

SENATE OFFERS WITH PRESIDENT

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 in "American Commonwealth" is Brought in View

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Disregarding a telegraphed request from President Taft for a contrary course, the senate committee on foreign relations today agreed upon an amendment to the British and French arbitration treaties, eliminating the provision conferring special powers on the proposed joint high commission. On this form the treaties were reported to the senate, and the president's wishes that the action be postponed until next December were set at naught.

The senate gave two hours to consideration of the treaties, during which the danger of Old World dominance on any joint high commission was discussed. Incidentally, there was much talk about a criticism upon the senate committee in the "American Commonwealth," written by Ambassador Bryce long before he ever thought of coming to this country on a diplomatic mission. In that work, Mr. Bryce attacked the senate on the ground that it kept 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 comes from the ground of these utterances by one of the principal signers of the convention between this country and Great Britain was not manifested.

Before leaving Washington President Taft had made strong representations to individual members of the committee, urging as vitally important the retention of the provision giving to the joint high commission the power to determine disputed questions without reference to the senate.

Both President Taft and Secretary Knox have taken the position that the paragraph which the committee on foreign relations proposes to amend is necessary to the proper operation of the agreement. The president gave senators to understand that he would not yield without a struggle, and his friends expressed the opinion that he would not prefer the failure of the treaties rather than ratification with the paragraph eliminated.

There is much mystery about the way in which the committee on foreign relations, 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, and that the will of the majority, in a "narrow, sectional, electioneering spirit."

In this connection was a reference to the 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 the characterisation 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. This was expressed by several that Mr. Bryce's views had had an undue influence in the formation of the treaty. It became evident during the discussion that this criticism of the senate was not what was intended, but that it was written 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 position.

The question of the British ambassador's former attitude was referred to at some length in the senate by Mr. O'Gorman, the new senator from New York, who pointed out the possible danger that might arise through a complete yielding to the views of an Old World diplomat. Mr. O'Gorman did not indicate any positive opposition to the treaties, however.

To meet the desire for more information, Senator Burnes entered a motion, which the senate adopted, directing the committee on foreign relations to prepare a written report giving the fullest possible information.

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

Senator Borah moved the cancellation of the paragraph conferring extra

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MINERS IMPRISONED

Party of Rescuers Working Desperately to Release Three of Their Comrades

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 12.—Working in regular and constantly urged on by faint tapings, a large party of rescuers 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 rock roof about four o'clock Friday afternoon in the East colliery, near Ashland.

When the fall occurred, it was believed the men had been crushed to death, and the mine officials set about in the ordinary way to dig out the bodies. Work was in progress, loud tapings were heard. Investigation convinced the mine officials that it came from the men caught in the fall, and extra help was quickly summoned.

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

The three imprisoned men are John Dolan, a miner, married, with five children, and Anthony Thomassan and Theodore Sebelusky, laborers.

Some Mines Flooded.
NOME, Alaska, Aug. 12.—Heavy rains of the last few days have flooded the Bessie 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, but up to the present no bacteriological evidence has been reported, except at Marseilles, where there are thirty-four cases.

Spokane Murder.
SPOKANE, Aug. 12.—Louis E. 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 name.

TARIFF REVISION IN CONGRESS

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Tariff revision legislation moved swiftly toward ratification 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 Monday.

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 wool amendment adding lemons to the free list and the Kern senate amendment 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 conference over the free list amendments. On the motion of Chairman Underwood, the house conference committee agreed to the senate amendments putting 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 another vote in the senate on the Kern amendment and in the house on the lemon amendment. Following such action, the bill probably will again go to conference and an agreement on it is confidently predicted.

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

New Wheat in Market.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—The first car of new wheat was received on the Winnipeg market today. It is from Southern Manitoba and grades No. 1 hard and average 2 1/2 bushels to the acre. The berry is firm and large, with no evidence of rust. The farmer, near Carman, who shipped 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 over the prairie provinces, with harvesting becoming general. The shipmen today was consigned to the Ogilvie Milling company.

LIBERAL SPLIT 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 13. This afternoon he made the following statement:

"I have no intention of recognizing the so-called Liberal convention to be held in the city on August 16. The well recognized method of calling nominating conventions in Alberta is under the authority of the provincial executive. Conventions have already been called in this section for the selection of candidates for the contest in four out of the seven Alberta constituencies, 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 I 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 the Edmonton district by holding a 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 otherwise would.

Many Nominations.
TORONTO, Aug. 12.—A number of conventions were held in Ontario this afternoon, the following candidates being nominated:

East Middlesex—Liberal, Dr. George Routledge; Conservative, Peter Elson, late member.

Westminster—Liberal, W. O. Sealey, late member; Conservative, G. C. Wilson, M. P.

North Essex—Conservative, O. J. Wilcox, late member.

Prince Edward—Liberal, Morley Currie, late member.

North Ontario—Liberal, H. M. Morgan; Conservative, S. H. Sharpe, late member.

Victoria and Haliburton—Liberal, J. B. Egan.

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. Caldwell.

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CLAIM SALVAGE ON CORNWALL

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

HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—Consequent on the grounding of H. M. S. Cornwall last Monday, 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 Laurie 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 Bridgewater owners are reported to be putting in a claim for services rendered the Cornwall.

COMPLICATION DUE TO NIOBE MISHAP

VALDEZ, Alaska, Aug. 12.—The stamp mill 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 uninjured. 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 rebuilding of the mill a temporary pump-out plant will be installed, and operations in the mine will be continued. The ore will be shipped outside until the new mill is in operation.

GIRL DISAPPEARS

Miss Hall, Twenty of Toronto, Leaves Parents' Residence at Berkeley and Fails to Return

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

Miss Hall left her mother at a local street intersection, Wednesday, to take a train for Hollister, Cal., where she was to have visited her sister, Mrs. L. C. Hall. The police 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 named Fenton, who visited at the Hall home about two weeks ago, and left here for Victoria.

The girl had little money beyond the amount used in buying her ticket. She was 5 feet 6 inches tall, wore a blue serge suit, black ties, and a big brown bag. She had a high forehead, and with a high 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 Strathmore dined the officers at the "White City," Shepherd's Bush. Other visits include Teddington, Bushy 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, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, carmen and helpers from West William to Vancouver may strike on Monday. The men here voted on the question, and 4 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 effect September 1, but the men demand that it go into force from April 1.

STEEL INQUIRY HALTS FOR TIME

Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan to be Called as Witnesses When Sitings are Resumed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inquiry into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation by a special committee of the House of Representatives, which has been in session since May, halted today. The committee voted a 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 appear in the fall, and it is likely he will be the first witness when the sessions are resumed.

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 industrial 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 exist between them, particularly as to shipping 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 present time, and declared that he regarded the United States Steel corporation as a model trust.

AVIATORS FALL WITHOUT INJURY

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

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 down-pour of rain at any minute, did not serve to mar the success of the opening of the international aviation meet here. 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 Mottus 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 Coffey, by a backward swoop, struck the monoplane in which Rene Stipon was rising, disabling Simon's car so it could not be used.

CAR OVERTURNED BY GUST OF WIND

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 students as the most remarkable of inland waters. The expedition, which will be under the leadership of Dr. Ludwig Brühl, of the Berlin Royal Institute for 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.

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 Greys 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 non-striker strike breakers being in almost constant conflict, and tonight all persons are being driven off the streets by the authorities.

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 Overaw Crowd.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Armed with sabres and carbines and furnished with ball-cartridges, a strong detachment of the Royal Scots 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 moved in one procession, which was accompanied by magistrates, who were mounted as they rode along they carried in their hands copies of the riot act.

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

Strike is Costly

LONDON, Aug. 12.—London is almost itself again today. A few hours after the official announcement that the strike had been settled last night supplies were rushed out to replenish the empty markets and stores. It is estimated that the week's strike of the dockmen and carters has cost the metropolis at least \$7,500,000.

Wheat Harvest General

BRANDON, Man., Aug. 12.—Farmers attending the Liberal convention from all over Brandon electorate division, say that cutting is general in nearly all localities, and from those visiting here 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, hero of the Canadian Prize team and winner of the King's Brier and Prince of Wales' prize, arrived here today aboard the Victoria, bringing with him \$400 in prize money and a room full of cups and medals. He will proceed to Toronto Monday night, where a civic reception will be tendered to him.

MR. TAFT DISAPPOINTED

Will Still Endeavor to Persuade Senators to Leave Arbitration Treaties Unchanged

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 12.—President Taft was disappointed today to learn that the senate foreign relations committee had decided to put the knife to the British and French general arbitration treaties 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 personal campaign.

Montreal Dispute

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

Congo Natives Rebel

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—The entire Oriental provinces 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 hostage.

Fire at Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—Fire at New Toronto this morning destroyed six houses, causing a loss of \$5,000 to the buildings and \$5,500 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 \$4,000.

STIRRING SPEECH 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 Association has yet held.

He spoke from the band stand around which were gathered people from all walks in life, workmen from 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 plied 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 sentimental features as well as from 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 eventually 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 way it was a worthy and able address.

Record Picnic Crowd

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, carriages, drag and trolley. 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. Boxes of delicious kindo were set 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 attractions 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 was an unexcelled dinner at the Goldstream hotel at the conclusion of which they rose as one man and gave three cheers for King George and three more for the Conservative Association.

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 students as the most remarkable of inland waters. The expedition, which will be under the leadership of Dr. Ludwig Brühl, of the Berlin Royal Institute for 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.

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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.

Varied Attractions.

In the early part of the afternoon, before the sports began, the crowd amused itself with the various contests offered by ingenious and busy concocters. The chief attraction was the "Duck the Black Baby," an arrangement 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 wire, causing a rare and radiant gem in a red flannel bathing suit to be posed. As a result, said gem would fall headlong into a tank of water. The novelty of seeing the red-flannel crowd in the "bath" made the water 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 to throw three real if questionable eggs at the face of a careless gentleman seated behind a canvas screen. The fun at this reached its real height when a fair contestant grasped an egg too tightly and cast it promiscuously over the brass-junged dispenser of the ammunition.

One of the contests which aroused considerable interest was the choosing of the "Conservative Queen." This 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 to the committee in charge to the fact that the programme was most praiseworthy. There was no hitch and no complaint and each event was in itself worth the trip from town. The most popular of the sports was the Ladies' Tug-of-War. The tug was the Bay Show and the Highland Scotch competitions were close seconds. The committee in charge of the sports was as follows: N. Nicholson, chairman; A. D. Morrison, secretary; J. W. Loe, clerk of course; Alec Monteith, Robert Lowe and W. H. P. Sweeney, judges.

Premier's Arrival.

Premier McBride's arrival was announced by the Victoria City Band, which vied with the Pipers in making the day pleasant with excellent music 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 and the ladies' tugging. Above this stand was a most significant banner bearing on one side the Union Jack, and on the other the Stars and Stripes, with the word "Which?" between. At the left was another large banner with the legend "The Exchange and the 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 place speaking was changed to the hotel. Here, when President Tait rose to introduce the first speaker, were gathered many well known Conservatives, a number of whom spoke. Some of the speeches were very brilliant, as was especially the case in that of Mr. G. H. Barnard, they were fervent 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. Behnesen, M.P.P.; H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.; John Jardine, M.P.P. for Esquimalt; Thomas Caven, 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, M.P.P. for Westminister; 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 cheers after cheers, so spontaneously and so continued, so that it was several moments before he took up his theme, the message which he delivered being rightly interpreted as sounding the universal verdict. He had been heard 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 presentation 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.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I feel it, a very great pleasure and privilege indeed to see so many hundreds of citizens of Victoria here today, and I feel indeed, 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. Last year when we forgot that 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 rendering on the 21st September an excellent

lent report to our chieftain, Mr. Borden. The people of this western province of Canada are British in the best sense of the word. I myself am but just returned from the coronation of His Majesty the King, and it is my good fortune to be able to tell you, fresh as I am from the great city of London, with what wonderful interest the people of the Homeland are now looking to Canada and how deeply they, too, are concerned in the destiny of this country. A destiny so inseparably interwoven with the issue 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 eyes of Britons as it does now. Never has so general and so intelligent an interest in her affairs been made plainly manifest. It seems to me that with the very large number of prominent Canadians at the present time, the knowledge of the Canadian situation has 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 are now more and more coming to realize that we have more to show in established civilization for their greater age and consequent perfected maturity, yet in natural resources and all the true promise of the future than any other nation presents the evidence that it must some day become the dominant factor in the Greater British Empire. And in the working out of this great destiny, we do not want to disappoint the hopes of the Motherland. We want to send them a message on the 21st of September that they will understand as clear and unmistakable—that we are as Canadians still firm and strong for the Empire, and that we are going to keep 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 and so intensely 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 are not so ready to realize the 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. In the polls, we have 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. The Union Jack, we have discussed this question with many leading Americans, pointing out conditions as they exist here in this province, and with wonder and amazement they 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 this blessed heritage of liberty or to exchange it for the Stars and Stripes? Are we to accept the conditions in which we find so much to criticize across the boundary line? Our Liberal friends declare that the policy of the Conservative party is one of imperialism and talk of imaginary dangers of annexation. That the position of the Conservatives is sound and sane, that Conservative conclusions are based on facts and are not drawn, we have incontrovertible proof of. We have evidence upon which to base our conclusions the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself on one hand, and on the other, the words of the Hon. G. H. Barnard, 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 in terms say that 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 completely 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, or 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 Tait, 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 give the most lethargic of our people 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 Columbia—to come out and join the Conservative party in 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 Hon. G. H. Barnard say that he had been told in 1898 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. This was the great inducement held out by Liberalism in Canada in 1896, but today the Liberals were found as staunch in their faith as protectionists as the most ardent of the Conservative party, a line of demarcation between the parties had become merely a sentimental one.

Farthing of the Ways.

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

an extreme, had it not merged into the sentimentalism of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier retained the grasp of the reins of power? Should such sentimentalism prevail today when the people of Canada were called upon to answer a question which was in effect: "Are you going to remain British or to become a part of the United States?" 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 me this much credit to admit that when I have returned to my 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 same of a large, prosperous and 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 a part of the Conservative Empire, 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 man to represent us in the House of Commons. I will be in the field. Our organization is being perfected and we shall leave nothing undone to bring back our chieftain, Mr. R. L. Borden, a solid phalanx of seven or eight brave and true men to organize, 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 before us. We want the ladies, who dominate the homes, to advise the men patriotically, to vote right, to vote straight, to vote for the continuity of the British connection. In the future, we shall 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 majority to which he can point with pride. The forthcoming election is the time of our greatest triumph—the time of our 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 and so greatly to the surprise of the Canadians 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 so well satisfied as he might be with his cabinet material, or quite so strong as would appear to the outsider. Must not his action in dissolving parliament be taken as a complete vindication of the position taken by the Conservatives in the matter of reciprocity. It was the Conservatives who demanded and insisted that such a question should be submitted to the electors of Canada, and it was the Conservatives that had urged the government to hasten the resolution of this question which had been submitted fairly. It was untrue, as Liberals had charged, that the Conservatives had been simply blocking supply in the House of Commons; they had been willing and ready to supply to pass, and the sudden resolve of Sir Wilfrid to dissolve the House was obviously due to other causes, most probably growing dissension in the ranks of the Liberal party. The 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 clever ploy to shift responsibility for the dissolution to the shoulders of the Conservatives and was in striking contrast to the dignified and logical address of Sir Wilfrid's hasty and setting out the Liberals wish that this ill-advantaged bargain to tie up the trade of Canada with the United States had never been proposed. The dissatisfaction that the leading Liberals feel is well shown in the very comprehensive statement issued last February with the names of such gentlemen as Sir Edmond Walker, Sir William Mortimer Clarke, former minister of the interior, and other prominent men attached. They plainly state that the government had no mandate from the people to make the bargain of reciprocity with the United States and that to make the changes proposed would check the present unexampled prosperity of Canada; besides they pointed out the great danger threatened to Canadian nationality.

No Longer Suppliants

"There is no use in the Liberals going 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 our produce, and without making sacrifices, things we have reversed. The United States now needs Canada's products, and we do not need to wait for them to come out down in any way. We have a population today of 8,000,000 against 4,000,000 in 1879, while our export trade was only \$60,000,000 in 1879, grew to \$279,000,000 in 1910. Our best customer is not the United States, but Great Britain, and there we have to

face United States competition. In 1810 Great Britain made some products, \$138,800,000 or fifty per cent of our exports. In the same year the United States took only \$164,000,000, or 47.3 per cent. Under protection we have built up Canada a tremendous export trade. In 1910 it was \$623,200,000. In 1910 it was \$623,200,000. In our own province of British Columbia trade has increased nearly \$10,000,000 since 1909. There is no necessity for Reciprocity—Canada is progressing so well that it is a great mistake to suddenly 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 business 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 to the United States, and to do so with the keenest wit among 100,000,000 people. 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RECORD TRIP AROUND WORLD

M. Jagerschmidt, of French Newspaper Arrives on Empress of Japan—Win Circle Globe in 39 Days

Twenty-seven days from Paris via Siberia and Japan, making a record circuit of the globe, M. Jagerschmidt, a French newspaperman of the Excelsior of Paris, arrived by the Empress of Japan today.

He says he will break up his trip in 29 days, breaking all previous records. Jagerschmidt left Paris July 17th and went to Moscow via Berlin and Warsaw, and then took passage by the trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok, where he caught the Russian steamer Orei for Teuruga, Japan.

He will journey eastward through Canada to Montreal by the C. P. R. and then from Montreal to New York to embark for Liverpool en route to Paris.

As but 27 days have elapsed since he left the French capital, he should easily make the circuit of the globe in less than forty days, the present record held by a British army officer.

He was made to accomplish the remaining portion of his journey in 11 days, which will land him in Paris in 39 days. He is posing in the local seat had made it in 39 days, barring accidents.

And he felt common's election, re-endorsed with 344. (Applause). Kootenay regarded with interest the progress and properly native as Mr. A. S. and Yale-Cariboo.

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.

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.

Before dispersal, Mr. C. E. Pooley, K.C., very gracefully proposed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Borden, the leader, and the Conservative party, this resolution being seconded by Mr. Arbutnot and carried with acclamation.

Pressure upon space today prevents the publication of a complete report and results of the various sports. Appended is but an earnest of these results: Eggs and spoon race ladies, 75 yards—1, Miss McGee; 2, Mrs. H. Bradley; 3, Miss Howe.

Men's Hobbie Skirt Race—1, A. R. McGregor; 2, T. Bates; 3, Stewart. Needle and thread race—1, Miss L. E. Hutchison; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Campbell.

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.

Single ladies' race, 75 yards—1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Speed; 3, Miss Lowe. Ladies' hobbie skirt race—1, Miss Hawke; 2, Miss Speed; 3, Miss Lamm.

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.

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

Another entertainment has been added to the programme. It is a balloon ascension and drop. Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Patrick, now at Bellingham, Wash., have been engaged to furnish this attraction.

Over 600 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 28th, according to advices brought by the Empress of Japan.

The noted Shikigawa inland work factory collapsed and fifteen employes were killed, those who escaped swimming to roofs of neighboring houses after crawling from the debris.

Messages from many points tell similar tales of disaster, of seawalls broken, fishing vessels sunk, rivers overflowed and fields, orchards and houses collapsed.

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 followed, the lower districts of Tokyo and Tokyo bay being flooded.

Run down by the passenger train on the Victoria & Sidney line last evening at 8:30 o'clock as the train was bound citywards, a workman, whose name could not be ascertained last evening, lies at St. Joseph's Hospital.

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Campbell's advertisement featuring a woman in a dress and the text 'The girl who looks quietly, neatly and fashionably dressed, is undoubtedly a Campbell dressed girl.'

Autumn 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.

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. EACH 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. Unknown Man Run Over on Victoria and Sidney Line Near Keatings—One Leg Amputated

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was informed of the accident, made all arrangements for the care of the injured man, Dr. Bechtel being summoned to attend him.

MAJORITY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS SUPPORT CHANCELLOR LLOYD GEORGE'S RESOLUTION TO PAY \$2,000 ANNUALLY

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A radical departure 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 resolution to pay its members \$2,000 annually for their services.

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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 J. W. Albertson, C. P. R. pumpman at Savona, saved the life of brakeman Chadwick a few days ago. The brakeman had fallen on the track and Albertson pulled him off the metals just in time to save him from being crushed by a heavy freight car.

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The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

WILSON'S Fly Pads. The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

The Laurier ministry has made the Chinese question an issue in the campaign, locally at least.

The attitude of the Liberal party in regard to the Chinese was stated by the local Liberal paper a few days ago.

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.

Is this repeal desirable? Are the people of British Columbia content to try an experiment in the restriction of Chinese immigration by agreement?

There is no doubt at all about the disadvantage which reciprocity, as proposed, will be to the fruit industry.

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 Peking?

John Chapman Davis is dead. To later arrivals of Victorians this announcement will not mean very much.

tion of the deceased gentlemen given elsewhere renders unnecessary any extended reference to him here.

Dr. Davie was a member of a family that gave two premiers to British Columbia, one of them having being also Chief Justice.

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ish Columbia, and this handicap is not removed or offset by the free admission of our lumber into a market.

Canada will not gain a concession under the agreement that she would not have gained without it by the exercise of a little patience without giving anything in exchange.

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.

Evidently our evening contemporary has been called to time in regard to its opposition to the Chinese head-tax.

An Ottawa despatch to the Halifax Chronicle says the Liberals have good hopes of carrying Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.

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.

We are threatened with all manner of surprises when the Liberal candidates get ready to announce their platform.



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.

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.

Tonight, see our first Special Sale of Assorted Beautiful Ivory-finished Jardinières.

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.

- After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, per dozen \$8.00. Tea, Cups and Saucers. Reduced to, per dozen \$10.00.

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

Specials From Our Furniture Department

- Combination China Cabinet and Buffet—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Golden Oak Arm Chairs—Very substantially made, and great value at this reduced price of \$4.00.



Summer Comforts and Helps

You will enjoy a visit examining the many Summer comforts and helps that we have here for you.

- SEE OUR SHOWING OF SUMMER CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES, Etc., &c., IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS. Folding Seat Safes, each \$3.75.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY WEILER BROS Quality True Test of Economy

THE R

During the distinguished soldierly proving himself a man of high character and noble spirit.

Meanwhile when he learned that Pertinax, he came under an impassioned attack.

An Hour with the Editor

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 Niger who was at the head of the Syrian army, and 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 Commodus, little as that abominable tyrant was in the habit of recognizing merit in any one. During his reign the legions in Britain grew impatient with his atrocities and called upon Albinus to declare himself Emperor, 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 Emperor and 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 to covet the throne. His soldiers esteemed him for his courage and generosity; the civilian population of Syria found in him a just and lenient governor. Hence when news of the murder of Pertinax was received, there was a great popular demand that he should assume the purple, a desire which the subject kings of Asia were in haste to endorse. Niger was naturally flattered by this, and he regarded his election to the throne as a certainty. Unfortunately for himself, he delayed action too long. The luxury of Antioch proved too strong for him, and he rested there in ill-advised ease instead of pushing forward to Rome.

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 Emperor 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 the 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 unarmored on a large plain before the city. They obeyed 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 defences. There was therefore nothing left for the disgraced force to do but to accept their fate with what grace they could muster.

Having thus disposed of the Guards, Severus entered the Eternal 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 Albinus and Niger. He first 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 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 work 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 overbearing 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 men are 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 stability 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 keen 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 thought 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."

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 sky.

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 effort.

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 is 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-by 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 17th 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 worshippeth 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 supposeth 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 Brahminical 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 Mahomedanism. 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 paise may fall to thee from some one. Thou praistest him who giveth 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 canst not confer salvation on those who give thee alms, nor canst 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 jurymen 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 that 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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Quality
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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 Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, which became involved in the financial panic of 1907, the affairs of which have been mixed up with the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the United States Steel Corporation, at 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" of trouble at the time it was in danger of being taken over by the bank of Moore & Schley. He surprised the committee with declarations that 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 company.

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 America.

He declared that immediately following this a run on his bank occurred and that the run in one day took out \$15,000,000.

On 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.

Mr. Thorne told of the run on the 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 get 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 know, 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 to the Trust Company of America and the National City Bank. Mr. Thorne said that he had obtained \$1,500,000 that afternoon from the Hanover National Bank, which tied the situation over until closing hours. He explained how that afternoon he had called on 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 of the \$10,000,000 was paid 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 were raising it had great utility 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 \$42,000,000.

CO-OPERATING IN CANADIAN WATERS

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

Wholesale violation of the international fisheries regulations is being carried on along the West Coast of Vancouver Island in the neighborhood of Swiftnose Bank, where a fleet of gasoline launches from different points on the American side is engaged in taking salmon by means of purse seines, a large proportion of the fish being captured within the territorial waters of British Columbia. The launches are being operated by the American fishermen and their catches they take them to the brigantine which is anchored at Swiftnose Bank. This vessel has a cold storage plant aboard, where the fish are treated and shipped to Seattle for distribution among the markets of the northwest.

The coast line where these extensive fishing operations are being carried on is entirely unpatrolled by vessels of the Canadian fisheries protection service and the American fishermen are setting the international regulations at defiance with impunity. Mr. R. Daykin, who arrived from Vancouver today, says:

"The launches during the night anchor right on the Canadian coast and during the morning fish close in, often only at a distance of half a mile from the shore. A few days ago the D.G.S. Quadra passed right through the fleet, but the fishermen who were operating close in to the shore saw her and fled. The launches, which arrived on the scene the same day, had all removed to outside the three-mile limit. Purse seines have never been used before to such a large extent as they are now, and the territorial limits have never been violated on such a scale. The Dominion Government should provide an efficient protection service to guard against such depredations, as young salmon are being destroyed, and, in fact, everything is fish that comes to the purse seiner's net."

Many Indians from the Vancouver island villages are out with canoes fishing and selling them to the launch operators.

ONE COUNTRY AND ONE FLAG

Premier McGowan, of New South Wales Speaks Strongly of Empire Integrity—Mail Subsidy Question

VANCOUVER, Aug. 11.—If the coronation 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. McGowan, premier and treasurer of New South Wales, this morning, aboard the steamer Zealandia before her departure for Australia.

"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, recalling 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 before one could say 'much less do anything—we were bumped off our feet with the force of the contact. She started to roll rapidly, the collision being a violent one, the rock apparently cutting through the hull. Despite all efforts we only just managed to scrape into Esquimaux. When we reached the harbor, she was so far gone that her main deck was practically level with the water. The crew and I together were, we that with the list she carried we stepped 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 Empire 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 hollow." 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 for a few days at Ottawa, where he had 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 Colville has "paired" as a follower of Lord Lansdowne in the struggle for the maintenance of the lords' veto. He strongly deplored the action of the insurgent 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 obliquity and contempt, and thought that a resolution of the House of Lords would have been 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' veto is to be put to the last ditch, and which he believed the people of England would never endorse.

Carlton Hotel Fire.

LONDON, August 11.—James Leo Finlay, the American actor, burned to death in the Carlton Hotel, London, tonight, might have escaped if he had remained in his bathroom. Instead of rushing into the corridor, according to an investigation made today. While the room was being unsecured, and firemen ran ladders within a few feet of the bathroom window. The management of the hotel tonight estimated the loss at above \$25,000.

Lord Colville of Culross is a guest at the Empress Hotel. As former military secretary to Earl Derby (when 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, and his name 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, which he had just returned to recommend it to any more of his tribe.

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, in favor of the Dominion Farmers' Association, and passed unanimously, condemning the government on the elevator issue. The voters will pass any resolution 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 concern 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? Do not the average self-respecting Canadian, who stops to think, irritated by a proposal to needlessly entangle the Dominion in the fiscal policy and in the politics of the neighboring country? Hereafter, 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 fact that although travelers are constantly tramping through deep sleep, yet their invariable walk in their sleeves, and would feel uncomfortable warm with a coat. The party was split with three teams, although the party were in the open in preference. The camp was broken up on Friday and the return made to the city on the following day, of all the party with the exception of the leader, Mr. Horn, who only arrived on the day. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the trip, which proved very successful one from every standpoint. He says that while the climb of the mountain is very fatiguing, there is certainly an enjoyment in it, but if the mountain climb were left out of the trip, it would nevertheless be 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 observatory reports that at 4:08 and 4:23 p.m. today a slight movement of the seismograph at the observatory noted. The observers say that they are not able as yet to tell the location of the disturbance.

ROBBERY PREVENTED

Incident on C. F. E. Train Near Nelson in Which Former Brakeman Fought Prominently

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 11.—Roster, an ex-C. F. E. brakeman, made an attempt on the train near Nelson, but was prevented from carrying out his plan to get away with \$300 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 Thurston, when Allan Forrester, the press 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 finger.

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

As the train was slowing down near Thurston, 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.

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 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, and his name and he has also made a name for himself in parliament.

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SENATE AND HOUSE CONFERS

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 houses of congress on the wool tariff and farmers' free list bills, sat down today to compare their proposals.

Finally at 5 p.m. they effected a 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, will 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 proposal shall take effect October 1, instead of January 1, as provided in the senate and House measures.

The conferees hope to have the report adopted in both houses tomorrow. 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, 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 to make them correspond with the raw wool rate; but in some instances they were made higher than those of either measure.

GREAT TROTTER UHLAN SMASHES A RECORD

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—The grand circuit races on the North and Grand tracks came to a close in a blaze of color this afternoon when "Doc" Billings' great trotting gelding Uhlau stepped a half mile to wagon in the open at 56 1/2. This broke the old record of one minute flat established by Major Delmar over the old Glenville track on Oct. 21, 1909, by 3 1/2 seconds and established a mark time, probably will stand for a long time. Horsemen who witnessed the attempt are of the opinion that if Uhlau had tried for the world's trotting record to a sulky as originally was announced he would do, he would have set up a new standard. Mr. Billings drove Uhlau. The start was made from the half mile post that the crowd might witness the finish in front of the grand stand. "Doc" Tanner, the trainer of the gelding, drove a runner alongside. The first quarter was made in 28 1/2 and the second in 27 1/2. Lansy Silver ran away in the third heat of the 2:30 race, and dashing through an open gate, threw both horsemen and her driver, Vance Nichols. Neither was seriously hurt. Results: The Tavern Stake, 2:16 trotting, amateur drivers, purse \$7,000; 2 in 3. Argot, Hal, b. s., by Brownhall won in straight heats; best time, 2:08 1/2. Electric Todd, b. s., second. Robert Milroy, b. g., third. Three-year-old class, trotting, sweepstakes, \$5,000 added, 2 in 3. Peter Thompson, b. c., by Peter the Great, won in straight heats; best time, 2:09 1/2. Blene Holt, b. c., second. Lady Jay, b. f., third. 2:20 Class trotting, purse \$1,000; 3 in 5. Jack Braxton, won in straight heats; best time, 2:10 1/2. Nanah second. D. Wilkes, third. 2:18 Class, pacing, purse, \$1,000; 3 in 5. Lawrietta won second, third and fourth heats and race; best time, 2:11 1/2. Dazant won first heat. Maxim Audubon, third.

MONTEAL AU POLITICAL MOVES

Many Thousands Tomorrow Speeches of Levesque and Mr.

MONTEAL, Aug. 11.—The political moves in this city, with eye for eye, have been making a storm centre of the city.

There are most for the assembly, dolphe Levesque, an "expectant" to be elected to a United States in the meeting of the being arranged for Quebec, as well as and it is likely the the scene of one of the in the history, about 20,000 people, fount of oratory, a improbable that the altogether too huge movements of the comb

Struggle Over WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—General Campbell, registration clerks up to accept long handed in by home case this afternoon the right of the ment to go ahead as following this the Do not to voters. The provincial people a there by order of Campbell and the fr legends unquestioned ward names have been

Calgary, Alta. Bennett will be the date in Calgary of coming Dominion election on Monday, given definite assurance accept the Conserv was offered to bill he that to voters. The on Monday, the Conservative nomination and he was won by KINGSTON, Ont. H. Fair, a Kingston was nominated yesterday to oppose Dr. was re-nominated by BRACEBRIDGE, Muskoka Conserva inated William W. mon.

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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 plans for the section of the National Transcontinental from Superior Junction to Winnipeg, and has his equipment and men all ready to undertake

LARGE LUMBER ORDER FOR ISLAND MILL

Ten Million Feet to be Delivered from Chemainus for G. T. 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 Trunk Pacific company. The transportation of this lumber will be carried out by 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 Great 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 cargo 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. The balance of the lumber will be sent to Transcona, and the balance to Reddt 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 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 order.

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

STRANGE VISITORS AT THE EMPRESS

Pigmy Princesses of the Sagwee Tribe Travelling With Well-known Actors, 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 jurenesque lady escorted by two tiny brown and gray monkeys! Being, as a journalist, absolved from the conventional courtesies through which so much of "le fol de vie" is missed, 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. Allen, a well known New York specialist. Mrs. Allen is on a short visit to

ANTO DRIVER KILLED

PORTLAND, August 11.—T. A. Shotmaker 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 Washington motor car.

RELIEF FOR HILL

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—With thunder storms predicted for tonight and tomorrow, the southwest has promise of 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 temperature was 103 degrees here, one person succumbing and several others being overcome.

JEFFRIES IN ALASKA

JUNEAU, Alaska, August 11.—James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, arrived from Seattle on the steamship Jefferson today, and began completing arrangements for his three months hunting tour of Alaska and the Yukon Territory. A large crowd met the former champion at 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 on his search for the big game of the north.

DELAYED BY SNOW

PORTLAND, Aug. 11.—Coming down from the Sound, the British steamship Lucero, Capt. Mathie, of the Waterhouse line, ran through a big field of kelp or seaweed, which had been washed from the rocks along the Washington shore. At one point the weeds were thick as to make the progress of the trans-Pacific liner difficult. The weeds got entangled around the propeller, and the steamer had to back and maneuver about considerably before she could get rid of them.

ROADS OF BRITAIN

"I think that the Colonist will be doing a great imperial service," said Lord Colville, "in using its influence to secure a better British and inter-imperial news service in Canada." Coming through the Dominion this time "I was more than ever impressed with the vital necessity for closing up the bonds

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Despite the serious nature of his injuries sustained at Kralings 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 yesterday was pronounced as favorable. With a 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 stumbled and fell. Bechtel could get over the rail by train struck him, the wheels going over his legs.

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WATERS

Regulations of American

of the international movement is being West Coast of the neighborhood of a fleet of 225 different points is engaged in means of purse within the territories come from Port Townsend, as they make them to a vessel has a board, where the shipped to West among the these extensive being carried series of fishermen national impunity, Mr. from Carman- the nighttime Canadian coasting fish close in ce of half a mile days ago the right through men who were to the shore sa stance and when the swift moved to outside Purse seines have to such a large that the terri- the Dominion Gov- an efficient young salmon wantonly, indeed at comes to the in the Vancouver out with canoes illing them to the

DEPT HUNT RAINER

Headed Party of S. Tells of an Outing.

Director of the turned home from a day he remained a day was accompanied city and members A. The boys re- days ago, after a public time and the Mr. Horn tells in the party during on led the way light up the rear. of the days in in camp various e, including the peak. A peculiar climbing and one the travelers are enough deep snow, walk in their shirt feel uncomfortably the party was sup- although many the open in pref- was broken up on in made to this day, of all the tion of the leader. arrived on Thurs- himself as greatly from every stand- while the climb up- fatiguing, yet an enjoyment in it, limb were left out lid nevertheless be the time, if only to hills and enjoy the the valleys.

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HUGE MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE

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

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—All future political movements in this province will have their eyes turned towards St. Hyacinthe, which will on Sunday be the storm centre of the battle in the province.

There are most elaborate preparations for the assembly at which Hon. R. Lemieux and Henri Bourassa are expected to break verbal lances with a view to a finish. So great is the interest in the meeting that special trains are being arranged from Montreal and other points, as well as intervening points, and it is likely that St. Hyacinthe will witness one of the greatest meetings in the history of the province. From 3,000 people will be present at the scene of oratory, and it is by no means probable that the meeting will prove altogether too huge to hear the arguments of the combatants.

Struggle Over Winnipeg List.

WINNIPEG, August 11.—Attorney-General Campbell after placing two registration clerks under arrest for refusing to accept long lists of absentees compiled in by hotel men, withdrew the case this afternoon, and in court admitted the rights of the Dominion government to go ahead and make the list. Following this the Dominion officials threw out of the registration booths all the provincial people who had been sent there by order of the Attorney-General Campbell and a federal authority now claims unquestioned. Twenty-five thousand names have already been registered.

Nominations.

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 11.—R. B. Bennett will be the Conservative candidate in Calgary constituency in the coming Dominion election. It was announced tonight that Mr. Bennett had given definite assurance that he would support the Conservative nomination if it was offered to him. Mr. Bennett will be the unanimous choice of the convention 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 Conservative candidate. This is eight times that Mr. Bennett has received the Conservative nomination for the riding, and he has won five times out of six.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 11.—Robert H. Fair, a Kingston farmer, was nominated here yesterday by Frontenac Liberals to oppose Dr. J. W. Edwards, who was re-nominated by the Conservatives.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., Aug. 11.—Nesbitt Conservative nomination if it was offered to him. Mr. Bennett will be the unanimous choice of the convention on Monday.

CHATHAM, Aug. 11.—D. A. Gordon was nominated yesterday by East Kent Liberals.

BOISEVAIN, Man., Aug. 11.—A. M. Macdonald was nominated by the Liberals of Souris constituency.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 11.—At the Liberal convention Hon. W. Pugsley was unanimously nominated last night to contest the city of St. John in the coming election. James Lovell, M. P. for the county of St. John, will retire in the city and county constituency.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 11.—Hon. H. B. Emmerson was the unanimous choice of Westmoreland County Liberals' convention yesterday as candidate in the coming elections. Mr. Emmerson accepted.

QUEBEC, Aug. 11.—Hon. Charles Marchal has been unanimously re-nominated by the Liberals of Bonaventure.

ARTHAASKVILLE, Que., Aug. 11.—Arthur Gilbert has been nominated as independent Liberal candidate in the division of Arthabaska.

INVERNESS, Que., Aug. 11.—P. A. Paquet, lawyer, was yesterday nominated by the Liberals of Magantic county in convention here.

FINCH, Ont., Aug. 11.—Stormont Conservatives in convention unanimously nominated Dr. D. A. Gordon.

CARBERRY, Man., Aug. 11.—Arthur S. Meighen was nominated by the convention of Portage la Prairie Liberals yesterday.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—The Social Democrats last night selected a candidate for the Winnipeg seat in the Commons. R. A. Rigg, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council being the nominee.

W. D. Staples was the unanimous choice of the Conservatives of Macdonald constituency.

MOOSE JAV, Aug. 11.—S. J. Rathwell, 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 Liberals of Medicine Hat constituency yesterday selected W. A. Buchanan, M. P., as candidate for Medicine Hat in opposition to C. Magrath, Conservative nominee.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que., Aug. 11.—The Conservatives of Two Mountains in convention here nominated Mr. Andree Fautoux 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 Vanow is Liberal candidate in Calgary.

At Broadview, Saskatchewan, this afternoon, Levi Thompson, barrister, was selected to oppose R. S. Lake in the Qu'Appelle constituency. Mr. Lake is the only Conservative to be elected from 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,

BLACK HAND INFEST TORONTO

Startling Statements Made by Frank Griro in Confession Relating to Murder of Frank Sclaronne

TORONTO, August 11.—A confession made by Frank Griro, but-oussed murderer of Frank Sclaronne, 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 Italian gangs, and the most dangerous blackmailing and vengeance orders in the world. In the course of his statement, Griro spoke as follows:

"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 in trial in Italy for murder, and the Italians I speak of in Toronto are Camorristi, the same as in Italy. They have a headquarters of the land, do 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 competitors, but their main object is obtaining money with the dagger, the pistol, or gun always over the head of the victim."

"Many letters were made on the victims," continued Griro. "I gave regularly, but finally tired of giving. I was arrested and many of my comrades started a story that while in custody I had been an informer to the police. This I denied, but it didn't seem to greatly affect their opinions. One day a member 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 killed, and I immediately decided to never go about without some one with me. This went along for awhile, and every day I feared that somebody would assassinate me. I had to walk with the man in a dark coat, and every time, and every time he seemed to grow more bold. I finally heard that Sclaronne had been detailed to put me naturally turned toward him."

"When I went out on Sunday I purchased a revolver. I knew I was going to meet danger, and wanted to be prepared. I knew from information that I received from friends after the tragedy that my enemies were trailing me, and I made up my mind that I would rather be hanged than cut to pieces."

LONDON STRIKE

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

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The strike of dockmen, lighter men, coal porters and other workers in London has been 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 twenty-five per cent in wages. It is now expected that all the men will return to work on Monday. Until the agreement was reached, however, the situation in the markets 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 taken to 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 the labor movement in Liverpool, 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 buses came out today and the number of taxicabs was further reduced owing to the shortage of petrol and gas.

A small supply of meat reached Smithfield market early today. The vans moved under strong escorts of police. There was some rioting, but the police had less trouble than before. On the wharves at some of the railway stations the tie-up was no more complete than yesterday.

Vans from the grounds of Buckingham Palace, containing the baggage of the King and his party, were guarded by police today as a precaution.

Rioting in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—The calm of the earlier evening was dissipated tonight by rioting in the vicinity of the Lime Street station. A mob 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 shortage of coal resulting from the dockers' strike necessitated the closing of a number of factories today and so added greatly to the crowds of idle men.

Princess Royal Sails

The steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Neroutson, of the C.F.R., sailed last night for Skagway via Prince Rupert, Wrangle, Ketchikan and Juneau. Among the passengers of the steamer was Mr. 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 "hiding" Central detective. He is locked up. The two men were 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.

Mr. J. Wilson and her young son, Mr. Harry Wilson, from Brighton, England, who were hunting for Canada, are spending a few days in Victoria. They are leaving for Seattle today en route for New York, where they intend spending several weeks before returning to England.

BLACK HAND INFEST TORONTO

Startling Statements Made by Frank Griro in Confession Relating to Murder of Frank Sclaronne

TORONTO, August 11.—A confession made by Frank Griro, but-oussed murderer of Frank Sclaronne, 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 Italian gangs, and the most dangerous blackmailing and vengeance orders in the world. In the course of his statement, Griro spoke as follows:

"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 in trial in Italy for murder, and the Italians I speak of in Toronto are Camorristi, the same as in Italy. They have a headquarters of the land, do 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 competitors, but their main object is obtaining money with the dagger, the pistol, or gun always over the head of the victim."

"Many letters were made on the victims," continued Griro. "I gave regularly, but finally tired of giving. I was arrested and many of my comrades started a story that while in custody I had been an informer to the police. This I denied, but it didn't seem to greatly affect their opinions. One day a member 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 killed, and I immediately decided to never go about without some one with me. This went along for awhile, and every day I feared that somebody would assassinate me. I had to walk with the man in a dark coat, and every time, and every time he seemed to grow more bold. I finally heard that Sclaronne had been detailed to put me naturally turned toward him."

"When I went out on Sunday I purchased a revolver. I knew I was going to meet danger, and wanted to be prepared. I knew from information that I received from friends after the tragedy that my enemies were trailing me, and I made up my mind that I would rather be hanged than cut to pieces."

Private Griro's Return.

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

MICHELLEAU

TEACHERS' meeting for Victoria Bay Public School. Apply to the Board of Trustees. Henry Caldwell, Sec. Ganges P. O. S. S. W. 100.

STUMP PULLING.

THE DUBRETS' PATENT STUMP PULLING machine will develop 146 tons pressure with one horse power. For more particulars apply to the inventor, Mr. J. D. Sullivan, 14th July, 1911.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurals, Rockland, Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Munkit, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moffitt, Esq., P.A., Oxford, gives and a half extra-extended recreation, playground, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND ACT

Form No. 1.

Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District of Esquimalt.

Take notice that E. W. Brown, of Wollaton, England, occupation lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Lot 140, Range 3, Coast, thence east 20 chains, thence north 10 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 10 chains, to a point of beginning.

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LOARDS ACCEPT VETO MEASURE

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

LONDON, August 10.—Premier Asquith's government, which claims to represent the democracy of Great Britain, tonight enforced its will upon the peers by the narrow vote of 111 to 114.

By this vote the House of Lords decided to accept what the Liberals contend is the will of the people and adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to present the 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, 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 aligned up with the government, although the ecclesiastics generally keep aloof from party questions. The bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Halsburys, the "last ditchers."

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced 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 calmness of the noble lords, and the 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 Duke of Norfolk, Lords, 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 last months, and the gathering in the ancient chamber tonight to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion. Peers, 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, aisles 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 the House of Commons cut itself 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 unity which customarily marks the proceedings in the upper chamber and fought for a hearing with great ebullience.

NOTED SURGEON PASSES AWAY

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 associated with the early surgical history of the province, had been in failing health for a long time past, suffering from tuberculosis which terminated fatally yesterday.

The late John Chapman Davie, Jr., M. D., C. M., was born in Wells, Somersetshire, 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 well known country. 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 of Yorkshire. He was an able student, and even at that early stage of his career he evinced abilities that were more amply proved in his later life.

Among his schoolfellows and companions 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, and at the time referred to, considered one of the most learned men in England. The Rev. James Bewslaw, he was, and among his many accomplishments of learning he rated the ability to teach eight languages, speak French, Italian and Spanish, and understand twenty-four. He was a musician, 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 time in the town of Merion, in Surrey, British Columbia. Since that day 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 1882 the entire Davie family removed from Merion to British Columbia. Since that day the members of this family have resided in the province and, as is well known, have left their mark on its history.

Two of Dr. Davie's brothers took up their residence in Cowichan shortly after the family arrived in Victoria. Dr. E. C. Lane, the most prominent John, Alexander and Theodore remained in the city. Alexander was premier of the province when death removed him. Theodore had been premier and was chief justice at the time of his death.

Dr. Davie, after the family had settled in British Columbia, was anxious 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 conducted by 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 annals, Dr. H. H. Randall, who died possessed of \$5,000,000 acquired in the honorable practice of his profession in San Francisco; and Dr. E. 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 Heilmann was a foremost practitioner in this city and as years passed Dr. Davie became more and more associated with Dr. Heilmann.

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 Paris Dr. Davie saw and grasped 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 carry the antiseptic system in western America.

Speaking of this in conversation with a Colonist representative shortly before his death, Dr. Davie said: "The Lister methods as I inaugurated them at the Jubilee hospital 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 number of years ago Dr. Davie and others drove with him around the Saanich peninsula. Describing him, the late Dr. Davie said: "He was an affable, unpretentious, observant man who saw things which other people overlooked. He told us that his ideas on antiseptic surgery had arisen out of his visit to Paris where he met Pasteur. Lister's system was founded on Pasteur's."

LABOR TROUBLE MAY BE SETTLED

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 London into a condition of famine, seems likely. At a late hour tonight it was announced that the car men's strike, 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 the event, minor conditions will be restored by Monday.

While there were serious disorders today along the waterfront, there was no trouble or 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 hitch the military will be called on to 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 compelled to take action in the interest of the army.

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 alarmingly.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Detachments of troops arrived here today to assist the police in the control of the strikers. A fusillade of brickbats and stones met the soldiers, but they finally took up a strategic position and enabled the police, by the use of tear gas, to effect a clearance of the strikers from the docks and the Central railway station.

The strike situation continues critical. Attempts of the lord mayor to arrange a settlement failed, and the trade of the city is at a standstill. The sailing 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 Hanson Is Paid—Alleged Kidnappers Arrested CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Angelo Marino, kidnapped by "Black Hand" blackmail school last Saturday, was found by the police at Sedgwick and Oak streets, a few blocks from 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 arrested by order of Inspector Revere an hour after the boy had been found. The inspector said he had captured the kidnapers and the persons who acted as go-between in negotiations with the Mareno family.

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TEARING UP FORT STREET—THE CITY AND THE CAR COMPANY

Copas & Young

The Grocers Who Cater to the People

Are tearing up OLD COMBINE Grocery prices. Try Them. They Guarantee Satisfaction

- MORRELL'S MILD CURED HAM. Per pound 22c
MORRELL'S SMALL PICNIC HAM. Per pound 16c
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER. Three pounds for \$1.00
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR. Quart bottle 15c
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE. Quart bottle 20c
MORTON'S PURE RASPBERRY VINEGAR. Quart bottle 25c
CREAM OF WHEAT. Per packet 20c
CREMO, just like Cream of Wheat, at half the price. Ten-pound sack 45c
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP. Nine cakes for 25c
RAM LAL'S FAMOUS INDIAN TEA. Blue label, 3-lb. tin, \$1.00, gold label, 1-lb. pkt. 50c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MARMALADE. Two-pound tin 25c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOU PURCHASE

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Grocery Dept Phone 94 & 95. Liquor Dept Phone 1632. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Quick Delivery

RED JACKET PUMPS

REWOOD NON-SHRINKING WATER TANKS. WINDMILLS AND TOWERS. GASOLINE PUMPING ENGINES. FOR SALE BY The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. 544-546 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Drawer 613

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

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist. Government St., near Yates.

Good Flours

- PURITY FLOUR, what its name implies, exceptionally good, sack \$1.80
ROBIN HOOD, a splendid bread flour, sack \$1.80
LAKE O' THE WOODS, favorite of many, sack \$1.80
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, makes fine bread, sack \$1.80
ROYAL STANDARD, well deserves its great popularity, sack \$1.80
SEAL OF ALBERTA, a home product it pays to buy, better—sack \$1.80
MOFFET'S BEST, considered the best bread flour by very many, sack \$1.75
SNOWFLAKE, a grand pastry flour, sack \$1.75
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, sack \$1.75
CALGARY, a flour that cannot fail to please, sack \$1.75
CAPITAL FLOUR \$1.50
"DIXI" positively unequalled for nice, flaky pastry, per sack \$1.75
GRAHAM FLOUR, per sack \$1.75

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

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

WOODCOCK

Oshima means where islands are pretty freely by Oshima, known as about 30 miles from Tokio Bay, and chain of seven is and south. Lying open Pacific, these influence of the w stream of Japan, ter is considerably mainland.

The islands are very deep water, ular about ten m occupied by the Minaro, 2,000 feet cano is usually co night the glow of forming a useful, in fact, it seems a the Biblical "pillar of fire by night," visit the volcano ing, only a few s ible; the inhabitat ed not only at the con, but because smoking the resul several earthqua

These seismic trouble the wood to Oshima, and p ands, early in N beginning of Mar was quite positiv Oshima, and that found on the sig April. Up to this good bags could resident shooters, undisturbed. No native gunners on Tokio mark, an the next island; h ibited by the Jap of woodcock and for export abroad.

Habu, the por harbor in the gro not very accessi which maintain co land, mostly str with small regard the prevalence of storm-bound for owing to these European shoot therefore few and My friend L down Oshima Yokohama, and night last Janua little before mid dingly, and thin the warm fresh is a cutter, 38 f feet over all; shi ter owner, and successful as a prizes. Below, cruiser is excellente bath, heated Japanese bath ste dingly was safe and our half-do midnight saw us breakerwater ent breeze, and 62 m a good run, and were hove-to off for a sampan sail in. The har volcano, and is the old crater v southeast, where sea, leaving a pa The passage, h obstructed by w wind comes in a quite independent Should one of the in the narrow ch there is apt to be ashore, but it tak again.

A sampan made short work moored up right moored up fast to 300 feet high, wooded? It exten three-quarters of village of Habu, the cliff, and the whole scene is only one primitiv looking-in; we during our stay.

The first two by the weather-rain. After tha week on end, w we had to work in green birds, in dozen pheasants totaled only one we saw quite a of all beat us that of the birds we for so of the sho the dwarf pine. pine scrub had place to shoot Ireland a "cross high enough to

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 sleeves, some trimmed with plain silks. All full length gowns. At prices starting as low as, each\$5.00

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 \$6.50

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. Price50¢
Overall Aprons, made in light blue checks, also plain blue and pink chambrays, in a variety of styles. Price75¢
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 prints, in a variety of styles. Price, each25¢

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 \$6 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 price\$2.75
Blucher Lace Boots, made in fine velour and gunmetal calf, all first-class goods and worth \$3.50 a pair. All to clear at, per pair\$2.75

New Silk Velvets, Velvetens 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, cancellor effect and panne Paisley effect, etc. They make rich and effective trimmings, and the prices are moderate, ranging from \$1.50 down to, per yard50¢

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 yard, 52in. wide, \$2.50, \$1.50 and\$1.00
Heavy Grey Tweed, suitable for suits, made in three shades, and will make up splendid garments, 54in. wide, heavy quality. Price, per yard\$3.50
Military Coating Serge, guaranteed not to spot nor shrink, 54in. wide. A splendid wearing material. Per yard, \$3.50. \$2.50

A Clean-Up Sale of Figured Silk Foulards Monday

Silk Foulards, in scroll, spray, dot and check designs. Regularly sold at \$1.25 a yard. Monday50¢
Natural Pongee Silk, 34in., good medium weight and free from filling. Regular values up to \$1 a yard. Monday50¢
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 of shades. Special Clearance Price on Monday for values up to \$1 a yard50¢

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

Special Clearings in Men's Suits, in tweeds and 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. Special50¢
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, cravenettes, 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 England. Prices from \$7.50 to\$15.00

New Fall Caps now in, of all the newest styles and shades, in golf and motor styles. Prices from 35c to\$1.50
Just opened up the first shipment of Boys' 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 75c and85¢
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 patterns. 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. Size 9x12 feet, regular \$22.50. Monday's special sale price\$10.75
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. 6 in. Regular \$38. Monday's special\$18.75
Odd Ends of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, in lengths that will make up into hall and corridor runners, hearth rugs, bedside mats, etc. We intend to make a speedy clearance of this lot 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 1 1/2 yards long and will be sold at, each45¢
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 sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a pair. Special Monday\$1.25
Extension Rods, in brass, suitable for long or short curtains, all complete with ends and brackets, best quality lacquered brass. Regular 35c each. Monday's special25¢

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 1 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 price\$26.75
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 hand-somely 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. August sale price\$28.50

Kitchen Chairs at August Sale Prices

Rocking Chairs, made of well seasoned hardwood, have spindle back and neatly carved head. Price, each\$2.50
Rocking Chairs, with embossed leather seats 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 and80¢

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, 75c and20c
Berry Bowls, in a variety of neat patterns. Price, each35c
Lemon Squeezers, price, each10c
Salt or Pepper Shakers, with non-corrosive 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 set50c
Berry Sets, of seven pieces, very good quality, closely resembles cut glass, neat design. Price, per set\$1.25
Butter Dishes, in handsomely decorated glass, large size, complete with cover. Price, each20c
Flower Vases, in a variety of neat shapes, from 7 in. up to 13 in. high. Price, each, 15c and10c
Cracker Jars—A splendid line, neat in appearance, closely resembles cut glass, useful size and shape. Price, each75¢
Tumblers, in plain or fluted styles, worth 65c a dozen. Monday's special, per dozen35¢
Water Jugs, in plain glass, neat shapes and three sizes, 1/2 gallon, 55c, 1 quart, 45c and 1 pint, each35¢
Water Jugs, with fancy star design ground on the side, 1 quart size, 75c each, and 1 pint size60c
Tall Tale Jugs, with measure marked on the side, in 1/2 pint, capacity 1 quart. Price, each35¢
Oil Bottles, neat shape, will not tip over, all complete with stoppers, made of good clear glass. Price, each25c
Sugar and Cream Jugs, in very neat styles, heavy quality clear glass. Per pair50c
Jelly Glasses, with tin covers, 8 or 10 ounce sizes. Price, per dozen, 40c and35¢
The Economy Fruit Jars, capacity 1 quart, per dozen, \$1.50, pint size, per dozen\$1.25

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 to85c
Women's Drawers, tight at knee, closed style, in white and natural only. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to85c
Children's Wool Vests, in all sizes up to 10 years of age. Price, per garment ranging from \$1.00 down to85c
Children's Wool Drawers, in all sizes up to 12 years. Price, per garment ranging from \$1.00 down to50c
Women's Combinations, with high neck and long sleeves, tight at knee, colors white and natural only, and made of pure wool. Per garment\$2.75
Children's All Wool Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, tight at knee, colors white and natural only. Price per garment, \$2.00 and\$1.75
Infants' All Wool Bands—a very good quality, price, each35c
Women's Balbriggan Vests, with lace around the neck and sleeves, in all sizes. Price, per garment37¢
Women's Cotton Combinations—an extra fine quality, high at neck and short sleeves. Price, per garment, 85c and65c
Silk and Lisle Combinations, with yoke of hand-made crocheted lace, and drawers finished with wide lace, no sleeves to vest. Price, per garment\$1.25

Women's Sateen Bloomers from 65c

Women's Bloomers, made of good quality sateen, heavy quality fitted with elastic band at knee and around the waist. Price per garment75c
Women's Bloomers, made of soft sateen of good quality. All sizes in stock. Price, per garment ranging down from \$1 to\$2.50

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 Price for this week, each15¢

VOL. L. 484

VOTERS' LIST ON T

All Those for B Sent from Night—No D Kootenay

MR. COWAN

Sir Wilfrid Lau Province Member for Ision, Made J

OTTAWA, Aug. 1
Lumbia voters' lists
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