was.

As the train was slowing down near Thrums, a brakeman saw Foster take some packages out of a box and put them in his pocket. The baggageman warned the express messenger, who grabbed the robber as he reached the door of the car and was preparing to jump out.

Allan Forrester is a powerful man, and it did not take him very long to put Foster completely out of business.

#### GREAT TROTTER UHLAN SMASHES A RECORD

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. / 11.-The grand circuit races on the North wandall track came to a close in a blaze of glory this afternoon when C. K. C. Billings' great trotting gelding Uhlan. stepped a half mile to wagon in the open at .56%. This broke the old record of one minute flat established by Major Delmar over the old Glenville track here on July 31, 1906, by 3% seconds and established a mark that probably will stand for a long time. Horsemen who witnessed the attempt are of the opinion that if Uhlan had tried for the world's trotting record to a sulky as it originally was announced would do, he would have set up a new standard.

Mr. Billings drove Uhlan. The start was made from the half mile post that the crowd might witness the finish in ner, the trainer of the gelding drove a runner alongside. The first quarter was made in .281/2 and the second in

2734. Pansy Silver ran away in the third heat of the 2:20 trot and dashing through an open gate, threw both horsemen and her driver, Vance Nicols. Neither was seriously hurt. Results:

The Tayern Stake, 2:16 trotting amateur drivers; purse about \$7,000; 2 in Argot Hal, b. s., by Brownhal; won in straight heats: best time, 2:0814 Electric Todd, b.s., second. Robert Milroi, b. g., third.

Three-year-ou class, trotting, sweep stakes, \$5,000 added; 2 in 3. Peter Thompson, b.c., by Peter the Great: won in straight heats; best time, 2:09 1/4 Biene Holt, br. c., second. Lady Jay,

2:20 Class trotting, purse \$1,000; 3 in 5. Jack Promise, won in straight heats; best time, 2:10 1/4. Nanah second Dr. Wilkes, third.

2:18 Class, pacing; purse, \$1,000; 3 in 5. Lawrietta won second, third and fourth heats and race; best time, 2:1114 Dazant won first heat. Maxim Audubon-

#### A Secret Compact It is believed that not even a single

member of the Cabinet except Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew the nature of the trade agreement until Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson returned from Washington. It is doubtful if even the Prime Minister himself understood the revolutionary character of the contract. It s certain that its terms were withheld from every Liberal member of Parlia ment and that there was an absolute failure to consult even a single representative of Canadian business interests. As the Prime Minister entered into a secret compact to impose emasculated constitutions upon Saskatche wan and Alberta, so he made his agreement with Washington behind the backs of the people. Moreover he violated his solemn pledge that he would make no revolutionary tariff changes until a commission was appointed to consult with the business interests as he invalidated every argument he had used to justify the railway policy of the Government. The whole transaction shows contempt of the Cabinet, contempt of the Liberal party in Parliament, contempt of the commercial in terests and contempt of the Canadian

### people,-Toronto News

To Honor King's Prizema MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—At a meeting neld this morning at Point aux Trembles by the Q. R. A., it was decided to give a dinner tomorrow evening to Private Clifford, the Toronto marksman who ment and men all ready to undertake won the King's prize at Bisley.

# **COMPROMISING** ON WOOL TARIFF

Senate and House Conferees Finally Agree on Rates of Duty-Likely to be Vetoed by President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-Doffing their coats, and for the first time in history inviting the newspapermen to be present, the conferees of the two ouses of congress on the wool tariff and farmers' free list bills, sat down today to compare their differences. Finally at 6 p.m. they effected complete agreement on wool and began consideration of the free list bill. The conference began at 10 o'clock

this morning. The wool bill, as agreed upon, be reported to the senate by Senator LaFollette and to the House by Representative Underwood. These men will direct the course of the bill in those two bodies. The bill was so amended as to require that the pronosal shall take effect October 11 171stead of January 11, as provided in the senate and House measures.

The conferees hope to have the re-port adopted in both houses tomor-The president is expected to

veto it. The free list bill was under consideration about fifteen minutes, but the conflict between the two houses was so pronounced that it became necessary to postpone action until the afternoon.

After fixing twenty-nine per cent ad valorem as the duty on raw wool and changing the wool classification so as to conform to the language of the House bill, the conferees soon reached an agreement on other matters of detail.

The change of classification has the effect of creating a flat duty on all wools, and while it reduces rates on ordinary wools from 35 per cent. as provided in the senate bill, and increases the rates on carpet wools to the 29 per cent, fixed by the conferees. In most respects the duties on manufactures of wool were increased over the rates of the House bill and reduced below those of the senate bill so as make them correspond with the raw wool rate; but in some instances they were made higher than those of either

## LARGE LUMBER ORDER FOR ISLAND MILL

Ten Million Feet to be Delivered from Chemainus for G. T. P. Construction in the Prairies

One of the largest orders for lumber placed on this coast has been given to the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing company of Chemainus by the grand front of the grand stand. "Doc" Tan- Trunk Pacific company. The transcontinental railroad has placed an order with the local mill for 10,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly heavy timbers, bridge material, etc., for delivery in Manitoba for construction work east of Winnipeg. The lumber, which will be carried east by the Great Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads, will fill fifty cars. The first shipment is to be sent from Chemainus during the coming week on the car ferry Sidney of the -reat Northern railroad company, which was in port a few days ago with a cargo of steel for the Jordan River Power company. The Sidney will deliver its cargoes to the Great Northern railroad at Vancouver, and this road will carry the lumber to Portage la Prairie where it will be delivered to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Part of the big order is to be sent to Transcona, and the balance to Reditt and Grahame, stations on the G.T.P. line east of Winnipeg.

Recently the G.T.P. company gave an order for 8,000,000 feet of lumber to Puget Sound mills for delivery Prince Rupert for use on the British Columbia section of the railroad and this lumber is now being taken north by barges. The Big Bonanza, which returned waterlogged after striking at Seymour Narrows, left for Prince Rupert again yesterday with part of this

The order placed with the Victoria oncern, which operates the Chemainus mills, is one of the largest placed in the west.

#### STRANGE VISITORS AT THE EMPRESS

Pigmy Princes of the Sagues Tribe Travelling With Well-known Actress, Visit Victoria

Even a mirror of the eccentricities of wealth, and fashion, the cosmopolitan Empress "loungers" were aroused from their well-bred apathy to a polite but curious interest in the spectacle presented by a fair, handsome and junioresque lady escorted by two tiny brown and gray monkeys! ing, as a journalist, absolved from the conventional courtesies through which so much of "le joi de vif" is the "Colonist" stepped in where others feared to tread.

The "Colonist" interviewer was, however, met with a distracting smile from the fair visitor and two disarming grins from her prehistoric male escorts, whom, having gone through the ceremony of introduction, he was permitted to interview.

Their owner proved to be Mrs. Allen, whose husband is Dr. A. G. Allen,

her husband off at Vancouver, bound for Shanghai, where he has gone for three years on special work for the Chinese government. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Allen was well known on the stage as Miss Maud Cowen, having played leading patts with Maxine Eilliott, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe and other "stark" She is returning to the stage during Dr. Ailen's absence on professional work in China and in about three weeks" ina, and in about three weeks time goes to New York to take up friend, Miss Julia Marlowe, in Shakes-pearian repertoire. Of her two pets and inseparable companions, Mrs. Al-len confessed she was almost tired of talking, but never of having them ad-

should say chatting quite naturally with the monkeys. "I am Mike," said the larger of these, "and this," he poked his finger into his companion's eye as he spoke is Ike. We claim to be the smallest and rarest members, of our trib throughout the world, and belong to the old and aristocratic though nov almost extinct family of Sagwee, who are marmosette marquises of Brazilwhere the nuts come from. both five years old and fully developed. My own fighting weight is just eleven ounces, but my brother is only six

mired. Her laughing assurance that she found them far more entertaining

ompanions than men did not encour

age further effort on the part of the interviewer on ordinary lines, so that he soon found himself chattering—one

"You can tell our pedigres from the length of our tails," chipped in Ike at

this point. "But I wish you could see our geneal gical tree," went on Mike. "You modern monkeys don't know what fun you can have out of a genealogical tree. It's useful too, as a gymnasium, store house, and clothes line. It's rather a come down to have to travel like comnon curcus chimpanzees-in a basket," Mike added remorsefully, "but we do see life."

"We were presented to Mr. Allen on August 23, 1906, by ex-President Pena, then the president of the Brazilian Republic," said Ike, "when our dear mistress was living in Rio de Janeiro. I was only six weeks old, but I remem ber the occasion well, and how charm ingly our mistress assured the presi dent that she would never look at us without thinking of him." Mrs. Allen and her two strange pet

re quite inseparable, even accompanying her in her walks and shopping expeditions, where they are a constan source of curiosity and sometimes of anxiety to those on the other side of the counter. But Mike and Ike, unlike most of the species, have perfect manners; indeed Lord Chesterfield and Beau Brummel might have been proud of the descendants of their common ancestors. They have traveled with their owner to England, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica and Barbadoes, South Africa (from Cape Town to Jo'burg)-indeed all over the world. During their five years' travel they have never been ill or in disgrace, while only one accident has clouded their, even, if eventful, lives. This was on one occasion when "Ike," in climbing up to inspect an electric light, fell and injured his back. Ever since then he has advocated a revolt against voltage and all its works. Mike and Ike are really pretty little pets, covered with brown and grey fur like game feathers, with grey furry ears that form quite judicial looking "toupees" to their portentously wise little faces. Being no larger than the palm of one's hand, they can either be like well brought-up children, "seen and not heard." or like Cocos island treasures "heard and not seen."

They leave with Mrs. Allen for San Francisco today and both spoke in terms of highest praise of the hospitality they received at the Empress hotel. But, they promised faithfully not to recommend it to any more of their tribe.

#### Gardner vs. Evans

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11 .- A. R. Gardner, former national amateur golf champion, qualified for the final round in the Glenview tournament today, de feating G. M. Myronell, of Edgewater, in the semi-finals, 7 up and 6 to play He will meet Charles Evans, former amateur champion. Evans defeated Paul Hunter, 2 up and 1-to play.

Auto Driver Killed. PORTLAND, August T1 .- T. A. Shoemaker was killed late today when his automobile went off the viaduct leading to the Oregon landing of the Vancouver ferry, after it had collided with a wag on. Shoemaker's companion, Elmer Mitchell, was injured. The occupants of the machine are alleged to have been indulging in liquor.

Relief from Heat

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11 .- With thunder storms predicted for tonight of tomorrow, the southwest has promisof relief from the excessive heat of the last three days. Today was from 1 to 3 degrees cooler, but the humidity was greater today than before. The tem perature was 103 degrees here, one person succumbing and several others be ing overcome.

#### Jeffries in Alaska.

JUNEAU, Alaska, August 11.-James Jeffries, the pugilist, arrived from Seattle on the steamship Jefferson today, and began completing arrangement for his three months hunting tour of Alaska and the Yukon Territory. large crowd met the former champion a the wharf, and followed him about the streets. Jeffries, who was in good humor, said that he would get a hunting permit tomorrow and start at once of his search for the big game of the north

#### Delayed by Seaweed.

PORTLAND, Aug. 11.-Coming down Luceric, Capt. Mathie, of the Waterhouse line, ran through a big field of kelp or seaweed, which had been washe from the rocks along the Washington shore. At one point the weeds were so thick as to make the progress of the trans-Pacific liner difficult. The weeds got entwined around the propeller, an the steamer had to back and manoeuve a well known New York specialist, about considerably before she could get Mrs. Allen is on a short visit to rid of them.

Premier McGowen, of New South Wales Speaks Strongly of Empire Integrity-Mail Subsidy Question

VANCOUVER, Aug. 11 .- "If the cornation had served no other purpose than to strengthen the spirit of loyalty to the crown and the Empire, it has more than fulfilled its mission," said Hon. James S. McGowen, premier and treasurer of New South Wales, this morning, aboard the steamer Zealandia before her departure for Australia. Regarding the integrity of the Brit-

sh Empire, New South Wales' prime minister expressed himself in no un certain terms.

"No matter what party may be the lead, no matter what the issue at stake may be, there can only be one flag and one country," said Mr. Mc Gowen, emphatically. "Australia may have decided views on certain matters, but there can be no question that she is at all times ready and willing to rally to the defence of the flag should necessity require. Her loyalty to the Mother Country has never been doubted for one single moment, and she has no greater desire than to keep affoa forever the Union Jack, which stands pre-eminently for peace and progress, and what is more, protection of individual rights and liberty.

"I don't see how the government or Australia could possibly have refused to subscribe to the mail subsidy be tween Australian ports and Vancouver. am very much afraid that a grave mistake has been made, and that it will react most unfavorably on the relations between these two countries. Canada is perhaps the most prosperous and enterprising country under the British flag, and while she eeds a market for her products, we in Australia need likewise an outle for our goods. It is only the most natural thing that our two countries should not only be good neighbors-if one can use the term at such a distance-but also traders. We need Canada and Canada needs us."

## BRITISH INTEREST IN CANADIAN NEWS

Lord Colville of Culross Visiting Victoria, Urges Need for Better Service from the Motherland

Lord Colville of Culross is a guest at the Empress hotel. As former military secretary to Earl Derby (when as Lord Stanley he was governor-general of Canada) he is well-known in the Dominion, which he is revisiting after several years. He served through the Zulu war with distinction and he has also made a name for himself in parliament.

To the Colonist interviewer, his lordship was most enthusiastic over the beauties and potentialities of Victoria whither he has come for his health and the sport offered on the Island, and the amazing development he had observed throughout his tour across the continent since last visiting the Dominion.

#### Lack of British News

"I have been profoundly impressed, said Lord Colville "with the dearth of British news in Canadian newspapers: nore especially at such a moment as this, when matters of the most vital interest and far-reaching effects on the Empire's future are under discussion in the imperial parliament. If I may ven ture a criticism. I would say that admirable as your papers are here in many other respects, it is a matter calling for more than mere regret that in the west particularly there is so utterly inadequate and even ill-informed a news service with the Mother Country. It is not as if the events on which one desires to be informed were erest and matters of moment not only to England but to the Empire are treated in the most cursory and haphazard fashion and in even vital cases, absolutely ignored. One day you hear of an mpending war with Germany; the next.

day-nothing!" "Do you know," continued his lordship, earnestly, "that the London papers give far greater space to Canadian news than you give here to British. Peopl here, not well in touch with the Old Country, would be surprised at the extraordinary development of interest in Canada, as reflected in the columns of the British provincial as well as in the Lonlon press. In such a leading organ of public opinion as The Standard, for instance, some of the important Canadian nappenings are better reported than they are in your own papers."

Lord Colville was greatly interested o learn that the same alleged deficiency in the Canadian press has been commented on strongly by Lord Gler (formerly Sir Edward Tennant), Premler Scott, of Saskatchewan, and Mr. Griggs (colonial editor of the Londo Times) and other recent distinguished visitors to the city.

Bonds of Empire. "I think that the Colonist will be loing a great imperial service," said Lord Colville, "in using its influence to secure a better British and inter-imperial news service in Canada. Coming vital necessity for closing up the bonds | going over his legs.

means possible that reciprocity of im-perial interest and affection that comes of closer knowledge and understanding. Without expressing onessif on Canadian matters of policy, I would like to say how mutually beneficial must be a direct and well-informed news service between Canada and the Mother Country. Lord Cotville, who is accompanied by

one of his sens, the Hon. J. Colville, was naturally much interested when in walking through Beacon Hill park yesterday, he saw part of the keel of the H. M. S. Amphion, which was wrecked on Kellatt Bluff, off San Juan island in 1889. Wreck of the Amphion

"I was military secretary to Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), and was on H. M. S. Amphion at the time of the accident," said his lordship recall-ing the incident in which he was one of those whose lives were only saved by the fine seamanship of Captain Hulton. "We were running in a dense fog pretty fast too, when immediately in front of us there appeared a rock. Almost be fore one could say-much less do any thing—we were bumped off our feet with the force of the contact. She started to fill rapidly, the collision being a violent one, the rock apparently cutting through her keel like cheese. Despite all efforts we only just managed to scrape into Esquimalt. When we reached the harbor, she was so far gone that her main deck was practically on the water line. So near sinking al together were we that with the lis she carried we stenned straight off the main deck into the boat at her side. It was touch and go, and most of us

had given up hope of ever getting to shore. You may imagine how interested I was to see a piece of her keel still preserved in the park." Lord Colville left England on the 14th of July for Victoria, stopping at Montreal and Winnipeg on the way. He and his son went by the lakes, which route his lordship much enjoyed making. Lord Colville was enthusiastic over the Empress hotel, which he said was to his mind "by far the best hotel in Canada: most comfortable and admirably managed," and "has all the other hotels throughout the Dominion beaten hol low." Today he is going for a few days' fishing to Cowichan lake, after which he will again return to Victoria. On his way home, he intends to stay fo

a few days at Ottawa, where he lived for four years, and has, of course, many old friends, whom he will revisit. During his absence from the scene of the constitutional struggle, Lord Col ville has "paired" as a follower of Lord Lansdowne in the struggle for the maintenance of the lords veto. He strongly deprecated the action of the insurgen peers, led by Lords Halsbury, Roberts and Selborne. Lord Colville was of opinion that the responsible members of the government were themselves anxious to avoid those measures, which as the lords rightly affirm, would bring the English constitution into oblique and contempt, and thought that a re construction of the House of Lords would be affected without resort to parliamentary divisions. He thought, however, that another general election would have to take place upon the Irish Home Rule question on which the Lords would "fight to the last ditch," and which he believed the people of England would

#### Carlton Hotel Fire.

never endorse.

LONDON, August 11.-Jameson Lee Finney, the American acto death in the late fire in the Carlton hotel, might have escaped if he had remained in his bathroom, instead of rushing into the corridor, according to an investigation made today. While the corridor was a mass of flames, the bathroom walls were unscorched, and firemen ran ladders within a few feet of the bathdroom window. The management of the hotel tonight estimated the loss at above \$25,000.

#### Votes Do Not Pollow.

Much is being made by government organs of resolutions passed in favor of reciprocity in the west. In the Manitoba elections resolutions were passed by the score, at the behest of the Grain Growers' Association, and passed unanimous ly, condemning the government on the elevator issue. The voters will pass any resolution set before them by the party leaders, but when it comes to the ballot they vote as they please. Robin swept the country in spite of all the resolutions .- Toronto World.

#### At the Mercy of Washington.

It seriously affects every other element in the population in a material sense. Does reciprocity not also con cern the great bulk of Canadians of whatever party leaning, in a much deeper way? Is not our proper national pride offended by this unauthorized surrender to Washington? Is not the aveage self-respecting Canadian, who stops of local interest. Events of general in- to think, irritated by a proposal to needlessly entangle the Dominion in the fiscal policy and in the politics of the neighboring country? Heretofore we have prided ourselves upon our freedom from foreign influences, upon our autonomy, upon our rapid development into a self-governing nation, and upon the prospect that Canada will become the dominant partner in the world's greatest empire. Reciprocity places all these hopes and ambitions at the mercy of the American trusts and upon the gaming table of American politics. Surely no more should be heard of the absurd contention that the Taft-Fielding compact concerns only the farmer .- Toronto Accident Victim Progressing-Despite

he serious nature of his injuries sustained at Keatings station on Thursday evening, when he was knocked down and run over by the incoming passenger train on the V. & S. railway, Gus Gullin, a farm hand employed by Mr. White, a rancher at Saanichton, is expected to live. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Bechtel. The right leg, below the knee, was amputated, as well as the left foot. Though Gullin suffered great loss of blood his condition yester was pronounced favorable, With friend named Walters he was walking on the right-of-way. When his friend on the approach of the train, endeavored to pull him off the track he stumble through the Dominion this time I was and fell. Before he could get over the noted. The observers say that they are more than ever impressed with the rail the train struck him, the wheels not able as yet to tell the location of

# **CANADIAN WATERS**

Wholesale Violation of International Fisheries Regulations by Large Fleet of American Gasoline Launches

Wholesale violation of the intern onal fisheries regulations carried on along the West Vancouver Island in the neighbor of Swiftsure Bank, where a fleet gasoline launches from different on the American side is enga taking salmon by means seines, a large proportion of torial limits. The launches Neah Bay, Dungeness, Port and Seattle. As soon as their catches they take then brigantine which is ancho-Swiftsure Bank. This vesse cold storage plant aboard, when fish are treated and shipped tle for distribution among the kets of the northwest.

The coast line where these extensi fishing operations are being on is entirely unpatrolled by yess of the Canadian fisheries service and the American fisherm are setting the international regula tions at defiance with impunity. R. Daykin, who arrived from Carmo

ah today, says: "The launches during the nightti anchor right on the Canadian co and during the morning fish close often only at a distance of half a mi from the shore. A few days ago D.G.S. Quadra passed right through the fleet, but the fishermen who operating close in to the shore sa her smoke in the distance and whe she arrived on the scene the swift launches had all removed to outsid the three-mile limit. Purse seines hav never been used before to such a larg extent and it is certain that the terri torial limits have never been violate on such a scale. The Dominion Go ernment should provide an efficien protection service to guard agains such depredations, as young salme are being destroyed wantonly, indeed everything is fish that comes to the

purse seiner's net." Many Indians from the Vancouve Island villages are out with canoe taking salmon and selling them to the launch operators.

#### DESCRIBES ASCENT OF MOUNT RAINER

Mr. R. C. Horn. Who Headed Party o. Local Y.M.C.A. Boys, Tells of an Enjoyable Outing.

Mr. R. C. Horn, boys' director of Y. M. C. A., has returned home f Seattle in which city he remained few days after returning from the Rainier trip where he was accompan by 25 boys of this city and memb of the local Y. M. C. A. The boys turned home a few days ago, af spending a most enjoyable time an the mountains, and Mr. Horn tel teresting stories of their short among the snow laden rocks of Rainier.

The party left this city on the day of July, and left Seattle the ne day. Mt. Rainier is situated northe of Tacoma, and so train was taken Seattle to Ashford, and from there boys walked the distance of 21 m to the foothills of Mt. Rainier W they remained in camp for about days. The walk in from Ashford part of two days, and the halt night was made at Longmore Sp The first few days were occupi exploring the glaciers and many points of interest, and on the fift. the eventful climb to the top Rainier, 14,500 feet in height was The camp in the foothills is 5500 feet above the level and climb to the top consisted of 900 Of the 25 boys who started climb only 18 of them succe reaching the summit. The ot. were not physically able to en tremendous strain, and were i be content in going only a part

way. Mr. Horn says that the climb wa very stiff one and at times a trifle da gerous, and when the boys reached top they were completely done up. T trip up the mountain was made in 9 hours and the return in 6 hours. were two guides with the party the climb, one of whom led th while the other brought up the During the remainder of the which the party were in camp side trips were made, includin climbing of Pinnacle peak. A point in mountain climbing an that was noticed in this event, w fact that although travelers are stantly tramping through deep yet they invariable walk in their sleeves, and would feel uncomfo warm with a coat. The party was plied with three tents, although n of the boys slept in the open in erence. The camp was broken up Friday and the return made to city on the following day, of all party with the exception of the lead Mr. Horn, who only arrived on Thu day. He expresses himself as great pleased with the trip, which prove very successful one from every stan point. He says that while the climb the mountain is very fatiguing there is certainly an enjoyment in but if the mountain climb were left of the trip, it would nevertheless well worth any one's time, if only to be among the foothills and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the valleys.

#### Seismic Disturbance.

SAN JOSE, Cal., August 11.-Lick ob ervatory reports that at 4.08 and 4.23 p.m. today a slight movement of the nograph at the observatory was the disturbance.

lany Thouse Tomorrow Speeches o eux and Mr

MONTREAL, An olitical moves just state, with ey inthe, which m centre of

There are most he Lemieux a ted to break ight to a finish. in the meeting being arranged it is likely t e scene of one ly 20,000 peopl nt of oratory, robable that t together too hi ts of the com

Struggle Ove WINNIPEG, neral Campbe gistration clerks ing to accept lo handed in by ho case this afterno ted the right of ent to go ahead owing this the De out of the registr provincial people there by order of Campbell and the reigns unquestion sand names have Mom

Bennett will be th date in Calgary coming Dominion nounced tonight i given definite ass accept the Conser it was offered to h be the unanimous tion on Monday. ORILLIA. Ont., servative convention held here today, W

CALGARY. Alta

land was unanimou Conservative candi times that Mr. Benr Conservative nomina and he has won fiv KINGSTON, Ont H. Fair, a Kingsto inated here yesterd erals to oppose Dr.

Muskoka Conserva inated William CHATHAM, Au was nominated ye

was re-nominated

BRACEBRIDGE,

Liberals. BOISSEVAIN. Campbell was ST. JOHN, Aug convention Hon. imously nominat the city of St. election. James the county of St. city and county MONCTON, N. R. Emmerson was of Westmoreland vention yesterday

QUEBEC, Aug. Marcil has been ated by the Liber ARTHABASKAY -Arthur Gilbert Independent Liber Drummond-Arthal INVERNESS, Q caud, lawyer, was by the Liberals o convention here. FINCH, Ont. Conservatives i mously nominated

CARBERRY, Ma

S. Meighen was

coming elections.

vention of Portag yesterday. WINNIPEG, A Democrats last n date for the Winn mons. R. A. Rig Winnipeg Trades a ing the nominee W. D. Staples choice of the ( donald constitue MOOSI JAW, well, a well, kno choice of Moose

withdrew in favor LETHBRIDGE, Liberals of Mediyesterday selected L.A. as candidate opposition to C. I ST. SCHOLASTI The Conservatives drae Faulteux, ad didate for the Co

Several others w

AMHERST. A ill be candidate in the approaching CALGARY, Au Liberal candidate Vanwert is Libera At Broadview, ernoon, Levi Ti he Qu'Appelle o was the only Cons from Saskatchewa In Brandon, the ford Sifton,

olled the Libe

d S. E. Hill, I farmer.

on of Interna-Regulations of American nes i

of the internaitions is being West Coast of ie neighborhood re a fleet of 225 different points is engaged in eans of purse ithin the terriches come from Port Townsend as they make ke them to a anchored off vessel has a pard, where the

ong the marthese extensive being carried olled by vessels eries protection rican fishermen ational regulaimpunity. Mr. d from Carman-

hipped to Seat

ig the nighttime Canadian coast ng fish close in ce of half a mile days ago the right through rmen who were the shore saw tance and when cene the swift oved to outside urse seines have to such a large n that the terrier been violated Dominion Gov le an efficient

t comes to the the Vancouver ut with canoes lling them to the

guard against

young salmo

vantonly, indeed

#### ENT UNT RAINER Headed Party of outing.

s' director of the rned home from he remained a ing from the M was accompanied ity and members A. The boys redays ago, after yable time among r. Horn tells ineir short stay en rocks of ---t.

city on the 27th Seattle the next ituated northeast n was taken from nce of 21 miles It. Rainier where p for about five om Ashford took and the halt over ongmore Springs. vere occupied in and many other on the fifth day the top of Mt. othills is about level and so the isted of 9000 feet. started on the The other seven ble to endure the nd were forced to nly a part of the

the climb was a times a trifle dan-boys reached the tely done up. The was made in 91/2 in 6 hours. There the party during nom led the way in camp various including the peak. A peculiar imbing and one his event, was the ravelers are con-

rough deep snow, walk in their shirt eel uncomfortably he party was sups, although many the open in prefvas broken up on in made to this day, of all the ion of the leader arrived on Thurs-himself as greatly which proved a from every stand-while the climb up

fatiguing yet enjoyment in It mb were left out d nevertheless be time, if only to lls and enjoy the the valleys.

ugust 11.—Lick obat at 4.08 and 4.23 movement of the observatory was s say that they are tell the location of -UGE MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE

uncay, August 13, 1911

Many Thousands to Gather Tomorrow to Listen to Speeches of Hon. R. Lemieux and Mr. Bourassa

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 .- All future litical moves just now are in pend-state, with eyes turned towards St. acinthe, which will on Sunday be the m centre of the battle in the prohere are most elaboate preparations

the assembly at which Hon. Roe Lemieux and Henri Bourassa are ed to break verbal lances with a to a finish. . So great is the interest meeting that special trains are arranged from Montreal and as well as intervening points, is likely that St. Hyacinthe will scene of one of the greatest meetthe history of the province. Prob. 20,000 people will gather at the of oratory, and it is by no means obable that the meeting will prove ether too huge to hear the argu-

its of the combatants. Struggle Over Winnipeg List.

INNIPEG, August 11-Attorneyneral Campbell, after placing two restration clerks under arrest for refusg to accept long lists of absentees nded in by hotel men, withdrew the se this afternoon, and in court admitthe right of the Dominion govern ent to go ahead and make the list. Folwing this the Dominion officials threw of the registration booths all the ovincial people who had been sent there by order of the Attorney-General ampbell and the federal authority now eigns unquestioned. Twenty-five thouand names have already been regis-

Mominations. CALGARY, Alta., August 11-R. B. Bennett will be the Conservative candilate in Calgary constituency in the oming Dominion election. It was announced tonight that Mr. Bennett had given definite assurance that he would accept the Conservative nomination if it was offered to him. Mr. Bennett will be the unanimous choice of the conven-

tion on Monday. ORILLIA. Ont., Aug. 11 .- At the Conservative convention for East Simcoe held here today, W. H. Bennett of Midland was unanimously nominated as the onservative candidate. This is eight times that Mr. Bennett has received the Conservative nomination for the riding, and he has won five times.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 11.-Robert H. Fair, a Kingston farmer, was nominated here yesterday by Frontenae Liberals to oppose Dr. J. W. Edwards, who was re-nominated by the Conservatives BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., Aug. 11 .luskoka Conservatives yesterday nomted William Wright for the Com-

CHATHAM, Aug. 11 .- D. A. Gordon vas nominated yesterday by East Kent Liberals. BOISSEVAIN, Man., Aug. 11 .- A.

erals of Souris constituency. ST. JOHN, Aug. 11.—At the Liberal convention Hon. W. Pugsley was unanmously nominated last night to contest election. James Lovell, M. P. P. for the county of St. John, will run in the

city and county constituency. R. Emmerson was the unanimous choice of Westmoreland County Liberals' conention yesterday as candidate in the

coming elections. Mr. Emmerson ac-QUEBEC, Aug. 11.—Hon, Charles Marcil has been unanimously renominated by the Liberals of Bonaventure. ARTHABASKAVILLE, Que., Aug. 11 Arthur Gilbert has been nominated as

Independent Liberal for the division of Drummond-Arthabaska. INVERNESS, Que., Aug. 11.—L. Pacaud, lawyer, was yesterday nominated

by the Liberals of Magantic county in convention here. FINCH, Ont., Aug. 11.-Stormont Conservatives in convention unani-

mously nominated Dr. D. Alguire. CARBERRY, Man., Aug. 11.—Arthur S. Meighen was nominated by the con-

ention of Portage la Prairie Liberals WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—The Social Democrats last night selected a candi-

date for the Winnipeg seat in the Commons. R. A. Rigg, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council be-

W. D. Staples was the unanimous choice of the Conservatives of Macdonald constituency. MOOSE JAW, Aug. 11.-S. J. Rath-

well, a well, known farmer, was the choice of Moose Jaw Conservatives. Several others were proposed, but all withdrew in favor of Rathwell. LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Aug. 11.-The

berals of Medicine Hat constituency the passengers of the steamer was Mr esterday selected W. A. Buchanan, M. L.A., as candidate for Medicine Hat in pposition to C. Magrath, Conservative

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que., Aug. 11, The Conservatives of Two Mountains n convention here nominated Mr. Andrae Faulteux, advocate as their candidate for the Commons.

AMHERST, Aug. 11.-H. J. Logan will be candidate of the Liberal party in the approaching Dominion election. CALGARY, Aug. 11.-Dr. Clarke is Liberal candidate for Red Deer. Sheriff

anwert is Liberal candidate in Calgary. At Broadview, Saskatchewan, this afnoon, Levi Thompson, a barrister, was selected to oppose R. S. Lake in he Qu'Appelle constituency. Mr. Lake vas the only Conservative to be elected om Saskatchewan in 1908.

In Brandon, the former seat of Hon. Clifford Sifton, the grain growers controlled the Liberal convention and nominated S. E. Hill, of Griswold, an influential farmer. At Carman, Manitoba,

the home of Premier Roblin, grain growers again controlled the Liberal convention and elected C. W. Wood to oppose W. H. Staples, the late member.

Other nominations today were:

Liberal-Dr. David Warner, Pincher eek, Alberta, to oppose John Herron e member in Macleod. A letter from late member in Macleod. A letter from Mr. Herron was read stating that if he was again a candidate he would run Startling Statements Made by city.

Beavy Apple Crop DETROIT, Aug. 11 .- According to the fficial forecast of the International Apple Shippers association, which closed its annual convention here today the United States and Canada will have a bumper apple crop this year, exceeding last year's crop by at least 35 per cent, or 5,500,000 barrels.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—Orders for large umber shipments have been placed during the last few days with northwest ern manufacturers by the Burlington and Rick Island railroad systems. Burlington has ordered 1,500,000 feet of fir lumber for car material. The Rock Island ordered seventy car loads of bridge and construction material for early delivery. The lumber is to be off between St. Paul and Kansas City.

# LONDON STRIKE

Dockmen and Other Laborers to Return to Work on Monday on Concession of Better Terms Demanded

LONDON, Aug. 11.-The strike dockmen, lighter men, coal porters and car men, which for several days has seriously disturbed all business in London and resulted in a shortage of foodstuffs, coal, petroleum and other necessities, was ended tonight with the settlement of the lighters' dispute.

The men were conceded a ten hour day and an increase of about twentyfive per cent in wages. It is now ex pected that all the men will return to work on Monday. Until the agreement was reached, however, the situation appeared critical and troops were being held in readiness to go to London.

The evening passed quietly without street disturbances, while under police protection, meat and other foodstuffs were transferred from the depots to the markets. With supplies at hand it is expected the people will feel less inconvenience tomorrow.

The strike leaders tonight issued a manifesto declaring their determination to enforce the demand that every man concerned in the strike shall be reinstated to his former position.

Although the strike in London has been terminated, labor troubles are threatened in several provincial towns besides Liverpool. The corporation tramway employees in Glasgow decided tonight to strike, while the railway strike in Manchester, combined with threatens stoppage of the cotton trade. Miners' strikes have begun or are imminent at Newcastle and Hull.

In some districts of London some stores were closed today because of the shortage of supplies, and prices for such goods as could not be obtained reached the famine level.

Only 25 per cent of the motor busses came out today and the number of taxicabs was further reduced owing to the shortage of petrol.

A small supply of meat reached vans moved under strong escorts of police. There was some rioting, but the police had less trouble than before. On the other hand, at some of the railway | Saskatchewan all mines, minerals, minstations the tie-up was no more complete than yesterday.

Vans from the grounds of Buckingham Palace, containing the baggage of water and water power covered by the the King, who has gone to Yorkshire, were guarded by police today as a pre-

Rioting in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11 .- The calm of the earlier evening was dissipated late tonight by serious rioting in the yicinity of the Lime street station. A nob wrecked about twenty shops and looted them of boots and clothing. Nearly five hundred additional troops who arrived in the city tonight met

with a hostile reception. the dockers' strike necessitated the closing of a number of factories today, and so added greatly to the crowds of Ottawa.

Princess Boyal Sails.

The steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Neroutsos, of the C.P.R., sailed last night for Skagway via Prince Rupert, Wrangel, Ketchikan and Juneau. Among W. Marchant, customs inspector, who went north on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied by Mrs. Marchant,

Officers Shot for Thieves DETROIT, Aug. 11 .- Taken for the car thieves whom they themselves were hunting, Frank B. Cook and Dan Vreeland, special officers of the Lake Shore railway, were shot dead late tonight on the Michigan Central tracks, near Campbell avenue. The man who did the shooting, the police believe, is William Barnett, a Michigan Central detective. He is locked up. The two men are said to have jumped out at Barnett as he was patrolling the Michigan Central tracks. Barnett, it is said, thought they were thieves, and drawing his revolver, shot both.

Frank Griro in Confession Relating to Murder of Frank Sciaronne

TORONTO, August 11-A confession made by Frank Griro, self-accused mur-derer of Frank Sciaronne, has led to the arrests of eleven other Italians, and more arrests will be made. If what Griro says is right, Toronto is infested with both Black Hand and Camorra, two of the most dangerous blackmalling and vengeance orders in the world. In the course of his statement, Griro spoke as

"There are at the present time a gang of Italians in Toronto who form part of the Camorra of Italy. Members of the Camorra are at present time on trial in Italy for murder, and the Italians I sneak of in Toronto are Camorrists, the same as in Italy. They live on the fat of the land, do no work and hold their fellow-countrymen in constant terror They form a society with a name that means nothing, hold fake meetings now and then to lure on their compatriots, but their main object is obtaining with the dagger, stilleto, or gun always over the head of the victim."

"Many levies were made on the vicims," continued Griro. "I gave regularly, but finally tired of giving. I was arrested and many of my enemies started a story that while in custody I had een an informer to the pelice. denied, but it didn't seem to greatly alter their opinions. One day a membe of the Black Hand came to me and confidentially informed me that a price had been set on my head, and that I might expect to be murdered at any time. I had already heard that enemies were intent on having me, but on later information I decided to never go about without someone with me This went along for awhile, and every day I feared that somebody would assassinate me. I had trouble with the man I murdered a number of times, and every time he seemed to grow more bold. I finally heard that Sciaronne had been detailed to put me out of business, and my fears were then

naturally turned toward him. "Whne I went out on Sunday I purchased a revolver. I knew I was going to meet deceased, and wanted to be prepared. I knew from information that I received from friends after the tragedy that my enemies were trailing me, and made up my mind that I would rather

be hanged than cut to pieces." SIR WILFRID YIELDS

Peels Obliged to Adopt Mr. Borden's Policy in Regard to Prairie Lands.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11 .- Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, who arrived in the city vesterday from the east, informed the Free Press that the principle has been recognized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the three prairie resources, the same as the other prov inces of the Dominion with the single the labor movement in Liverpool, exception of land fairly fit for homesteading, without the expenditure of money, which land must be retained by the Dominion for free homesteads in compliance with the immigration policy and promises. The only question of principle left unsettled is how much, if any, of the revenue now allowed the province, in lieu of lands, should be cut off, and this will be discussed at a conference to be held between the members of the Dominion cabinet and the provincial premiers as soon as possible after the ministers return from Smithfield market early today. The their constituencies, and doubtless will

be settled on a fair basis. This settlement will give to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and eral land and royalties, all lumber and timber land, swamp lands, grazing land, all land requiring irrigation, and all

Irrigation Act. Sir Wilfrid stated in his conferences with Mr. Sifton and Mr. Scott that copies of his formal letter and all correspondence on the subject would be sent at once to the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and he was desirous of dealing with all on

the same basis. The foregoing arrangement was reached at the last of a number of conferences between Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, and Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, which took place during the four hours Mr. Sifton remained in

FIRE AND QUAKE

More Exciting Experience Ranchers Censured

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 11 .-After burning over between seventy and eighty acres of brush land, and again endangering the watershed of the San Bernardino range, the fire which sprang up at noon in Devil's Canyon, was extinguished late today by a force of lire fighters sent from this city. Forest rangers charge ranchers with responsibility for the fire, which they say started from a blaze set to a brush pile, which got beyond control. When the fire started it was reported that it had been caused by some smouldering logs of the upper steps of the range being dislodged by a severe earthquake. The shock at 10:20 a.m. today was reported to have been violent in the mountains, and was felt slightly here. The Devil's Canyon fire, however, did not start from this source. At 3:40 p. m. today another tremble more severe than the one in the morning, caused considerable alarm here for a few minutes, but its damage was

confined to breaking a few window

STUMP PULLING.

DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULler, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 246 tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the only muchine that does not capsise. Our machine is a.B. C. industry made for B. C. stumps and trees. Our pleasure is to show you it at work. We also manufacture all kinds of up-to-date tools for land clearing, loggings, etc. Particulars and terms apply 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B. C. COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland sve, Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollilet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster. Form No. 9. Form of Motice.

Take notice that F. W. Brown, of Vollaton, England occupation lumber-nan, intends to apply for permission to urchase the following described lands: commencing at a post planted at the N. W. cor. lot 140, Range 3, Coast, thence east 20 chains thence north 10 chains more or less to Salmon river, thence following said river in a southwesterly direction to a point due north of initial post, thence south 200 chains more or less to point of beginning.

FREDERICK W. BRUWN,

R. P. BROWN, Agent. LAND ACT

> Rupert Land District, District of Ruper Take notice that Richard Lawrence of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purhcase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N W. cor ner of Section 36, Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less,

RICHARD LAWRENCE Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND REGISTRY ACT To Lewis G. Northey, assessed owner of North Half (½) of Northwest Quarter (¼) of Section Eleven (11), East Half (½) of Southwest Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), Sautheast Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), East Half (½) of Northeast Quarter (¼) of Section Twelve (12), Southeast Quarter (¼) of Section Seventeen (17), Hornby Island.

Take notice that an amplication has Take notice that an application has been made to register Frank S. de Grey as the owner in fee simple of the above lands under a Tax Sale Deed from the Deputy Assessor of Comox District, and you are required to contest the claim of the Tax Purchaser within 30 days from the first publication hereof. Dated at the Land Registry Office, ictoria, B. C., this 10th day of August

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

LAND ACT District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Wm. McNair, of Vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lescribed lands

described lands; or Commending at a post planted at the S. E. corner of lot No. 33, on the south side of North Bentick Arm, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, more of less, to south boundary of lot No. 4 thence east 80 chains, following the south boundary lines of lots No. 4 and 33 to point of commencement. WM. McNAIR.

May 30th, 1911.

LAND ACT District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice that Jessie E. McNair, of ancouver, wife, intends to apply for ermission to purchase the following escribed lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of lot 252, on the north side of North Bentick Arm, and from the outer end of the Bella Coola Gov-ernment wharf, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, more or less, to shore line of North Benedict Arm thence east along the shore line 80 chains, more or less, t point of commencement, containing 160

JESSIE E. McNAIR. Wm. McNair, Agent.

May 30th, 1911. LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that Samuel Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of lot 654, on the south side of Noeek River. South Bentick Arm, and about 1½ miles from the mouth of the river, thence south 60 chains, thence west to the Noeek River 60 chains, more or less, thence following the Noeek River in a N. E. direction to

SAMUEL ROBERTS.
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent.
June 6th, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast, Range III. Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Noeek River and about 5 chains, more or less, from the S. W. corner of lot 6, South Bentick Arm, thence east along the Noeek River 60 chains south 60 chains to Indian reserve, thence west 60 chains to shore line of South Bentick Arm, thence north following shore line 60 chains to post of commencement, containing 360 acres,

more or less. WILLIAM ROBERTS.
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent.
June 5th, 1911.

LAND ACT District of Coast, Range III.

Take notice that Robert Hanna, of Vancouver, motorman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

ing described lands.

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of lot 125, on the north side of Neclectsconey River, Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, more or less, thence south to lot 124, and following westerly boundary line of said lot to Dr. Quinland's lot No. 322, thence west along boundary of lots 322 and 125 to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ROBERT HANNA. Wm. McNair, Agent. May 30th, 1911.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 11.—Private Clifford arrived this evening, and will leave for Toronto on Monday.

I, Edward Thomson, accountant, van-ouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days the Assistant Commissioner of Lands to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands Assistant Commissioner of Lands cense to prospect for coal on the ing described lands in the Renfrew. Vancouver Island:
encing at a post planted at the corner and marked E. T., S. W. located 1% miles south and 1% rest of Mile Post 43, on the bounce of the Esquimalt and Nanalway land grant, thence north \$0 thence east 80 chains, thence to commencement.

EDWARD THOMSON

EDWARD THOMSON., J. D. Sullivan, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

I. J. D. Sullivan, timber cruiser. New Westminster. B. C., intend to apply to he Assistant Commissioner of Lands for ilcense to prospect for coal on the fol-lowing described lands in the Rentrew District, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner, marked J. D. S., S. E. corner, located 1% miles south and 1% miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimait and Nansimo Railway land grant, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement. 14th July, 1911. J. D. SULLIVAN.

I, Douglas Creighton, clerk, Vancou ver. B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the for a license to prospect for coat on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner and marked B. C., N.E. corner, located 1% miles south and 1% miles west of Mile Post 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nansimo Railway land grant, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 86 chains to place of commencement.

DOUGLAS CREIGHTON.

DOUGLAS CREIGHTON.

J. D. Sullivan, Agent. I, Alford Bissel, steamboat captain, Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply in 30 days to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands in the Renfrew District, Vancouver Island. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked A. B., N.W. corner, located 1½ miles south and 1½ miles west of Mile Fost 43, on the boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land grant, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

CAPTAIN ALFORD BISSEL. J. D. Sullivan, Agent. 14th July, 1911.

LAND ACT Victoria Land District, District of Coast

Eange, No. 3

Take notice that I, J. W. Macfarlane, of Bella Coola, civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the
S.E. corner, of lot 614, I. L. 22099, and
marked N. E. Corner, thence south 40
chains to N. boundary of lot 616, thence
west along said boundary 31.14 chains
to bank of Neccletsconnary river,
thence north along bank of river to
point of beginning, containing 80 acres
more or less.

J. W. MACFARLANE June 23, 1911.

LAND ACT District of Coast, Bange III. Take notice, that Wm. D. McDougald, of Vancouver, occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of timber limit No. 44,215 on the east side of South Benedict Arm thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commence

ment, containing 480 acres more or less WM. D. McDOUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent.

May 15, 1911. LAND ACT

Alberni Land District-District of Clayoquot Take notice that Mary Dunsmuir, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described

Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of Lot 555, marked M. D.'s N.E. Corner, thence west thirty (30) chains, south sixty (60) chains, east thirty (30) chains, and north six ty (60) chains to point of commencement, containing 180 acres more or less. MARY DUNSMUIR.

John Cunliffe, Agent

Dated 3rd July, 1911. LAND ACC Alberni Land District-District of

Clayoquot Take notice that Henry Lee Radermacher, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following des-

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 873, marked H. L. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 40 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, south 40 chains and west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres more

HENRY LEE RADERMACHER John Cunliffe, Agent,

Dated 3rd July, 1911. LAND ACT Alberni Land District-District of

Clayoquot Take notice that Robert Ralph, Vancouver, B.C., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 509, marked R. R.'s N.W. Corner, thence south 60 chains, east 40 chains, north 20 chains. east 40 chains, north 60 chains, west 60 chains, south 20 chains and west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 520 acres more or less.

ROBERT RALPH. John Cunliffe, Agent. Dated 3rd July, 1911.

LAND ACT

District of Coast Bange III. Take notice that Wm. D. McDougald, f Vancouver, laborer, intends to apply

ing described lands: Commending at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 44,215, on the East side of South Benedict Arm, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres,

WM. D. McDOUGALD, Wm. McNair, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT

Supert Land District, District of Super Take notice that George Peter Keor ley, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 hains to point of commence taining 640 acres more or less.

GEO. PETER KEORLEY.

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 17, 1911.

LAND ACT

upers Land District, District of Supert Take notice that Robert Charles James, of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 23, Town ship 20, thence east 80 chains, thence orth 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more

ROBERT CHARLES JAMES. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District. District of Eupert Take notice that Hugh Leslie Hutchinson, of Victoria, B. C., broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 22, Township 20, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commence

ent, containing 320 acres more or less HUGH LESLIE HUTCHINSON. May 16, 1911. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 18, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Euper Take notice that Oscar Schel, of Victoria, B. C., miner, intends to apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

OSCAR SCHEL Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT Eupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Howard Murray, of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends apply for admission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile wes of the S E corner of Section 24 Township 21, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of com-

mencement, containing 640 acres, more HOWARD MURRAY. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Buyert Take notice that Samuel Garvin, of apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commenc-Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to ing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 24, Township 21, thence west 80 chains,

May 15, 1911.

chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, SAMUEL GARVIN.

thence south 80 chains, thence east 80

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Ruper Take notice that Charles Henry Ryder, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corof Section 23, Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80

chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES HENRY RYDER. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 15. 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Ruper Take notice that Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, B. C., miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one-half mile west of the S. E. corner of Section 23, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commence ment, containing 640 acres, more or less

CHARLES WILSON. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 15, 1911.

LAND ACT Bupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Norman McDonald of Vancouver, B. C., salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 1, Township 21, thence east 40 chains, thence north 24 chains, thence

320 acres, more or less.
NORMAN McDONALD. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains.

to point of commencement containing

LAND ACT Enpert Land District, District of Enpert Take notice that John Belfield, of Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to

apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Section 2, Township 21, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 chains, more or less.

JOHN BELFIELD.

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

Rupert Land District, District of Euro Take notice that Frank Lever, of Va couver, barber, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Section 3. Township 21, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres

more or less. FRANK LEVER. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Charles Beaton, Vancouver, B. C., dairyman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 20, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, con-

taining 640 acres, more or less. CHARLES BEATON. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that William Roberts, of Vancouver, B. C., logger, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 34, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, con-

taining 640 acres, more or less. WILLIAM ROBERTS. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

LAND ACT

Bupert Land District, District of Bupert Take notice that Thomas Milton Clark, of Vancouver, B. C., survepor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Section 15, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains,

to point of commencement, containing THOMAS MILTON CLARK, Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 18, 1911.

LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Charles Thomas Hattrick, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: ing at a post planted one-half mile south of the N. E. corner of Section 13, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES THOMAS HATTRICK Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 18, 1911. LAND ACT Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Bernard James Gillis, of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the at a post pl S. W. corner of Section Township 9, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80

chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres,

BERNARD JAMES GILLIS,

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent,

May 19, 1911. LAND ACT Supert Land District, District of Eupers Take notice that Archie McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C., tobacconist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one mile east of the S.W. corner of section 18, township 9, thence east 80 chains, thence north

40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less. ARCHIE McDONALD,

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent,

Rupert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that James Henry Waytes, of Vancouver, B. C., logger, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted one half mile north of the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 21, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres

JAMES HENRY WAYTES. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 16, 1911.

LAND ACT Supert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that William Samuel Cornfield, of Vancouver, B. C., clerk, intends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 25, Town-ship 20, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains,

mencement, containing \$20 acres more WILLIAM SAMUEL CORNFIELD. Fred. W. Spencer, Agent.

May 17, 1911.

thence west 40 chains, to point of com-

LAND ACT

upert Land District, District of Rupert Take notice that Thomas William Goode, of Vancouver, B. C., laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 20, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more

Fred. W. Spencer, Agent. May 18, 1911.

THOMAS WILLIAM GOODE

## LORDS ACCEPT VETO MEASURE

Viscount Morley's Motion to Drop Proposed Amendments is Passed by Comparatively Small Majority

LONDON, August 10.-Premier Asjuith's government, which claims to reresent the democracy of Great Britain, night enforced its will upon the peer age by the narrow vote of 131 to 114. this vote the House of Lords decided to accept what the Liberals cor tend is the will of the people, and adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to insist upon the Lords' amendments to the parliament bill, which practically limits the power of the House of Lords to a year's suspensory veto and vastly increases the prerogative of the House

of Commons. The great constitutional struggle which began when the House of Lords nearly two years ago rejected the budget of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is ended, for a time at least, with the greatest change to Great Britain's working constitution since the passage of the reform bill.

The process of voting consumed nearly an hour, and the result trembled in the balance until the last moment. The "Die Hards" mustered greater strength than was anticipated, and the government owes its victory to the votes of between twenty and thirty Conservatives who threw in their lot with the Liberals to save their own castle from loss of prestige and the King from the necessity of exercising the royal prerogative for the creation of a large number. of new peers, from which everyone believes he was extremely anxious to be

saved. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine bishops also lined up with the government, although the ecclesiastics generally keep aloof from party questions. The bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Halsburyites, the "last ditchers"

The Archbishop of Canterbury anounced that he had come into the house with the expectation that he would be able to abstain from voting without doing anything detrimental to the interests of the country, but that the debate had changed his opinion.

"I have especially been influenced," the archbishop continued, "by the callousness, I might almost say levity, with which some of the noble lords seem to contemplate the election of five hundred peers, which would make this house and the country the laughing stock of the dominions beyond the seas and of countries, the history of whose constitutional life and progress has been so largely modelled on our own. In these circumstances I feel it my duty to give my vote against insisting on the amendments."

It was noticeable that the highest rank of the nobility furnished the fewest supporters of the government. The Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Marlborough, Newcastle, Northumberland, Somerset, and Westminster voted with the opposition, while the remainder abstained from voting.

Drinking the hemlock" has become a historic phrase in the late months, and the gathering in the ancient chamber tonight to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion

Peeresses, ambassadors and commoners packed the galleries, and a group of privy councillors, exercising the prerogatives of their positions, sat upon the steps of the throne. The benches, alsles and floor were crowded. Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Lee in

speaking in the House of Commons today said this would be a black day in England's history if the House of Lords accepted the veto bill and House of Commons cut adrift from the traditions of centuries to bestow salaries on its members. Apparently the sentiment of the

peers was in full accord with this description of the occasion. Lords frequently forgot the oppressive dignity which customarily marks the proceedings in the upper chamber and fought for a hearing with great strenuous-

The Earl of Halsbury once went so far as to make a formal motion that one of his supporters be heard in preference to one peer who favored the government.

When the voting began Lord Lansdowne withdrew to a position behind the throng, but his followers watched the issue clearly. The bishops on both sides walked through the tellers first. A thrill of excitement marked the appearance of each notable, but none was greater than when Lord Rosebery appeared as a supporter of the govern-

As soon as the result was known several members of the House of Commons rushed from the galleries and into their own chamber and whispered the news to the members. A great cheer followed the announcement of the government's victory.

The question of the hour is what effect tonight's decision will have on the future of the Conservative party. Viscount Morley's announcement that enough peers would be created permanently to swamp the upper house if the government did not prevail, apparently swayed a few waverers and de-

"Every vote given against my motion not to insist on the amendments is a vote given in favor of a large and prompt creation of peers," said

Lord Rosebery admitted that it was now quite clear that the bill must pass. The former premier denounced the government for having gone to "a young and inexperienced King, not yet five months on the throne, to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the House

He concluded: "If the hill passes tonight there will still be force left in this House to oppose the dangerous measures of the government, and Eur-

sight of a scandal which would go far to weaken the centre of the Empire in its component parts."

The Earl of Camperdown, having announced that he would support the government in preference to having the upper house swamped with new peers, the Duke of Norfolk declared that if any Unionist peer supported the government, he would vote with the insurgent followers of the Earl of Halsbury.

#### TIME TO SEPARATE

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—That the lived together as husband and wife for seven years without speaking to each other, their only communication being by means of written notes, was one of the statements made today by Mrs. Ellen Klitgaard in her application for a divorce from Carl E. Klitgaard, a ma-

forced by her husband, who ceased speaking to her soon after their marriage at Redwood City in 1903. He would not even receive notes from her hand, compelling her to leave them in a designated place. One day she wrote

"How long are you going to keep this up?" "Forever," was the written reply.

want you to get a divorce." This she declined to do, but changed her mind when Klitgaard removed the furniture from their Berkeley compelling her and her baby to sleep

# TARIFF FIGHT

Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood Still Seeking for Compromise on Raw Wool Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A meeting of the full committee of the two houses in conference on the wool and free list bills is called for tomorrow. Senator LaFollette and Representative Under wood, who constitute the working subcommittee of that organization, were apart tonight only to the extent of two and one half per cent on raw wool, and there was a fair prospect that they would bridge this narrow chasm before tomorrow's meeting. Mr. Underwood was willing to go to 27 1-2 per cent on ordinary raw wool, and Mr. LaFollette was willing to come down to 30 per

Mr. LaFollette also agreed to abandon the classification of raw wool in his bill, which took many of the coarser long wools from the second class in the Payne-Aldrich law and placed them in the free class. The effect of this concession is equivalent to a material relowering of the average rates in the

Mr. LaFollette said that if his presbut he found that they would not, and returned to his original proposition of

There will be little difficulty about agreeing on the free list bill if Mr. Underwood's wish for another senate vote on the house bill is refused. With a modification eliminating corn from the incoming free list, the amendments will be accepted, and the senate will decline to retain the house addition placing lemons on the free list. Mr. Underwood, as chairman of the nouse ways and means committee, called the Democratic members of that body together for a long conference this afternoon, and after a vigorous consideration of the whole situation, they en-

dorsed his attitude in conference. Mr. Underwood wanted to report a disagreement on the free list bill in hopes that the senate would recede from its amendments, which he thought possible in view of the fact that the original house bill failed in the senate by a tie vote. If this request is presented it will fail, as the senate conferees, including Senator LaFollette and the two emogratic members were among the pponents of the house measure.

Senator LaFelette has an offset to fr. Underwood's proposition. He desires, to include informally in any agreement that may be made an understanding that there shall be a vote on the house cotton hill in the course of the present session. He has been assured that the Democrats will interpose no dilatory tactics to prevent a vote, but it is known that some of them rely upon such a disappearance of senators after the disposition of the wool and free list bills as to make a ballot impracticable before the close of the ses-

Mr. LaFollette's anxiety in the matter s due to the fact that he and his fellow progressives desire to use the cotton bill as a vehicle for amendments carrying lower duties on steel, rubber, ugar, etc. They believe they will get the vote and that these provisions will

Sees Great Dreadnought PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 .- Admiral Count Togo, here of the Japanese navy, after days inland sightseeing, got back to familiar ground today, in hours spent looking at battleships under construction on the ways of the New York Shipbuilding company here. He inspected the battleships Utah and Arkansas, both under construction, and ooked over the 28,000 ton dreadnought, Mornia, being built for the Argentina government, the largest battleship in

the world. He was escorted aboard the Utah and eagerly edged through the masses of machinery, climbing up to the turrets and down through the hatches, noting new devices with which the battleship is being equipped. The admiral admired the Arkansas, whose displacement is 26,000 tons, but apparently was astonished by the size of the Mornia. He met Captain Peffebet, future comope and the Empire will be spared the mander of the Argentina dreadnought. number of years ago Dr. Davie and

# PASSES AWA

Dr. John C. Davie, Who First Introduced Lister Methods to Pacific Coast, Falls a Victim to Tuberculosis

A notable figure in the medical life not only of Victoria but of the Pacific coast, passed away Thursday morning in the death of Dr. John Chapman Davie, M. D., C. M., at the family residence, corner of Saratoga and Monterey avenues, Oak Bay. Deceased, whose name will always be inseparably asso clated with the early surgical history of the province, had been in falling health for a long time past, suffering from vesterday.

The late John Chapman Davie, jr., M D., C.M., was born in Wells, Somerset shire, England, on March 22nd, 1845 son of John Chapman Davie, sr., M.D. a well known physician of that place. His people, on both sides of the family, were west country stock. From the first John, who was one of several brothers was intended for the medical profession. He was educated in England in the elementary forms and in the arts, principally at Silcoats College, situated close to Wakefield in the west riding f Yorkshire. He was an able student and even at that early stage of his career he evinced abilities that were nore amply proved in his later life. Among his schoolfellows and companions at Silcoats were many lads who have since become well known men. Two of these were Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, and Sir Thomas Newnes. The headmaster of Silcoats under whom Dr. Davie pursued his studies was, at the time referred to, considered one of the most learned mer in England, The Rev. James Bewglass, he was, and among his many accomplishments of learning he rated the ability to teach eight languages, speak sixteen and read and understand twenty-four. He was a magnificent man, according to some of his old pupils and was much beloved of them.

Came to British Columbia When Dr. Davie left college his father had been practicing for some ime in the town of Merton, in Surrey. It was planned that John, the late Dr. Davie, should take up the study of medicine at once. Suddenly, by a turn of fortune, all of the father's plans were altered and in 1862 the entire Davie family removed from Merton to British Columbia. Since that date members of this family have resided in this province and, as is well known, have eft their mark on its history.

Two of Dr. Davie's brothers took un their residence in Cowichan shortly after the family arrived in Victoria duction of the duty on wools and a and they have resided there ever since. John, Alexander and Theodore remained in the city. Alexander was premier of the province when death removed him. ent supporters would agree, he would Theodore had been premier and was come down to 29 per cent on raw wool, chief justice at the time of his death. Dr. Davie, after the family had settled in British Columbia, was allowed to follow the original plan as laid down in the Old Country, that of taking up the study of medicine. He took up his residence in San Francisco and began his studies at the foremost medical school in the west, that connected with the University of California Among the members of the faculty under whom he

studied and who influenced him to a considerable degree in his work, were two well known men of the past in Western medical annels Dr H H To land, who died possessed of \$3,000,000 acquired in the honorable practice of his profession in San Francisco and who erected a college for lectures; and Dr. L. C. Lane, the most prominent medical man in California in his day. Dr. Lane erected Cooper College in memory of his uncle and Lane hospital as a monument of his own work. Dr. Davie graduated after a brilliant

college career, about 1867, and came to Victoria where he joined his father in practice here. At this time Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken was a foremost practitioner in this city and as years passed Dr. Davie became more and more associated with Dr. Helmcken. Afterwards both became famous in this part of the country and up and down the coast, as physicians and surgeons, and for many years they were consultants in the best sense of the word. New Surgical Methods

When it became apparent, several

years ago that a new hospital was necessary to care for the needs of the city and when the present Jubilee hospital was decided upon the work of designing and planning the institution was left in the hands of Dr. Davie. He carried the work out to a most successful issue and for some time after the opening of the hospital he was the only surgeon connected with the institution. During that period he performed many daring and clever operations under the old system of surgery and almost before the world was aware of the new era in surgical work opened up by Lord Lister's discovery and perfection of the antiseptic system, based

on the original work of the great Pas-

teur of Paris. Dr. Davie saw and grasp-

ed the benefits of this discovery and

inaugurated Lister's ideas and methods

in both the Jubilee and the St. Joseph's

hospitals here. He was among the first

to use the antiseptic system in western America. Speaking of this in conversation with Colonist representative shortly before his death, Dr. Davie said: "The Lister methods as I inaugurated them at the local hospitals have not been departed from since. It was those methods that made the success of modern surgery. The deadly fatal surgery of the old days was due wholly to the fact that Lister's discovery and application of antiseptic work had not been made

known to the world." When Lord Lister visited Victoria a

ings which other people everlooked, a told us that his ideas on antisepte surgery had airsen out of a visit Paris where he met Pasteur. Listr's system was founded on Pasteur's."

Aided All Classes

Throughout his long career as a medical practitioner in and around Victoria the late Dr. Davie accomplished a good work that will not be forgotten while the children's children of those whom he relieved and comforted live. As a physician he was noted for his clever physician he was noted for his diever surgery and for his kindness of heart and ever-readiness to respond to a call for help from sufferers, rich or poor, well known or obscure. Apart from his private practice during the official serv-ice of his brother, the late Honorable Theodore Davis, Dr. Davis was of great benefit to the province. The Honorable Theodore used to consult Dr. Davie on all matters connected with the medical profession which came up in the course Davie was of valuable assistance to the government and had much to do in the the province. Referring to this assistance to his brother Dr. Davie said, not long prior to his death: "Theodore and were more than brothers; we were intimates. It was a trait of Theodore that if he lacked definite knowledge on certain point he went at once to the best source, man or book, to get it. Thomas Carlyle said that books were the best university. They were Theo

dore's and they have been mine." The late Dr. Davie was a great admirer of Lord Lister. Speaking of him and his work he said, not long ago: "One Frenchman declared that Lord Lister should have erected in his honor a statue of pure gold. I believe in that sentiment most sincerely and I hope that it will be hearkened to in some degree at least. At the same time I would add that Pasteur should have a similar statue. Those two men made surgery as we practice it today, successful. They threw a blaze of daylight on the dark places where, beforehand all was imagination and supposition. They did more magnificent work than any two human beings of the last century. When a patient, operated on now. Dr. A or B. or Dr. C., makes a brilliant recovery, it is because Dr. A or Dr. B or Dr. C had Lister and Pasteur at his

side to show him how." Humanitarian of Broadest Kind The late Dr. Davie was a humanitarian n the broadest sense of the term. He had a horror of suffering and it was one of his greatest causes for thanks giving that he was enabled in his profession to relieve human suffering around him. "No work," he is quoted as saying, "is of greater import to the human race or more satisfying to the man carrying it out than the succoring of the sick from the awful sufferings that befall them. The one thing n my life than I regret least is that I ave been a medical man and that my profession has enabled me to help my suffering fellow creatures. No man knows what suffering is until he lies on a sick bed. It is then that he ap-

preciates it for himself.". Among his last utterances were: During my long, long illness I have met with the greatest amount of kindness from people of all walks in life and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their kind thoughts of me. Victoria only to know that some man is hard hit for him to find out that this city is full of people of the finest kind of sympathy.'

The late Dr. Davie was a very strong mperialist. He believed in the unity of the Empire and in the blood brotherhood of the subjects of the Empire. It was during the smallpox epidemic of ome years ago in Victoria that he endered Victoria a great assistance. The town was in a panic for many eases of the dread disease had developed with incredible swiftness and the sickness was spreading rapidly when the Hon. Theodore Davie called his prother in and made him chief provincial health officer. Dr. Davie was given as his working orders the same set of rules that was enforced in Montreal during the epidemic there not long before. With these rules Dr. Davie was given a free hand. He set to work vigrously. The isolation wards were established on the Jubilee hospital grounds and the suspect station was established at Ross Bay. All sick persons suffering from smallpox were removed to the isolation hospital where they received the best of care. Suspects -those who had been in contact with cases-were taken to the suspect station and carefully guarded until they either developed the disease or were proved free from contamination. All louses where the disease had been were rigorously disinfected and their personal effects were burned. In a very short time order was brought out of chaos and the epidemic was quickly stamped down.

The late Dr. Davie leaves three daughters, all married. The eldest is the wife of Dr. R. W. Craig, of Phoenix, Ariz; the second is married to Mr. H. Beuth Simms, engineer on the C. P. R., stationed at Moosejaw and cousin to Commander Simms who came to notice some time ago when he declared that in the event of England's becoming in volved in a war every ship and every dollar in the United States would be at her back. The third daughter is Mrs. F. Pole Hampton, of Warwickshire, England, where she resides.

The remains of the late Dr. Davie will be shipped to Seattle today for cremation.

NELSON, B. C., August 10-Ivy and Violet Radcliffe, aged respectively 12 and four years of age daughters of Samuel Radeliffe of this city, were probably fatally burned this afternoon during their mother's absence. The younger of the two children in some manner set fire to her clothes, which the elder sister tore from her. The latter, however, set her own clothes on fire, which she extinguished by jumping into a nearby creek. The younger most seriously injured.

R. W. Fleming, late of Salmon Arm, has been appointed to the prin-cipalship of the Hume school at Nei-

Agreement Reached with London Car Men, Subject to Confirmation-Other Negotiations Still Proceed

LONDON, Aug. 10.-A speedy termination of the labor troubles, which at one time threatened to plunge Lonlikely. At a late hour tonight it was announced that the car men's strate, the chief outstanding difficulty to a complete cessation of the trouble, had been settled.

There are, however, minor sections of the transport workers' dispute to be arranged before there is a general resumption of work, but these probably will be settled tomorrow or Saturday In this event normal conditions will be restored by Monday.

While there were serious disorders today along the waterfront, there was no trouble of consequence tonight. There is, however, much apprehension as to what will happen tomorrow in the absence of a settlement.

Terms for a settlement of the car men's strike were agreed to at the board of trade office. They are still subject to confirmation by the men, but it is expected that if there is any protect the delivery of foodstuffs from the docks and railroad depots.

It is understood that the contractors for the Aldershot command had only three days' supply because of the strike and that the government was compeled to take action in the interest of the army itself.

Thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables and provisions are rotting on the wharves and in the freight depots. Unless they can be moved soon, they threaten to endanger the general health.

Among the larger consignments which probably will be a dead loss, is a huge quantity of California fruits on the steamer Minnehaha. The central meat and provision markets are short of supplies and prices have advanced

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10 .- Detachments troops arrived here today to assist the police who have been unable to control the striking rioters. A fusilade of brickbats and stones met the soldiers, but they finally took up a strategic position and enabled the police, by baton charges, to effect a clearance of the provisions and other goods at the Central railway station.

The strike situation continues critical. Attempts of the lord mayor to arrange a settlement failed, and the rade of the city is at a standstill. The coaling of the steamer Teutonic was stopped today by strikers. Various conflicts between the police and strikers occurred.

BOY IS RECOVERED

Kidnapped Chicago Lad Returned After Ransom is Paid-Alleged Kidnappers Arrested

CHICAGO, Aug. 10,-Angelo Marino, kidnapped by "Black Hand" blackmailers last Saturday, was found by the police at Sedgwick and Oak streets, a few blocks of his father's home, at ten o'clock tonight. The boy was taken to the Chicago avenue police station

Seven men and two women were arested by order of Inspector Revere an hour after the boy had been found. The inspector said he had captured the kidnappers and the persons who acted as go-between in negotiations with the Mareno family.

"Mareno paid the kidnappers \$500 this noon," the inspector said, " and the boy was released. The ringleaders in the plot to hold the boy for ransom are relatives of the Mareno family. They are now in fail, and we have ample evidence against them. The boy was not taken out of Chicago at any time."

The arrests followed a consultation which Inspector Revere held with Antonio Mareno immediately after the lad had been returned to his parents at the police station. When found, the kidnapped boy wore a new white serge suit, a new sailor hat and new shoes. Detectives who had received information that the boy would be released tonight, followed him to within a few yards of his home, before they stopped him. The police hoped to find some one trailing the boy, and in this way secure direct evidence in the case.

Two of those arrested are Joseph and Carmelo Nicolosi, saloon keepers near the Mareno home. One of the women is Mrs. Joseph Nicolosi.

New Zealand Suggestion

LONDON, Aug. 10.-Leo Myers, at he annual dinner of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is president, suggested that, seeing the increasing trade between New Zealand and Canada, a commissioner be appointed in Canada to safeguard the interests of their exporters. The proosal was backed by prominent groups of business men.

Britain's New Dreadnought LONDON, Aug. 10.-Great Britain's tenth Dreadnought, the Colossus, has been commissioned for service. She parries a battery of 12-inch breechloading guns and has an anti-torpedo armament. The Colossus is a sister ship to the Neptune, which was the powerful warship at the corona-

Mr. Prick Will Best. NEW YORK, August 10 .- The retire ment of Henry Clay Frick from the directorate of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was announced this af-ternoon. Mr. Frick tendered his resignation some days ago. It is understood that he will retire from other large cor-porations, with which he has been idenTEARING UP FORT STREET\_THE CITY AND THE CAR COMPANY

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INDEPENDENT CH	EAMEDA DIMENTED	\$1.0
DIVIDAMENT AND DIVIDED		
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	RASPBERRY VINEGAR.	
CREAM OF WHEA Per packet	r.	20
CREMO, just like Cr	eam of Wheat, at half the price	e. 45
SUPERFINE TOIL		
RAM LAL'S FAMO Blue label, 3-lb. tin,	US INDIAN TEA. \$1.00, gold label, 1-lb. pkt	P 0
Two-pound tin	VELL'S MARMALADE.	25
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SNOWFLAKE, a grand pastry flour, sack\$1.75
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, sack
CALGARY, a flour that cannot fail to please, sack. \$1.75
CAPITAL FLOUR\$1.50
"DIXI" positively unequalled for nice, flaky pastry, per sack
GRAHAM FLOUR, per sack\$1.75

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tified for many years, including the active financial life is due to his desire United States Steel Corporation. Mr. to greater ease and devote himself to Frick's friends say his retirement from other pursuits.

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OODCOCK

Oshima mean re islands y freely na known ut 30 miles f Bay, and n of seven south. Lyin en Pacific, thes nce of the am of Japan, considerab

The islands a very deep water. ular, about ten m by th 2.600 fee cano is usually co night the glow of forming a useful in fact, it seems a the Biblical "pilla of fire by night.' isit the volcano ig, only a few ble; the inhabita ed not only at the on but because noking the resu

everal earthquak These seismol rouble the wood to Oshima, and inds, early in N beginning of Man was quite positi Oshima, and tha found on the high April. Up to s good bags could resident shooters. undisturbed. No native gunners of Tokio market, ar the next island; hibited by the Ja of woodcock and for export abroad

Habu, the por

harbor in the gro

not very accessi

which maintain co land, mostly stra with small regar the prevalence of storm-bound for owing to these European shooti therefore few and My friend L. down to Oshima Yokohama, and night last Janua little before mi dinghy, and thin the warm firesid is a cutter, 38 feet over all: sl er owner, and successful as a prizes. Below, cruiser is excelle sized bath, heate Japanese bath sto dinghy was safe and our half-doz midnight saw us breakwater entr breeze, and 62 m a good run, and were hove-to off

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our by very .....\$1.75 .....\$1.75 ....\$1.75 ack.. \$1.75 .....\$1.50 pastry, per ..... \$1.75 ....\$1.75

devote himself to

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN JAPAN

Oshima means "big island," and in Japan, where islands are numerous, the name is pretty freely bestowed. This particular Oshima, known also as Vries Island, lies out 30 miles from the western approach to okio Bay, and is the most northerly of a ain of seven islands running nearly north south. Lying as they do well out in the Pacific, these islands all come under the ence of the warm Kuro Shiwo, the gulf m of Japan, so that their climate in winconsiderably milder than the adjacent

e islands are all volcanic, rising out of cep water. Oshima is roughly rectangbout ten miles by five, and its centre is occupied by the ever active volcano of Mihara, 2,600 feet high. The top of the volusually covered by clouds, on which at he glow of the crater can often be seen, ng a useful landmark for fishing boats; t, it seems a somewhat apt illustration of piblical "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar by night." At the time of our recent the volcano had almost stopped smokonly a few wreaths of steam being visthe inhabitants were somewhat concernot only at the temporary loss of their beabut because also the last time it stopped king the result was a violent eruption and eral earthquakes.

These seismological considerations do not uble the woodcock, however. They come Oshima, and probably to all the other islls, early in November, remaining till the ginning of March. Tomo, our head beater, as quite positive that many birds nest in shima, and that their eggs could always be und on the higher slopes of the mountain in pril. Up to six or seven years ago very ood bags could be made, as there were no sident shooters, and the birds were almost idisturbed. Now, however, there are three native gunners on Oshima who shoot for the okio market, and there is one on Toshima, ne next island; further, until recently proibited by the Japanese government, the skins woodcock and pheasants found a ready sale for export abroad.

Habu, the port of Oshima, is the only harbor in the group, but even Oshima itself is not very accessible. The small steamers which maintain communication with the mainland, mostly stray about the group anyhow, with small regard for timetables; in addition, the prevalence of high winds often keeps them form-bound for two or three days at a time; ing to these vagaries and discomforts, opean shooting parties to Oshima are erefore few and far between.

My friend L. kindly invited me to sail wn to Oshima with him in his yacht from okohama, and accordingly one cold winter ight last January I stood on the hatoba a ittle before midnight waiting for the Mary's linghy, and thinking somewhat regretfully of the warm fireside I had just left. The Mary is a cutter, 38 feet on the waterline and 58 teet over all; she was designed and built by her owner, and has proved extraordinarily successful as a racer, winning innumerable prizes. Below, her accommodation as a ruiser is excellent, and even includes a fullsized bath, heated by the simple but effective. apanese bath stove. I was soon on board, the linghy was safely lashed on deck, the cook and our half-dozen dogs stowed below, and midnight saw us slipping out through the breakwater entrance with a light northerly reeze, and 62 miles to do to Habu. We made good run, and at 9 o'clock next morning ere hove-to off the entrance to Habu, waitng for a sampan to tow us in; it is too risky to sail in. The harbor is the crater of an extinct olcano, and is surrounded by cliffs, forming the old crater wall, on all sides except the outheast, where it has been breached by the sea, leaving a passage perhaps 300 yards wide. The passage, however, is shallow and much obstructed by boulders at its inner end; the wind comes in very foul puffs off the cliffs, quite independent of the true win! outside. Should one of these foul juffs catch one just in the narrow channel between the boulders there is apt to be trouble; anyon can put a boat ashore, but it takes a wise man to get her off

A sampan manned by a dozen Japanese made short work of towing us in, and we moored up right under the cliff, our stern beng made fast to the trees. The cliff is about 300 feet high, pretty sheer, and beautifully ooded; it extends round the harbor for about ree-quarters of a mile; at one end is the illage of Habu, half the houses at the foot of he cliff, and the rest of the houses on top; the hole scene is most picturesque. There is mly one primitive inn in Habu, and it does not ook inviting; we lived, of course, in the yacht

lurng our stay. The first two days we were kept on board by the weather-a gale of wind with heavy rain. After that we had fine weather for a week on end, with pretty good shooting, but we had to work hard. Some days we got a lozen birds, including perhaps one or two reen pheasants; one day, however, our bag stalled only one woodcock and one pheasant; ve saw quite a number of woodcock, but they beat us that day-as woodcock will. Most the birds we found low down within a mile or so of the shore, the best place of all being the dwarf pine woods close to the sea. This pine scrub had one drawback; it was a hard place to shoot in-what would be called in reland a "cross place." The trees were just high enough to walk under, and their top

branches were flattened and matted together by the wind; underfoot were binders and briers innumerable. It was long odds on the bird unless one of us happened to be outside the cover, which was often impossible. The briers were pretty wicked; every night a sendo patched my shooting breeches. I told him to go ashore and buy some stuff, but that did not appeal to the frugal Japanese mind; this is the country where nothing is wasted. Patches from a discarded blue coat, from long disused grey trousers, bits of old canvas, bits of new canvas, and a lively shade of khaki for the seat were all introduced into the color scheme during our ten days' stay.

Besides the pine scrub, however, we often flushed birds out of a grove of camellias or a clump of bamboo; sometimes we got them in the brushwood fences dividing the fields. The roads are mostly bordered with splendid camellia trees, all in blossom at the time of our visit; also we were struck by the size of the ferns, with their fronds 7ft. or more in length. Away from the beach there is fair-sized timber, with likely bits of covert here and there, but, as already stated, we rarely found any birds there. The reason seems to be that, owing to the volcanic soil, all water is immediately absorbed on the higher ground, and the only place it lodges is quite close to the shore There is only one running stream in the island, and we always had to carry water for the dogs. Even the places where we did find woodcock looked extraordinarily dry for that moisture-loving bird; we walked dryshod the whole

On account of the difficult covert it was necessary to follow up flushed birds persistently to make a bag, and Tomo was invaluable at this work; it was almost uncanny the way he would drop on a bird again, though he had been unable to mark him in... He saved us much useless labor by his intimate knowledge of the woodcock's haunts. L. taught him some years ago to shout "Mark," which he did with great gusto and a distinct Irish brogue. Even our pretty water carriers would shout "Mark" too. It must be explained that in Oshima most of the work is done by women, and they carry loads of all kinds on their heads, so that to carry water breakers to supply the dogs our shooting party generally included a girl, or even two-Haru San and Yoshi San; in English their names would be Miss Springtime and Miss Fragrance, and their faces were as pretty as their names. For many years Oshima was a place of banishment for exiles; we judged Tomo to be descended from a variety of malefactors, but his petty villainies are another tale. Our last glimpse of Tomo was when he came on board the night before we left to claim a long-promised drink. He never made any bones about it. "Dai suki desu," he used to say-"I am extremely fond of it." He had been thinking of that drink for ten days. Inside half an hour he helped himself to three stiff tumblers of our best brandy, not diluted with water, but laced with gin, and never turned a hair. We struck at his having any more, as he had to climb the goat track

round the harbor to get home. After he had gone L. said: They are a marvelous people; they do with impunity things we dare not try. You will see them handling blocks of concrete with a straw rope, but the rope does not break. You will see their fishing boats fitted with masts 40ft. high without either shrouds or stays, but the masts do not carry away. They must be a chosen race, he

The ten days at Oshima ended all too soon. We had planned to make an early start on our return voyage, but the cook was adrift that morning, and came on board long after breakfast time; that cook practiced various stunts on us during our stay, though we paid him liberally. He made terrible inroads on our stores, and we discovered him trying to get "squeeze" from the local contractor, at our expense, of course. He was violently seasick on the way back; it is unbecoming to admit it, but I was not overwhelmed with sorrow thereby. We were becalmed off Oshima till sunset, when a nice northerly breeze sprung up, and the Mary worked up against it like a steamboat; by 4 a.m. she was tied up to her buoy in Yokohama. It may be of interest to add that our bag totalled seventy-nine head, of which sixty were

#### JOE-DAD'S SHOTGUN

By Ernest McGaffey

It had been a freezing day in the early fall. 'Joe-Dad" Jackson and I had been stowed away all day in a willow "blind" at the head of Bass lake, and the pintail and mallards had been coming in fairly well. Our boat had been tied to a willow clump at the rear of the "blind," and we had shot mostly from three sides of our ambush. These shoal water ducks are easier to kill than the bluebills, redheads, and canvasbacks, but all ducks are marvels when it comes to sneaking away after they

are crippled. I was shooting my old favorite, a hammer gun, which seemed almost as obsolete as a matchlock when compared to "Joe-Dad's" hammerless and strictly modern repeating shotgun. It was instructive and fearsome to see the grizzled "pusher" throw those six shots into a bunch of ducks before they could climb over the tree tops. Once they set their wings and curved down and in to the live decoys there was no getting away from those six

I've always stuck to a double gun myself,

as being fast enough for me, and I must have the hammers on a gun, or it seems "bobtailed" to me. It always appeared to me as if "Joe-Dad" sensed when he had a cripple or two down, for he invariably saved a load or two for such birds, and many a wounded duck was cut down as it crawled stealthily away towards the shelter of smartweed growth and fallen logs by the rapid fire execution of the old "pusher's" weapon.

After we had rowed out from the "blind" preparatory to eating dinner and starting back for camp, I began to question the old man about his fancy for a newfangled gun. "Seems to me, 'Joe-Dad,'" says I, "you'd

stick to the old hammer guns, like me."

"I've shot many a gun," was his reply,
"and I jist goes up, up, up until I gets the best
so fur. Before I git through shootin' I reckon ther'll be some fresh gan invented that'll beat this here one, but so fur it's the king bee. It kain'I remember when I didn't have a gun in my hand. Some young uns is borned with a silver spoon in their mouth, I've heard folks say, but for me, the day I was put in the homemade box cradle pap's hoss pistol laid at the foot of it. I was jist natchally foced to be a

'Joe-Dad' halted the boat at the side of a dry basswood stump sticking a few feet out of the water, and, taking a short handled ax up, he cut into the tinder heart of the tree and started a fire in the aperture, setting in a frying pan and warming up some sausage and meat which we had brought along, and giving some sliced potatoes a freshening. After that the coffee pot was stuck into the same place and the punk in the tree and some splinters sufficed to give us hot coffee in a spot where there was no solid ground for miles.

"Lots o' tricks in the swamp," said the "pusher," meditatively swallowing his fourth cup and eating the sugar out of the bottom of the cup. "Here's stoves and wood asettin' up endways all over this neck o' woods, and yit there's fellows that row three miles to git somewhere to build a fire."

After we had filled up and got back to camp again bantered the old man about the subject of guns, and particularly lauded the merits of double barreled guns. Finally I got "Joe-Dad" started on one of his talking spells and he began with some early listory as to firearms he

"I reckon I'll never furgit the fust gun I handled," said he. "Twuz a bored out musket pap fetched fum the war. He bored her out after he got home an sawed bout a foot off the bar'l. She wuz a wicked shooter an' you had to git musket caps fer the nipple, cuz ordinary caps wuz too small. I used to rest her on a log at first, an' whale away at the ducks pieces huntin' wit hthat fusee but I'd git the ducks.

"By Ned ,I've seen the lakes around here black as a cat with ducks. I've waited fur half an hour to git a bunch o' bluebills er mallards in line so's I could fetch a dozen or so at a crack. I'd give a soft whistle sometimes to git 'em to raise their heads, an' then turn loose down the line o' necks.

"The next gun I had wuz a single bar'l old fowlin' piece, come from England or somewhere. 'Twuz so long I had to lay her down to pour the powder an' shot into her. Kicked wuss'n the musket, but bein' bigger in the bore, she could do more damage to the ducks. Then when I gits big enough to shoot fer the market pap gits me a shore enough double bar'l. I wuz the proudest youngster in these here bottoms the day pap fetched her home, an' says: 'Here y'are, Joe; now see ef you kin make the fur fly.' I'd already been shootin' a little on the wing, an' from the day I gits the double bar'l I commence to be a wing shot fer shore.

"An' then, after awhile, comes the britchloaders. I gits me one, an' I gits the best, a ten bore, an' Lord, how she'd roar with five drams o' black powder. An' shoot? Well, I reckon! An' last, an' so fur best, I buys me a repeatin' shotgun. I worked with that gun a-Saturday all day a-gittin' the hang o' pumpin' her, until I could work the lever fasten'n a three-card man moves the keerds at a county

"Monday mornin' befo' daybreak I sneaked down to'rds Ridge pond, calculatin' to knock over a woodchuck that had been raidin' me lately. I gits close to his den an' waits fer him to stick his nose out. It was right close to the edge of the water not mor'n fifty vards off, an' timber all around. Jist as old Mr. Chuck hists his snoot 'bove the ground I sees a grey squir'l run out fum an oak an' set up switchin' his tail. An' as I raises my gun, with ifve loads in the magazine an one in the bar'l, makin' six loads in all, I hears a sort of a wheesh, wheesh comin' through the trees, an' I squints over my shoulder, an' here comes a big old mallard drake through the timber. I cuts loose an' doubles the woodchuck with the first load, throws in a second shells quicker'n scat, nails the squir'l as he turns, reloads, soaks the mallard as he turns, an' as he hits the wet ground close to the pond up jumps a jacksnipe, which I downs in midair as he jumps, an' jist then a duckhawk darts down an' snatches my 'jack' as he drops, an' I blisters Mr. Duckhawk with load number five an' slams in the last load ready fer anything else, an', sure nuff, as the hawk an' the snipe hits the pond, up jumps a five-popud big-

mouth bass, and I gathers him with the last

"I'd been shootin' so fast that I goes through the motion of pumpin' in another shell, but when she clicks empty I see I'm out of ammunition. So I hikes fer the pond to git the snipe, not carin' fer the durned hawk, an' the mallard, which is on land close to the pond. Well, sir, as I runs down hill, I jumps over a log layin' there, an' the gun flies out o' my hand, an' as sure as we're a-settin' here, the stock comes down on a seven-foot blacksnake a-layin' quoiled up by a stump, an' jist nacher-ally busts him wide open, killin' him dearer'n a doornail.

"I never waited to puck up the gun, but went on an' fished out the snipe with a chunk o' brush, an' retrieved my duck. Then I come back an' got the squir'l, an' bimeby the bass floated in with 'bout 'leven shot through him. I reckon that wuz about the MOST excitin' time fer the time it took that I ever had in my life. An' where would I a-ben ef it hadn't a-happened that I had six shots 'stid o' two? I'd a-probably been pintin' around, not know-in' jist what I DID want to shoot at, an' might a-lost everything.

"I came back to the shanty an' had fried black bass, an' stewed squir'l, an' roast duck, an' snipe on toast fer dinner. Yes, sir, an' I reckon ef I'd been pestered with the old double bar'l, mebby I'd got the squir'l an' no

"But what did you do with the chipmunk, 'Joe-Dad'?" was my inquiry.
"What chipmunk wuz that?" asked the grizzled "pusher."

"The one you jumped on when you cleared the log as you ran down to the lake," was my answer. "Don't you remember killing a chipmunk when you jumped the log?" The eyes of the "pusher" brightened. He cut a threeinch crescent in a plug of black navy with one sweep of his masterful "grinders." "I'd plumb fergot that chipmunk," said "Joe-Dad."

#### HAD HUNTED HIMSELF

Belmore Browne, mountain-climber and hunter of big game, tells this story. It hap-pened several years ago when Mr. Browne was a lad of 17 or 18. He was camping in the Cascades with a party of older men and had been sent down to the canoe landing to bring up some duffle. In the list was a rifle, as the party expected to stay until the hunting season opened. On the way back to camp Mr. Browne met an old man, gray-bearded, stooped, wrinkled, a veritable "old-timer."
"Hello, son," quoth the old one. "Where

you goin' with the gun?"

The boy explained and the old man smiled reminiscently. 'I used to be something of a hunter myself," he said. "I kin remember first deer hunt. I was a kid of about your age, back in Minnesota. We used to hunt with dogs in them days an' shoot the deer from stands. One day I went out with some neighbors of ours an' they put me on a little knoll at the edge of the woods and told me to wait there till I heard the dogs.

"I had an' old Sharps single-shot an' down I set on a log an' waited, with extry ca'tridges stuck between my fingers so's I'd be ready for mister deer. Bime-by I heard the dogs a long way, but comin' nearer. I stood up, feelin the way a man does when he's goin' to be married-glad it was comin' an' wishin' it was

The dogs kept comn' nearer an' purty soon I heard a smashin' in the underbrush an out jumped a big buck about 50 yards away. I pulled down on him an' cut loose. He jumped about six feet in the air an' I knew I'd shot under him. He whirled an' broke back into the brush, swung around a little hill, an' come out into a little clearin' on the other side-this time about 80 or 90 yards away. Then darned if he didn't stop again an' stand listenin' to the dogs. Didn't seem to think much of my shootn'.

"That riled me an' I let him have it aginhigh this time-too high for I seen a little tuft of hair fly just off the top of his neck. I didn't even crease him an' he made off up an old toteroad that crossed the clearin', goin' about a mile a minute. By the time I got another ca'tridge in he was a good two hundred yards away an' gettin' farther every minute. "But I held as stiddy as I could an' let

drive. Mind you, he was a good two hundred yards off an' runnin' straight from me." "Yes!" interjected the breathless boy.

"Yes! You let drive and-"Yes," repeated the old man, "I let drive an'-damned if I didn't miss him again."-

#### A DUEL TO THE DEATH

The scene was on a fine morning in Octoher last in the bay at Avalon, Santa Catalina Islands, California. The writer and his brother. J, H. Neustadt, with a number of others were on the pier that projects out some distance in the bay, watching the seals at play around the landing and near shore, as they are accustomed to do every day in the year. An old seal that responds to the name of Ben was absorbing the attention of the people, when suddenly another seal was discovered in hot pursuit of something. It soon became apparent that a battle royal between a seal and a sword-fish was in store. And what a battle it proved to be! It emphasized in the most exciting and interesting manner the struggle for existence that goes on in the sea as with us on



### Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-troller's Month. Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the

One of the best months for Trout of the

land. The Flavian Amphitheatre never presented a more exciting chase. The mise en scene was complete. The morning was beautiful. The waters of the Pacific at and around the islands were perfectly still and so clear that at a depth of 35 feet the bottom could be plainly seen. The amphitheatre was Nature's broad and deep aquarium. The interested spectators were there. The gladiators were not the rude barbarians of Germania or Hispania, but two inarticulate denizens of the deep engaged in a struggle for the preservation of life, in accordance with the great and controlling principle of Nature that only the fittest shall survive. The battle opened. The seal chased the swordfish around the bay several times, and finally overtook His Majesty near the landing. They halted and faced each other. The seal was the most aggressive and the first to strike, but he missed his aim. The fish dodged and turned and swam around the seal several times, and in another instant they got together as if in loving embrace, but this lasted only a second, when the splashing and churning of the waters became almost tempestuous. The seal backed off some distance, and then, with the rapidity of a torpedo and looking not altogether unlike on in the water, rushed upon the fish and bore him down, and in a few seconds came to the surface with a large piece of his antagonist in his mouth. The fish followed the seal to the surface and the battle raged furiously, and for some time is seemed as if one or both, in the struggle for supremacy, might leap upon the landing. The fish at this point hammered away at the seal, but the seal, with an incredible celerity of movement, kept out of harm's reach, until a favorable opportunity presented itself, when the fish landed a blow that left a great gaping wound 5 or 6 inches in length across the forehead of the seal. This blow appeared to bewilder the old seal and make him groggy, but with a reinforced strength and determination he rushed upon the fish and bit out another large piece of his body. The fish turned and fought, but the seal was too strong and heavy for his adversary, and attacked and bit him until he was too weak to offer much resistance and finally succumbed to the terrific onslaught of the seal, who continued to charge and bite until he had bitten and torn his victim to fragments. The remnants of the fish that were scattered far and wide were picked up and carried away by a score of sea-gulls who had hovered near and watched for the opportunity that came to them in the end. The victor of the fight swam away with a lacerated head and the bones of the vanquished probably went to the bottom of the sea.-C. Neustadt, in Sports Afield.

#### REMARKABLE FISH

"I thought you said there were fish around here," said the disappointed sportsman.

There are," replied Farmer Corntossel, "but they are experienced fish. Moreover, they're kind and considerate."

'I haven't had a nibble.' "Well, you don't think they'd bite at that brand-new fancy tackle, do you? They'd stand off and admire it, but they'd never take a chance on gettin' it mussed up."-Washing-

#### AFFRONTED BEES

"What's the matter with your face, man?" "Sure, I went to the zoo hunting for the big African apes they said were there. Somebody told me to go to the apiary to find them, and that's where I was stung."-Baltimore American.

#### AT THE FOOTBALL MATCH

"What did he have to bring the ball back for?" asked Ethel innocently of her compan-

"Why, don't you know, you little goose?" answered the other damsel pityingly. "Of course, it's because he got an encore!"

"Is Mr. Macpherson likely to be fishing to-

morrow?" "I hae ma doots." "How is that? Is he away from home?"

"I dinna ken whaur he is." "Not ill, is he?"

"I hae not heard," "Then what makes you think he won't be

"I didna say he wouldna be fishing. I said I hae ma doots. He's been dead nigh on a

# THE FIRST LARGE SHOWING OF FALL COSTUMES AND COATS MONDAY

### Dressing Gowns, Dressing Jackets in a Variety of New Designs

A large shipment of Pure Eiderdown Dressing Gowns and Dressing Jackets has just been unpacked and marked ready for sale. They come in a wide range of popular colors and neat designs, some strictly plain models, while others are richly embroidered in colors. You can choose from many new shapes of sailor, shawl or military collars, long or peasant 

Dressing Jackets, three-quarter length, made of pure eiderdown, in similar styles to the gowns. Prices up from ......\$2.00

### New Fall Costumes in Tweeds and Cloths

Already our alteration rooms are busy with the new Fall goods, and our new Ready-to-Wear Department will shortly be ready for the display of the large consignments of new Costumes, Coats and Dresses that we are daily expecting to arrive. In the meantime, however, we will place on Special Sale on Monday 100 Sample Costumes—only one of a kind—in all the latest styles for the coming season. They come in a choice selection of Tweeds and Cloths, in colors black, blues, greys, browns and greens, chiefly with plain tailored three-quarter, semi-fitting coats; others have large shawl or sailor collars and pleated skirts. Special Sale Price Monday ......\$18.50

## The First Showing of Long Tweed Coats in New Styles

These come in a variety of styles, chiefly semi-fitting single-breasted effects, with notched collars and full length sleeves; some with military and shawl collars and long sleeves, with turnback cuffs. There are also a few in a very effective Norfolk style with belt, heavy collar and turnback cuffs. All the coats now being shown are the latest Parisian and New York styles for this season, and come in a variety of colors and new effects in heavy tweeds. There are a few very handsome models in black velvets, richly trimmed with plain silk, and have a very dressy appearance. Prices start as low at .....\$17.50

## Women's Skirts, in Large Sizes, from

We have just received a new shipment of Women's Skirts in large sizes, and made of high-grade panamas, serges and cloth, in colors navy blue and black. They come in a variety of styles, including plain gored and pleated. Prices starting as low as \$6.50 and ranging up to \$13.50. But there is such a large selection to choose from that you are sure of finding what you desire at prices that will please you.

### Women's Aprons and Overall Aprons From 25c

Overall Aprons, made in light and dark blue prints with white dots, Mother Hubbard styles. Well finished. Price ..... 50¢ Overall Aprons, made in light blue checks, also plain blue and Women's Overall Aprons, made of English prints, in light and dark colors, some in the Empire style, others in Princess and Kimona styles. Price, per garment ..... \$1.00

Women's Aprons, made of good linens, checked ginghams and 

### Men's Oxfords in a Variety of Leathers at, Per Pair, \$2.50

In spite of the very low price we are asking for these shoes, they are remarkable value, being the same as we have sold for \$4.50 earlier in the season. There is a large selection of leathers to choose from, all made up in the very latest and most popular styles and lasts. For comfort they are hard to beat, and for durability they are unexcelled at any price up to \$5 a pair. The season is late and we have a much larger stock than we care to carry, that's the reason for the big reduction in the price, and means a great saving to you. Let us show them to you. Price, per pair ...... \$2.50

#### Men's Boots at \$2.75

Blucher Lace Boots, in patent leather, have Goodyear welts and are made in a variety of new shapes and new lasts. All sizes in stock. Guaranteed solid leather and perfect fit. Price, per pair ......\$2.75

Box Calf Boots, made in broad fitting lasts, have Goodyear welts and solid leather soles and heels. In lace models, guaranteed to be perfect in fit and comfort. A bargain at this rice ......\$2.75 cher Lace Boots, made in fine velour and gunmetal calf, all rst-class goods and worth \$3.50 a pair. All to clear at, per

#### w Silk Velvets, Velveteens and Wide Ribbon Velvets for Millinery Purposes

See our Window Display on View Street for these goods. A large consignment has just been opened and should prove to be of interest to all amateur and professional milliners. It includes all the leading shades and colors, such as black and white stripes, chancellor effect and panne Paisley effect, etc. They make rich and effective trimmings, and the prices are moderate, ranging from \$1.50 down to, per yard .......50¢

#### New Tweeds and Military Coating Serges for Fall and Winter Wear

Heavy Scotch Tweed, in reversible patterns, heavy quality, suitable for ulsters and coats. Rich mannish styles. Price, per Heavy Grey Tweed, suitable for suits, made in three shades, and

will make up splendid garments, 54in. wide, heavy quality. Military Coating Serge, guaranteed not to spot nor shrink, 54in.

#### A Clean-Up Sale of Figured Silk Foulards Monday

wide. A splendid wearing material. Per yard, \$3.50. \$2.50

Silk Foulards, in scroll, spray, dot and check designs. Regularly Natural Pongee Silk, 34in., good medium weight and free from filling. Regular values up to \$1 a yard. Monday 1....50¢ Shot Taffetas-There is about 250 yards of fancy checks and stripes, in black and white mixture shot taffetas, in good combination of shades, also Striped Massaline, in an assortment 

### New Arrivals in Misses' Colored Dresses-Special Monday, \$1.90

You can't get better value in Girls' and Misses' Dresses than these. They are made of strong ginghams, in neat check designs. Colors blue and white, black and white, red and white, also mauve and white. Have square sailor collars, made of dark colored linens bound with white braid. Suitable for girls from 10 to 12 years old. Special Clearance Price Monday, each \$1.90

### Men's and Boys' Clothing at Saving Prices

fancy worsteds, in broken lines, and will be cleaned out at Special Sale Prices from \$7.75 to ..... \$12.50 Clearing-up Lines in Boys' Wash Suits at a great reduction in Buster and Russian styles. In fancy prints, ducks and crashes. In sizes from 2 to 5 years. Special ...... 50¢ A Large Shipment of Men's Pants in tweeds, worsteds, whipcords and blue and black serges. Prices ranging \$1.50 to ....\$3.50 A Shipment of Men's and Youths' Overcoats. in mackintoshes, cravenette, tweeds and cheviot finishes, with two and three-way collars. Prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$20 An Early Shipment of Men's Fall and Winter Hats, in all the latest blocks and styles, in all the best makes in both America and

Special Clearings in Men's Suits, in tweeds and | New Fall Caps now in, of all the newest styles and shades, in golf and motor styles. Prices Fall and Winter Suits. The shipment consists of the very latest styles in early fall wear of tweeds and worsteds, in greys browns and heather mixtures. Made in double-breasted styles, with bloomer and plain pants. Price ranging from \$2.25 to \$8.50 A Special Shipment of Boys' Knickers in tweeds and worsteds of all shades and patterns. Sizes from 23 to 34. Go on sale at A Shipment of 75 Men's Odd Vests. These vests are made from odd ends of suits and samples and are in exceptionally good qualities, in a large variety of shades and pat-England. Prices from \$7.50 to ..... \$1.50 terns. Price ..... \$1.50

## Tapestry and Axminster Carpets at Half Price Monday

Tapestry Carpet Squares, in all the season's latest and most popular designs and colors, including rich Oriental, floral and conventional designs in colorings that will harmonize with any color scheme. They are the very best grade in this class of carpets and will stand very hard wear in any room in the house. There are only a limited number to be sold at this price. Axminster Rugs, made in one piece, are of high-grade quality, have thick velvety pile and are rich in color and design. For dining room, drawing room, den or hall, there is no better floor covering, are soft to the tread, rich in appearance and most durable. Sizes 8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. and if you want any of them you will have to shop early, the prices are so low that a speedy clearance is anticipated. The strips are about 11/2 yards long and will be sold at, each . . . 45¢ Nottingham Lace Curtains, in white and ecru, including all the season's best designs. This is beyond all doubt the best value in curtains this season. We are bound to make room for the new stock that we are expecting by the end of the month, consequently made these heavy reductions to clean out the balance of the stock. Two hundred pairs of these curtains, regularly Extension Rods, in brass, suitable for long or short curtains, all complete with ends and brackets,

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY'S BARGAINS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS

### Buy Your Bedroom Furniture Now While Sale Prices Prevail

Chiffoniere, in golden quarter cut oak, well made throughout from choice dry lumber. The case is 48 in. high and measures over the top 30 in. x 18 in. Has 4 large drawers with straight fronts and I with serpentine front, all fitted with locks- and neat brass handles. The back is beautifully shaped and carries an oval mirror with bevelled edges, size 20x16 in., in a neat plain frame. August sale price is ......\$28.50

Solid Oak Chiffoniere, top measures 34x19 in., and stands 52 in. high. Has 4 straight fronted drawers and 2 with shaped fronts, all complete with oxidized handles and strong locks. The back is very neat and carries a mirror shaped and bevelled. Sale  Solid Mahogany Chiffoniere, top measures 32x19 in., has shaped front, plain ends, neatly shaped legs, 4 drawers with straight fronts, and 2 with serpentine fronts, all fitted with locks and plain turned knobs. The back is neatly shaped and carries a handsomely shaped mirror with bevelled edges in neat frame. Price.....\$29.00

Handsome Golden Oak Chiffoniere, has 4 large and convenient drawers, also cupboard. The case stands 4 ft. high and the top measures 2 ft. 6 in. x 18 in., has plain ends, is mounted on strong steel castors, and is fitted complete with locks and neat brass handles. The back is fitted with oval mirror, with bevelled edges, in plain frame. 

### Kitchen Chairs at August Sale Prices

Rocking Chairs, made of well seasoned hardwood, have spindle back and neatly carved and spindle backs, in golden or Early English finish. Price, each ........... \$2.90

Arm Chairs, with spindle or slat backs, made of well seasoned hardwood, golden finish, carved heads. Price, each ..... \$2.25 Kitchen Side Chairs, with spindle backs, plain heads, made of well seasoned hardwood, golden finish. Price, each, 75c and ... 80¢

# David Spencer, Limited

#### A Large Consignment of Glassware Just to Hand-On Sale Monday at Very Low Prices

Footed Bowls, in three neat styles, heavy quality. Price, each. Lemon Squeezers, price, each......10c Salt or Pepper Shakers, with non-corosive metal tops, made of good clear glass, neatly ornamented. Price, each, 10c and 5c Berry Sets, of seven pieces, consisting of one large bowl and six small bowls, heavy quality, neat design. Per set......50c Berry Sets, of seven pieces, very good quality, closely resembles Butter Dishes, in handsomely decorated glass, large size, com-Flower Vases, in a variety of neat shapes, from 7 in. up to 13 in. Cracker Jars-A splendid line, neat in appearance, closely resembles cut glass, useful size and shape. Price, each.... 75¢ Tumblers, in plain or fluted styles, worth 65c a dozen. Monday's Water Jugs, in plain glass, neat shapes and three sizes, 1/2 gallon Water Jugs, with fancy star design ground on the side, I quart Tell Tale Jugs, with measure marked on the side, in 1/2 pints, Oil Bottles, neat shape, will not tip over, all complete with stoppers. made of good clear glass. Price, each......25c Sugar and Cream Jugs, in very neat styles, heavy quality clear Jelly Glasses, with tin covers, 8 or 10 ounce sizes. Price, per 

### Women's Unshrinkable Underwear at Popular Prices

Women's Vests, with high necks, long sleeves and open fronts in natural and white only. Prices from \$1.50 each, down Women's Drawers, tight at knee, closed style, in white and natural only. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to .......85c Children's Wool Vests, in all sizes up to 10 years of age. Price. Children's Wool Drawers, in all sizes up to 12 years. Price, per Women's Combinations, with high neck and long sleeves, t at knee, colors white and natural only, and made of pure at knee, colors white and natural only. Price per garn \$2.00 and ......\$1.75 Infants' All Wool Bands-a very good quality, price, each. 35c Women's Balbriggan Vests, with lace around the neck and Women's Cotton Combinations-an extra fine quality, high at neck and short sleeves. Price, per garment, 85c and .... 65c Silk and Lisle Combinations, with yoke of hand-made croche lace, and drawers finished with wide lace, no sleeves to Price, per garment.....\$12

#### Women's Sateen Bloomers from 650 Women's Bloomers, made of good quality sateen, heavy quality

fitted with elastic band at knee and around the waist. Price Women's Bloomers, made of soft sateen of good quality. sizes in stock. Price, per garment ranging down from 

#### Waterman Fountain Pens at List Prices

We have now a complete line of the famous Waterman Pens, in all styles and shapes. The Waterman Pen has long been known for its reliable qualities. They are smooth-writing pens, fitted with gold nibs, will not corrode or leak, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. Price each from \$7 down to ...... \$2.50

#### A Variety of Beautiful Pictures at 15c Each

For the price that we are asking for this collection every picture represents marvelous value. They come in a variety of styles, including sacred subjects, landscapes, portraits, flower and fruit studies, etc. Some are in colors, while others are in plain brown and white, measuring 20 x 24in. over the mount. Special 

MR. COWAN

ir Wilfrid La Province -Member for ision, Made J

OTTAWA, Aug. voters' list red, according t ade today by J. ked especially in or Kootenay, in gress was slow an as thought to be uence. Mr. Foley ists are included re being mailed Ottawa is practi every minister being province campaigni ister has his non Queens and Shelbo VANCOUVER, A Cowan, former me announced today to able to accept the for declining is th refused to remain unless he gave h to the business. H not afford to mak quired by his rem

> Mr. Gervais MONTREAL, Au ais, member for sion of Montreal, ed an official no "I will accept,"
> "and I will, of co contest."
> It was stated

Mr. Lemieux woul didate in St. James Premier : MONTREAL, A Laurier spent the trict. He will leave Rivers. With him Fisher, Hon. Rude Beland, Hon. 1 others. The prem his itinerary had settled, but that h city after Three next two weeks spent in this prov A deputation Soulanges visited and invited him to No definite answe minister of mari again in Gaspe in in the north of t PARIS, Ont., Au M.P.P., was today against Hon Willi

the authors of ment. Mr. Fisher can, it is believed, MONTREAL, A of St. Antoine div Milton Hersey to BROCKVILLE, lor was nominated of Leeds for the f BARRIE, Ont., Simcoe Conservat Haughton Lennox, date.
HAMILTON.

Hamilton will har fight in the fede Dickhout will be the Independent I Wm. Paterson, mir been against sele-candidate for Bran NEWCASTLE, vatives have nomiton, of Kirby, to c

Alex Kelly.

REGINA, Sask.,

vention of Liberal ency held yester represented the ri ment, received th tion, no other m the convention.

Nova Scot HALIFAX, Au was held in Yarn essary because of Hon. T. M. Arms stonership of wor Scotia. The cand strong and Mr. was elected by a

Trust Mer NEW YORK,