

## PORT NELSON BEST TERMINUS

Opinions of Captains Bernier and Bartlett in Regard to Port Facilities at End of Hudson Bay Road

## ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO MAKE EXAMINATION

Civil Service Deputation Tender Request for Changes to Public Service Commission—Dominion Veterinary

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—That Port Nelson is the best deep water terminal for the Hudson Bay railway was the substance of evidence submitted by Captain Bernier and Captain Bartlett, two of the best known Canadian Arctic navigators, at a conference with the minister of marine, minister of railways and minister of the interior in the house tonight. The conference was held for the purpose of going over Hudson's Bay charts with the aid of the two expert navigators and of obtaining their opinion. They agreed that Port Nelson was the more desirable of the two ports on the Hudson's Bay, both by reason of its more southerly position and because of the more favorable approaches from a navigation standpoint. The government will likely send a special expedition this year into the Hudson's Bay under the direction of the hydrographic survey branch for the purpose of finally settling the question as to which is the better port.

**Civil Service Request**  
The public services commission will shortly be in a position to make its first interim report to the government. A deputation representing the civil service association, covering the whole of the inside service at Ottawa, waited on the commission today and presented a number of reforms by way of removing the abuses which have grown up under the legislation of 1903. They contended that the older employees were placed at a decided disadvantage by the working of the 1903 act in respect to the character of examinations and they asked for a more trustworthy system of quarterly reports.

**Wining at Wei-Hai-Wei**  
LONDON, Feb. 13.—The revolutionary rising at Wei-Hai-Wei, Shantung province, which was reported yesterday to the British foreign office by the minister at Peking, is outside of British territory.

**Hospital for Fort George**  
FORT GEORGE, Feb. 14.—Recognizing the needs as well as the opportunities of the district, the Fort George officers at a largely attended public meeting last week decided to go ahead with immediate preparations for the erection of a general hospital suitable to the requirements of the territory and to this end a temporary board of directors was appointed to approach the provincial government for the grant of a block of land within the city limits, together with the usual aid for such institutions. With the usual aid of \$15,000 cash from a private source and a heavy local list of subscriptions, the institution should be completed early in the summer. In the meantime a temporary hospital has been completely furnished with a graduate nurse in charge.

## WILL ENCOURAGE RUGBY

California Players Are Getting Ready to Attempt to Convert Eastern Players

BERKELEY, Feb. 14.—Chairman Gebert of the big "C" society of the University of California has appointed a committee of athletics to the university to send communications to the different eastern universities, telling them of the advance made by Rugby football on this coast since its adoption by Stanford and California some years ago. This committee is composed of C. A. Pfeiffer, chairman; L. A. S. Rathbone and E. R. Crabb.

These men will prepare a comprehensive article telling of the first game played on the coast six years ago by the British Columbians and the New Zealand All-Blacks, and of the gradual growth of the game from year to year since then. The letters will be sent to every college journal in the United States and it is hoped that the article will be copied by many of the eastern papers. The article will point out the advantages of the Rugby game over the old American game that is being played in the east.

Walter Christie, athletic trainer of the University of California, and coaches Schaeffer, Prestay and Lamborn will lend assistance in the matter of pointing out differences between the two games of football and telling of the advantages of Rugby. The work that is to be done by the University of California is to further the Rugby game throughout the New South Wales and New Zealand Rugby unions, and New Zealand formations and plays in the new game will accompany the articles.

## BISHOPRIC OF KOOTENAY

Inland Diocese Likely to be Separated From Westminster Within Year.—Meeting of Synod

NELSON, Feb. 14.—That Kootenay was to have within a year a bishop of its own was the most important feature of the session of the eleven-day meeting of the synod of Kootenay, which began today, under the presidency of Right Rev. A. U. De Frenay, Bishop of Kootenay and Westminster, with 70 clerical and lay delegates.

In his address the bishop mentioned that of 23 incumbents of parishes there had been no less than 11 changes during the past year. He impressed upon the synod the necessity for a separate bishopric for Kootenay, and hoped that this would be the last time that he would act as president of the Kootenay synod. He had the assurance while in England last year, that the Kootenay endowment fund would be completed this year, and he hoped that as soon as that was accomplished the synod would elect a bishop.

**Rossland License Case**  
NELSON, B. C., Feb. 14.—Mr. Justice Clement today on application of A. M. Johnson quashed the writ of mandamus recently issued by himself in Vancouver directing the license commissioners of Rossland to show cause why they refused the renewal of a license to the Collins hotel of that city. It was contended that the writ was directed to commissioners who no longer hold office and was consequently void.

**Contractor Is to Be Ousted**  
City Will Order Mr. Thomas Stedham to Cease Operations at Smith's Hill Reservoir—Condemn Work

On the grounds that hardly in any particular have the specifications been lived up to, that the contract has not been finished within the time limit set, that the work has not been carried out as ordered and agreed upon, Mr. Thomas Stedham, who two months ago was awarded the contract for the repair of the Smith's Hill reservoir, and who has done considerable work thereon, will be immediately notified to discontinue work forthwith on the ground that he has not lived up to the terms of the contract, that the time limit has expired and that the corporation is not disposed to allow him to proceed further.

The above decision was arrived at at a special meeting of the city council held yesterday afternoon, at which several strictures upon the work as carried out by Mr. Stedham were made. The step is one more in the long number taken in connection with the big basin and the council in so acting is proceeding upon the advice of Mr. E. H. Thompson, the Seattle expert who last week made an exhaustive report upon the reservoir. His report is not yet before the council but when here he was emphatic in his declaration that the first thing to do in satisfactorily repairing the reservoir was to "get rid of that contractor."

"But what if Mr. Stedham refuses to stop work?" was the query put to the city solicitor by several of the aldermen.

The solicitor stated that in his opinion the city is amply justified in forcing Mr. Stedham to stop work, and if the latter refused to do so to secure the assistance of the police and "put him out."

Mr. Stedham contracted to build a wall through the centre of the reservoir nine feet high and line the walls of this wall and the walls of the reservoir with a cement dressing to the depth of one inch, besides making repairs to the floor where necessary. This work called for an expenditure in the vicinity of \$19,000.

**Unless Says Expert**  
Mayor Beckwith explained at yesterday's meeting that he had hoped to have Mr. Thompson's report but it had not arrived. That report, when it does arrive, would be to the effect that the present repair work is useless. Mr. Stedham had contracted to do certain work and it was very clear to the solicitor that the contract has not been lived up to. The wall coating averages five-eighths of an inch in thickness, ranging from four-tenths to seven-eighths of an inch, but in no place had it been laid to the required thickness of one inch. The cross wall had been badly constructed. The cement had run out and down upon the floor while the specifications stipulated that no rocks of larger size than nine inch should be placed in the wall. It was found that rocks as large as twenty inches in diameter or length had been put in. This was shown when a portion of the wall had fallen.

City Solicitor McDermid also pointed out that in addition to the defects recited by the mayor the contract called for the completion of the work in thirty days. The contract was let on December 16 and is not yet completed. Time was the essence of the contract and on that point alone the city could order Mr. Stedham out, while the deviations from the specifications

## FIGHT BEGINS ON HOME RULE

Subject Brought Forward Prominently in Government and Opposition Speeches at the Opening of Session

## PREMIER REFERS TO GERMAN AFFAIR

Viscount Haldane's Visit to Berlin Due to Invitation from Germany—Hope of Clearing Up Situation

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The opening today of the parliamentary session which is to deal with home rule, Welsh disestablishment and electoral reform was marked by a statement of Premier Asquith that the visit of Viscount Haldane, secretary for war, to Berlin, was made at the invitation of Germany and that the conversations between the British war minister and the German authorities had proceeded to a degree on the part of both countries that the existing tension be relieved.

Interest in this statement completely overshadowed that in the government's huge legislative programme. Since Secretary Haldane's visit to Berlin, the English people have been prepared for the announcement that it had to do with the Anglo-German relations, but they hardly hoped that the conversations had proceeded as far as the Prime Minister's speech shows. His hopeful words that he believed the conversations would have more than negative results have caused the greatest satisfaction.

It is evident that Andrew Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, leaders of the opposition respectively in the house of commons and the house of lords, had been informed of the course of the discussion, for, although they spoke before the Premier, Lord Lansdowne assured the government of Unionist support in any move to secure a better understanding with Germany.

The speeches on domestic affairs dealt in a general way with the legislative programme. Mr. Bonar Law in a fighting speech promised to offer stubborn resistance to home rule and other measures. Lord Lansdowne intimated that home rule would meet its fate in the house of lords. It will therefore have to be passed by the House of Commons, as only passing reference was made to electoral reform and the possibility of woman suffrage. These assurances will come up during the longer debates on amendments to the address which are to be proposed by the opposition and the Laborites.

Continued on Page Two.

## FORTY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Members of Official Staff of Ironworkers and Others are Arrested in Connection with Dynamite Case

## SOME OF INDICTED HAVE DISAPPEARED

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The United States government today arrested almost all of the 54 men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy case.

It took into custody within a few hours virtually the entire official staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, including the chief officers, the members of the legislative boards and about 20 business agents and former business agents. These included J. M. E. W. Butler, of Buffalo, the past vice-president, and Herbert S. Hoekin, the successor of J. J. McNamara as secretary and treasurer. Each of these men was required to give a \$10,000 bond for his appearance for arraignment here with all the other defendants on March 12.

More than forty of the men, chiefly labor union officials, who are charged with conspiring to destroy by dynamite bridges, tunnels, and other structures of iron or steel, were under arrest tonight and it was said the apprehension of all the others would follow within 48 hours.

Fourteen of these indicted are each required to furnish \$10,000 bond, and forty are required to furnish \$5,000 bond, making an aggregate bond required of \$440,000. Some of those whose government was unable to find today were reported to have disappeared through fear of inability to furnish bonds. It was intimated that the Ironworkers' Association would be unable to furnish security for its indicted members.

## KAISER'S SUGGESTION CAUSED BERLIN VISIT

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily Mail understands that the suggestion for the visit of War Secretary Haldane to Berlin was made in the first instance by the German Emperor through Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

## WINTER NAVIGATION

Ice-breaker Montreal Completes Voyage from Quebec to Toronto on Feb. 13

QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—Amidst firing of guns from the Montreal and the whistling of ferry steamers, the ice-breaker arrived in port this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock from her trip to Seven Islands, Anticosti and way ports. Hundreds of people lined the terrace and lower town wharves to witness her arrival. Congratulatory telegrams were sent by the Quebec board of trade to Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Hazen on the success of the trip, citing the fact that it was an additional proof of the feasibility of navigation during the winter months of the lower St. Lawrence.

**Fire in Amsterdam**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 13.—The docks and warehouse of the Compagnie L'Ocean burned this morning. The loss of goods stored in the warehouse is estimated at over \$400,000.

## FIRE FIGHTERS IDEAL HOSTS

First Annual Ball of Department Held at Alexandra Club Last Evening Proves Unqualified Success

Ideal hosts and the members of the Victoria fire department prove to the first annual ball of the Benevolent Mutual Aid Association of the department held at the Alexandra Club last evening. The universal expressions of delight on the part of those who attended indicated in no unmistakable manner the entire success of the event. Hearty congratulations were showered upon Chief Davis and his men, and the hours proved all too short for the merry makers. It was a wise precaution on the part of the committee to limit the sale of tickets. As many more could have been disposed of, but the accommodation would have been hopelessly overtaxed. As it was there was no crowding, and the various dance numbers were enjoyed to the full.

Victoria's youth and beauty were present in large numbers. The excellence of the arrangements left nothing to be desired. The floor was in perfect condition, the orchestra played the catchiest of music and the refreshments were none the less essential supper was excellent.

For weeks the fire fighters have been sparing no effort to make the function a success. It was the first annual event of the department, and some trepidation was felt. After last night's success the firm determination of the members of the force is to yearly repeat the occasion and on a larger scale.

**Congratulation to Foree**  
The ball was held under the patronage of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Patterson who arrived with Mrs. Patterson at 9:30 o'clock, and stayed until midnight. Premier and Mrs. McBride also attended, and Mayor Beckwith and several of the aldermen and their wives responded to the invitations of the force. All heartily congratulated Chief Davis, who received them. Among the outside visitors who arrived in the city yesterday to especially attend the ball were Chief Thompson, of Seattle, and Assistant Chief Thompson, of Vancouver.

A programme of twenty-four dances proved all too short for the dancers, who repeatedly ordered various numbers. It was well on in the wee sma' hours before the last of the guests had departed.

The ball room and adjoining sitting out room were prettily decorated, and a large display of electric lights over the orchestra spelled out the legend, "V. F. D." The unique programme in the design of a fireman's helmet was greatly admired, and will be treasured by many as a souvenir of one of the most successful social functions of the season.

Willie's orchestra of ten pieces furnished the dance music, while the buffet supper arrangements were under the direction of Mrs. Jenner.

**Did Not Neglect Duty**  
While the members of the force had determined to enjoy themselves no chances were taken with the safety of the city and an adequate system of relief was arranged whereby all members of the force should have an opportunity of attending the ball, and at the same time be ready to respond to an alarm. And it remained for a dirty thug to interrupt the merry-making. An alarm at 11 p. m. called out the department, but the brigade was promptly on the spot. Chief Davis had to forsake the ball for a few minutes in a hurried

Continued on Page Two.

## SUN YAT SEN TO LEAVE OFFICE

Shanghai Report of His Resignation of Presidency of the Chinese Republic in Favor of Yuan Shi Kai

## ASSEMBLY ASKED TO ELECT YUAN

Request Made for Foreign Legations for Recognition of Southern Republic—Tang Shao Yi Refuses Premiership

LONDON, Feb. 14.—According to a Shanghai despatch to a news agency here, Dr. Sun Yat Sen has resigned the presidency in favor of Yuan Shi Kai.

The Times' Peking correspondent says the foreign legations yesterday received a despatch from the Nanking government asking them to recognize the southern republic. The request, adds the correspondent, will be considered. Tang Shao Yi has declined the proffered premiership, according to a Shanghai despatch to the Daily Telegraph. All parties in China, however, are insistent, and it is believed he will accept.

**Japan Takes Action**  
TOKIO, Feb. 14.—The Chinese revolutionaries have ignored the protest made by Japan against any violation of neutrality in the Kwang-Tung Peninsula. A regiment of infantry has been sent from Port Arthur to enforce the order.

**Want Yuan for President**  
NANKING, Feb. 14.—The assembly yesterday approved the edict of abdication. It will insist that the Emperor should have no voice in national affairs, and that Yuan Shi Kai must come to Nanking to take an oath to abide by the provisional constitution. The question of a permanent capital and the new constitution will be taken up by the next assembly.

A message will be sent to the assembly from the president and cabinet of the force requesting that they be relieved from their duties and that the assembly elect a new president for the whole republic and that February 18 be proclaimed a national holiday for the celebration of the establishment of the republic. In their message President Sun and his ministers recommend the election of Yuan Shi Kai.

**Great Northern Train Wreck**  
DEVILS LAKE, N.D., Feb. 14.—The greater number of the 13 passengers who were seriously hurt on the Great Northern Limited near Doyon last night are still in hospitals here. Several of the injured were taken to St. Paul. The thirty persons less injured have gone to their homes. All are improving.

## SUCCESSOR TO EARL SPENCER

Baron Sandhurst is Appointed to Office of Lord Chamberlain—Censorship of Plays Cause of His Resignation

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Baron Sandhurst has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to Earl Spencer, who resigned on February 1. The resignation of Earl Spencer as Lord Chamberlain was attributed to the widespread criticism of the conduct of the censorship of plays. His health was given as the primary reason for his resignation.

Lord Sandhurst, who succeeds him, was formerly governor of Bombay, and served with Queen Victoria and King Edward as lord in waiting. He acted as civil attaché to President Taft's special representative at the coronation of King George.

Charles E. G. Masterman, parliamentary secretary to the home office, has been appointed financial secretary to the treasury to take the position vacated by C. E. Hobhouse, who succeeded to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster last October.

**Death of Col. Worthington**  
SHERBROOKE, Que., Feb. 14.—Colonel Arthur Norrey Worthington, ex-M.P. for Sherbrooke, is dead. He was born in 1832 at Sherbrooke, and married in 1857 Miss E. M. Cook, daughter of H. H. Cook, ex-M.P. for Simcoe. He was a highly distinguished member of the Canadian Field Artillery in South Africa, in 1899, and took part in the battles of Faber's Farm, Belfast, and Lydenburg, being mentioned in despatches. He was made brevet lieutenant colonel. He was elected a member of parliament for Sherbrooke in 1904 and 1908.

Continued on Page Two.

## VIOLENT FREE SPEECHERS

Thirty-eight Imprisoned in San Diego Jail Make Attempts to Break Out—Guard Is Attacked

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Feb. 14.—Thirty-eight persons charged with violating the free speech ordinance made a desperate effort to overpower their keepers and escape from the city jail today. The break came a few minutes after the daily line-up took place. As the crowd was being marched to the main cell, J. D. Borden, who has constituted himself a leader of the crowd, struck Bailiff Conners and all but overpowered him. Conners pulled his club and beat the fellow back. Conners sounded the riot call and a reserve force of officers rushed into the corridor and by the display of their clubs drove the rioters to their cells.

**Meat Price Manipulation**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—H. A. Russell, manager of the beef sales of Armour and Co., admitted while testifying in the packers' trial today that he at times ordered fat increases and reductions in prices of dressed meat regardless of quality or grade.

**Against Old Age Pensions**  
OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright in the senate said the worst enemies of the working classes were those who seek to pauperize or degrade them into being recipients of pensions they had not earned, and further that Canada should not make preparations to relieve the submerged tenth, but to see that no submerged tenth exists in Canada. Senator Loughheed thought old age pensions were a long way off in Canada.

**Water Rights in Railway Belt**  
The notice referred to enumerates in so far as they are at present known, the multitude of streams within the belt, and invites all who have claims pending for water rights, as well as those who may feel that they have interests prejudicially or otherwise affected in connection with such claims, to file their applications or objections at the earliest possible date with the provincial water authorities, who will, as soon as the claims have been received and classified, proceed to adjudicate upon them, it being both hoped and expected that rulings will be handed down in time for the water affected to be made use of during the present irrigation season.

The stupendous nature of the undertaking which has been undertaken by the provincial water branch in its assumption of the administration of water affairs in the belt lands may be approximately grasped when it is known that there are not merely hundreds but thousands of streams affected, and that these have never as yet been dealt with in any way. The Dominion machinery having provided no rules or regulations touching water rights within the Dominion lands in British Columbia. As a result many important undertakings and the adequate development of large areas requiring irrigation to make them fully productive have remained to date with their exploitation suspended, which otherwise should have become—and doubtless would have—important contributors to provincial agricultural and other products and appreciable factors in British Columbia prosperity.

**Loosing No Time**  
That the provincial administration is losing no time whatever in relieving the situation, now that the administration of water in the Dominion belt has been transferred, will be appreciated by the scores of interested individuals and by the communities of which they are members, to a degree better imagined than to be described.

The work of adjusting the claims which today's Gazette invites, to be sent in to the chief water commissioner, is something of a titanic one, as may be gathered from the fact that in the Kamloops district alone there are no fewer than four hundred and fifty-one several streams affected, and this is but one district and by no means the largest.

In the adjustment of claims, the Provincial Water act will be followed, its provisions naturally applying with equal force and propriety to the conditions within the belt as to provincial lands outside its pale. It is expected that about sixty days will be allowed applicants for records in which to formulate and present their claims, and those who may have objections to present

Continued on Page Two.

## COUNTRY BLED FOR COMPANY

Finance Minister White States Facts in Connection with Laurier Government's Gift to Grand-Trunk Pacific

## TEN MILLION DOLLARS DRAWN FROM TREASURY

Hon. Mr. Cochrane Shows that Transcontinental Road will Cost in All \$258,000,000, or \$143,000 a mile

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Today Hon. Mr. White put through a bill to pay the Grand Trunk Pacific ten million dollars subsidy for which the Laurier government, by its careless bargaining, let the country in. In moving the finance minister put the duty of explanation up to the Liberals, who had a very bad time, while the Conservatives drove home the imprudence of the government in 1904. After this Hon. F. Cochrane revealed the fact that the transcontinental will cost \$258,000,000, or \$143,000 a mile.

In moving the second reading, Mr. White said that he wished to make it clear that responsibility for this heavy liability must rest with the Laurier government. The public had been shocked by the announcement, and the onus was on the members of the Laurier government to exculpate themselves.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if blame there was to be, it should be attached to those who had been in office when the bargain was made. This was an incident in the creation of the National Transcontinental. He acquitted the present government of any responsibility in the matter. The whole difficulty was over the interpretation which had been in dispute for some years. The government at the time of the offer, the most able counsel available, Messrs. Newcombe and Shepley.

Mr. Middlebro asked why the government had not put in a clause making the meaning clear.

"It is easy to be wise after an event," said Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Middlebro observed that it had been pointed out that the clause might mean a cash subsidy.

"Yes," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Mr. Barker pointed it out."

Mr. Middlebro pressed the point that when it was pointed out that there was a possibility of such an interpretation it would have been well to insert an amendment to make the point clear.

Mr. Barker devoted some time to proving that the Conservatives had been favorable to the opening of the new railway facilities for the west under proper conditions. He went over the vacillations of the government policy in 1903 and into the circumstances of the Quebec bridge enterprise.

Mr. Barker said that the Laurier government had conducted the negotiations with the most able men on the continent.

Mr. Oliver took the ground that this was a trivial matter compared with the acquisition of a new transcontinental line. He admitted that the railway had cost more than had been expected, but it was better than if it had cost half as much.

Mr. Meighen asked if the railway was better because the government was paying the ten millions, not the company.

"The money has gone into the road," answered Mr. Oliver.

"The government is not undermining the country in paying it."

Mr. Northrup held that there should be an accounting as between the government and the company. It should be ascertained whether there had or had not been collusion in the sale of bonds at so low a figure. There was a counter claim because of the delay in completing the railroad. One million loan of four years ago had been spent in Grand Trunk Pacific rolling stock which was used in Ontario and not on the Grand Trunk Pacific itself. What about townships which had been sold at a vast profit by a subsidiary company?

Referring to a remark by Mr. Oliver that the obstruction of the Conservatives in 1903 had delayed the Grand Trunk Pacific, Hon. Mr. White noted that the Laurier government by its lack of energy, had failed to build the line from Winnipeg to Cochrane. That line will not be finished for a year and a half or two years yet.

In concluding Mr. White referred to the Liberal stories that the Conservatives are wearing long faces. He wished, he said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that he (Laurier) could have seen his followers' faces when he rose to make his defence.

Finally Mr. White assured the house that if the government ever uses the word "implement" again it would be in its agricultural sense.

The bill was put through the committee and read a third time.

After passing the B. T. P. bill, the house went again into committee on the bill to reduce the number of National Transcontinental commissioners.

Continued on Page Two.

STEEL BUSINESS NOT FOR HIM

Mr. James J. Hill. Makes Emphatic Declaration to Stanley Committee—Well Satisfied with Ore Situation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—James J. Hill told the Stanley investigating committee today that he would be a "first class angel with red and white wings" before he would go into the steel business...

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water board have been arranged. It is the intention of the minister to lose no time whatever in bringing about amendments, so much desired by residents of the belt, and within sixty days from the date of the enactment of the necessary federal legislation...

SENSATIONAL SPEECH

Austrian Clerical Leader Thinks His Country is Threatened by Italians and Russians. VIENNA, Feb. 13.—A speech by the Clerical leader, Baron (Tschakovsky) in the recent session of the legislature...

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been anticipated by the public which kept interest, was a great disappointment because of the colorless tone of the King's reference to speech-making...

Included in legislation outlined in the speech is a bill to be introduced to give effect to the unanimous recommendation of the last Imperial conference for the amendment and consolidation of the law relating to British nationality and naturalization of aliens.

No mention was made of relations with Germany, nor was there any allusion to Viscount Haldane's recent trip to Berlin. It briefly referred to the widespread labor unrest.

No intimation was given as to the magnitude of the coming naval estimates and the suffragettes were not even mentioned.

The House of Commons began business at 4 o'clock on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is expected the discussion will last until the end of next week.

It is still doubtful if it will be possible to introduce either the home rule or the Welsh disestablishment bill before Easter.

Relations With Germany. The first official glimpse of the Anglo-German agreement was given by Premier Asquith in the debate in the House of Commons today.

The Premier said that the British government last month received an intimation that the visit of a British minister to Berlin would not be unwelcome and might facilitate the attainment of the common object of the two nations.

There was, Mr. Asquith said, perfect freedom of speech and frankness of explanation between Lord Haldane and the German authorities over a wide area of discussion.

Premier Asquith, who referred to his overclouding of Anglo-German relations as a "most lamentable fact," took occasion to deny the story that the British fleet last autumn was preparing for an aggressive attack on Germany.

"It was a pure invention without a shadow of foundation," he said. "Both the German government and our own are animated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of understanding."

The visit of Viscount Haldane to Berlin in this connection involves both sides in a departure from conventional methods, but it was felt by both nations that frankness of statement and communication would be better in the first instance if there were informal non-committal conversations rather than regular diplomatic negotiations.

Such an exchange of views under such conditions would, he said, dispel the suspicion that either government contemplates aggressive designs against the other. That by itself would be a great gain.

Mr. Asquith concluded: "I cannot, of course, at this stage, enter into matters of detail, but I may say that in the course of Viscount Haldane's visit to Berlin, there was unmistakable evidence of the sincere and resolute desire of both sides for the establishment of a better feeling between us without either side in any way sacrificing or impairing the special relationship in which each of us stands to other powers."

Home Rule. Mr. Asquith, turning to domestic affairs, with particular reference to home rule, said the government had now what it had not in 1893—a clear majority for home rule in Great Britain.

Mr. Bonar Law interposed with the remark: "You haven't a majority of the independent Irish vote."

FRANCE ARMS TO KEEP PEACE

Extensive Programme of Naval Construction is Approved by Chamber of Deputies—Must be Solidly Armed

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the naval programme tonight by a vote of 452 to 73. M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, in announcing the proposals, said that France must have enough warships to insure security in the Mediterranean, but that it was not necessary to keep pace with the construction activities of other nations.

An additional article was adopted, prohibiting the giving of government contracts to firms which have, or have had within a year, members of the senate or Chamber of their directorate, or as legal counsel.

The senate adopted the aviation programme, for which approximately \$50,000,000 was set aside. The trend of the discussion today in both houses was that France must strongly develop all lines of defense and offense, so as to hold her rank among the great powers and maintain her status, thus exercising an influence in the world of peace.

During the discussion of the naval budget in the chamber of deputies, Gaston Thomson, former minister of marine, chairman of the naval committee, said France will be ready to practice a special policy involving the limitation of armaments, but the policy of peace must be solidly armed.

America couples her proposals for international arbitration with activity in naval construction. England never built so many battleships as now, Germany, Austria and Italy are developing their navies.

Senator Alexandre Millerand in the senate outlined the aviation programme. Fifteen dirigibles, he said, would be constructed, but the special arm of France would be the aeroplane. This year the army could mobilize 34 aeroplanes, divided into 27 squadrons and manned by 244 pilots and 244 observers.

An aviation regiment also was to be constituted. Such an exchange of views under such conditions would, he said, dispel the suspicion that either government contemplates aggressive designs against the other.

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Mr. Bonar Law interposed with the remark: "You haven't a majority of the independent Irish vote."

The Premier retorted: "Eliminating the Irish vote in this house, we have a majority. It is a matter of political arithmetic."

The opposition leader, who preceded the Prime Minister, criticized the home rule and foreign policy of the government and the changes of the government in India. As to home rule, he insisted that the Premier had adopted an unusual course in leaving the explanation of the measure to his colleague, Mr. Churchill, instead of making the explanation himself.

He hoped soon to be in possession of information as to the future position of Irish members of parliament and whether the customs would be entrusted to an Irish parliament.

The debate was carried on in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Crewe. The former said it was impossible to look at the general situation of international politics without uneasiness. In the effort to improve relations with Germany, however, he said, the government would have the support of the opposition.

FORT GEORGE ACTIVITY

Progress Made with Survey of Tewaite and Prospects of Energetic Work on Railway

FORT GEORGE, Feb. 14.—The Grand Trunk and government engineers have put in their last strokes at Fort George preparatory to the arrival of the graders; the last street and section lines have been tied in, and, according to authoritative advice from the railroad officials, actual construction in both directions from this point will commence within six weeks.

Mr. Higgins, assistant to Engineer Taylor, the chief for this division, has left for a short holiday at the coast, and when he returns to this city in the near future it will be in connection with the oversight of the contractors' grading operations.

Railway officials in this part of the country do not hesitate to say that Fort George will be the most important point of construction in the division with the actual opening of spring. Large gangs will be put on by the contractors here in a few weeks, and with the completion of the short gap between Tets Juane Cache and the end of steel after the break-up of winter, further heavy additions of hands will be made to operations in this neighborhood.

During the past week Engineer Jessup, of the provincial government staff, has been in town tying in the street ends and completing the final lines before the arrival of the graders, and with the finishing of his task a few days ago, the ground is now ready for the contractors. In view of the fact that Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart have received definite instructions from G. T. P. headquarters to complete the main line to Fort George before the close of the coming fall, they have decided to rush operations throughout the spring and summer, and it is figured that they and their sub-contractors will have at least ten thousand men at work in both directions from this point.

Already the winter has shown unmistakable signs of going to pieces and while there probably will be one short cold snap before the final break of spring, the ninety-nine chances are all in favor of an exceptionally early season. Building activity is already very marked here and preparations are being made for the real opening of Fort George's assured period of progress and development.

Mother Burns Her Baby. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—"I put the baby in the stove and burned it. I'm sorry now but I did it when a strange feeling came over me." These were the words of Ada McCarron, wife of James McCarron of this city, in confessing to the police this afternoon that she had burned her five-week-old child in a hot blast stove in her house and buried it. She said she did this nine days ago, and then spread the story that the child had been kidnapped. Mrs. McCarron is locked up on the charge of murder.

Shaw Trunk Killed. DENVER, Tripoli, Feb. 14.—The Turks in force made two determined attempts to break the Italian line last night, but were driven off after desperate hand-to-hand fighting. The Turks lost sixty killed, while the Italian casualties numbered three killed and twenty wounded.

FIGHT FOR CARS. Bank of Farmers at Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan in Serious Struggle—One Man May Die. REGINA, Sask., Feb. 14.—In a pitched battle among a hundred Galician, French and Doukhobor farmers at Blaine Lake, one Doukhobor sustained a broken skull and it is said he will die. Stones, bottles, clubs and whips were used by the combatants in the fight, which was for the possession of grain cars.

Two hundred cars were needed at Blaine Lake to carry off the surplus grain and only a scattering few arrived. As the first man reaching the cars was killed, it was a general rush away in it, there was a general rush of farmers when the cars pulled in.

FRAUD STORIES DENIED. President Harding of Milwaukee Roads, Issues Statement Flatly Contradicting Late Rumors. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Taking note of persistent rumors in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways, President Harding, by a statement issued today, flatly denied the following signed statement: "Certain sensational matter appeared in the press on Wednesday, the 7th instant, to the effect that an investigation by stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. had disclosed grave irregularities in the construction and equipment of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway."

These statements are promptly met with the following denial: "The statement that the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway has been defrauded of the sum of a million dollars, or any other sum of money, in connection with the construction and equipment of that railway is absolutely false."

GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fowers Asked for by Vancouver Incorporators Said to be Altogether Too Wide. A bill to incorporate the Vancouver Grain Exchange came before the private bills committee yesterday morning and met with considerable opposition. Mr. H. B. Robertson asked the incorporators and the attack on the bill was led by Dr. McGuire, Mr. Brewster and Mr. Miller.

Dr. McGuire said the powers being asked were altogether too wide. It looked as if there was nothing to prevent the incorporators getting a consent on the grain business and squeezing out all competitors.

Mr. Robertson said they were not going to buy or sell, but were simply asking powers like those of a board of trade for purpose of regulating the business of members and imparting information. Mr. Brewster instanced Winnipeg, where the grain exchange had become such a monopoly that the government had to step in and relieve the people.

COMMONWEALTH AND RECIPROcity

Australian Minister Says That Basis for Negotiations Has Been Submitted to Canadian Government

MELBOURNE, Feb. 13.—A meeting of the Commonwealth cabinet was held today for the purpose of discussing reciprocal trade with Canada, but what course was decided upon was not learned, and nothing will be made public until negotiations with the Dominion, being carried on through the minister of trade and commerce, Hon. George E. Foster, are in more advanced stages.

Subsequently, however, to the meeting, Hon. F. C. Tudor, minister of state for trade and customs, stated that all the Commonwealth ministers firmly believed in reciprocity between all the Dominions of the Empire, if practicable. In connection with Canada, Mr. Tudor stated that a basis for negotiations had been submitted to the government of Canada, but would not be divulged until received by Mr. Foster.

In South Australia the labor ministry of Hon. John Ferran has been defeated in the general elections just held, and the Liberal party majority will be from four to seven. In the last parliament the Liberal majority was two.

The industrial strike in Brisbane is collapsing, the places of the tram employees being filled. Following the writ against the Commonwealth government by the Marconi company for the infringement of the patents of the firm, a wireless expert who has examined the government station recently constructed and equipped with wireless telegraphy, claims the system installed is different to the Marconi system, but refused to disclose the difference.

MINE OWNERS MEET. Old Association Reorganized at Gathering in Nelson—Looking to Lead Bounty Perpetuation. NELSON, B. C., Feb. 13.—In view of the importance of the questions that will arise on the expiration of the lead bounty, an important step was taken today by mining men when at a largely attended meeting, the B. C. Mine Owners' association, which has not met since 1902, was practically reorganized. Nearly every prominent mine owner in the interior was present. The officers elected were: President, S. S. Fowler; vice-president, W. E. Zwickley and R. H. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, James Anderson.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to A. F. Starkey, the president of the associated boards of trade, for his services to the mining interests. Franchise in Quebec. QUEBEC, Feb. 13.—Henri Bourassa stated this afternoon, when the house had under consideration the second reading of the government bill extending the franchise on the one-man one-vote principle, that while he was in favor of universal suffrage, he was also a believer in the Belgian system by which the father of a family had two votes, and the father of a family who was also the owner of property had three votes. The speech was an interesting theoretical exposition of the rights of the individual elector, on which was grafted the Belgian system that while one-man-one-vote was the basis of the individual who was the founder of a family, he had a universal diploma. The bill passed its second reading.

Government Steamer Quadra will Reach Victoria Today with Survivors of Fishing Vessel. The fishing power schooner Carrier Dove, Capt. Daniels, was wrecked on Otter Point. Discovery passage, during which fog at 3 a. m. Tuesday, and with the exception of three men left to stand by the wreck, the crew is on board the government steamer Quadra, Capt. McPherson, on the way to Victoria. The Quadra will arrive here this afternoon with the survivors.

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Several Stores Broken Into and Goods Stolen—Armed Suspect Is Taken Into Custody. NELSON, B. C., Feb. 14.—Hearing a noise in his store last night, Fred Irvine, of Fred Irvine & Co., who sleeps above the store, "broke in" for the police. Investigation showed that the store had been entered, and subsequent developments showed that burglaries had also been committed at the Hudson Bay store, the variety store, Cornwall's, Queen's cigar store, Star grocery, W. K. Butcher Co., J. A. Irving and Wood-Valhalla hardware stores. Revolvers, cash, cigars, money, stamps and other goods had been stolen. The police immediately arrested Howard Roach, of Calgary, on whom some of the stolen property was found.

When arrested Roach carried a fully loaded revolver. While in the Star grocery, the burglar stood on a chair leaving a clearly defined foot print, which is said to correspond exactly with a boot worn by Roach. He will appear before the magistrate tomorrow. Another burglary was committed last night, in which \$130 was stolen from a Chinaman's shack. It is not believed that Roach was connected with the burglary.

Sealing Treaty Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill to make effective the convention between the U. S., Great Britain, Japan and Russia to stop pelagic sealing, was passed by the house today with an amendment governing the killing of seals on land. It provides for a closed season in 1912, and that only three year old males shall be killed thereafter. Of the three year old males a graduated number, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 a year, are to be reserved for breeding.

Domestic Veterinary. In the running for the office of veterinary general of the Dominion this is the post which Dr. Rutherford is giving up. The chances of Dr. Walsh are said to be good. He is a capable man and has been in practice for 20 years.

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POACHER IS ORDERED SOLD

Edrie Forfeited After Being Condemned as Prize of the Cruiser Rainbow for Poaching Off Cox Island.

The gasoline schooner Edrie, which was owned by the Chlopek Fish company of Seattle was captured by H. M. C. S. Rainbow when poaching within the three mile limit off Cox Island northwest of Vancouver island on February 21. It had been condemned as forfeit to His Majesty King and ordered to be sold by public auction by the supreme court as a result of an action brought by the attorney-general of Canada. The appeal of the Chlopek Fish company against the seizure was recently dismissed by the appeal court.

In the action brought by the attorney-general for the forfeiture of the Edrie for contravention of the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, the statement of claim alleged that the Edrie, being a foreign vessel was on the 21st of February, 1911, found fishing within three marine miles of the coast of Canada, namely, within three marine miles of the shore of Cox Island, British Columbia, and that such ship was legally seized by an officer authorized by the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, and claimed the forfeiture of the Edrie was lawfully on the high seas and was illegally seized by the Canadian cruiser Rainbow.

Section 10 of the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, R. S. C. 1906, Ch. 47, enacts that: Every ship, vessel or boat is foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, which (a) has been found fishing or preparing to fish or to have been fishing in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, not included within the limits specified and described in the first article of the aforesaid convention, or in or upon the inland waters of Canada, without a license then in force granted under this Act; or (b) has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada, for the time being in force, shall, together with the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof, be forfeited.

Section 21: "The burden of proving the illegality of any seizure, made for alleged violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or that the officer or person seizing was not by this Act authorized to seize, shall be upon the owner or claimant." The judgment on the trial determined that the defendant did not discharge the burden of proof resting upon defendant and adjudged that the Edrie, be sold by public auction. Held on appeal that the trial judge was right.

Ritchie, K. C. and Reid, K. C., for appellant (defendant); Macdonell and Armour for respondents (plaintiffs).

Fire at Agricultural College GUELPH, Feb. 13.—Several thousand dollars' damage was done by fire at the Ontario agricultural college today. Fireman Lannan fell from a ladder and had his skull fractured.

Good Roads in Ontario TORONTO, Feb. 13.—A bill to aid in the improvement of public highways was introduced in the legislature by Hon. J. B. Macdonell for the purpose of raising one million dollars to be used for good roads. This amount is over and above all other moneys that have been set apart for improvement of roads.

Novia Scotia Judge Dies HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 13.—Justice F. A. Laurance, died at his home in Truro. He had been ill for several weeks with pleurisy and a complication of diseases.

Live Stock Convention OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The passing of a number of important resolutions and the election of officers was the principal business transacted at tonight's final session of the National Live Stock convention. A. D. Patterson of Lader was elected director for British Columbia.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS AND FOREST FIRES

Dominion Government to Cooperate with Provincial Authorities in Matter of Patrol Along Railways

The provincial minister of lands, Hon. W. R. Ross, has just been advised of successful results by Mr. Clive Pringle, K. C., who has been representing the British Columbia case before the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa in connection with the contention of the provincial minister that railways under federal jurisdiction operating in this province should be required—as all railways under provincial control will be—to maintain efficient patrols after all trains in forested districts during the dry seasons, for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the principal cause of bush fires; sparks from locomotives. The Dominion authorities have shown an immediate readiness thus to co-operate with the province for the preservation of the forests and Mr. Pringle was able to state that he has already done so, while the situation in abstract terms.

"Fire patrol application heard today. Board decides to draft general order along the lines suggested by your government, draft order to be submitted to all interested parties and complaints therein to be heard before final order goes. Chief commissioner being asked if it's manifest to issue order by May," replied "yes."

Amplifying this telegram in a letter which Hon. Mr. Ross has just received, Mr. Pringle states that at the sitting of the board of railway commissioners, the railway companies took the old ground, that they are already doing all within their power to protect the forests against fire loss, and that therefore, any regulation such as suggested is unnecessary.

Looking for independent and expert opinion on the issue involved, the board called upon Dr. Fernow, professor of forestry at Toronto university, who had been appointed by the board to report upon conditions in this province, and generally his statement was a strong accentuation of the position taken by British Columbia. Mr. White, the secretary of the Conservative commission of Canada, also strongly endorsed the attitude of the province.

After hearing all parties concerned, the chief commissioner announced that the board would draft the desired regulation in the form of a general order.

COMPANY CANNOT GIVE GUARANTEE

Island Construction Company May Throw Up Contract for Erection of New High School

Because of the inability of the Island Construction company the lowest bidder for the erection of the new high school, to secure any bonding company willing to guarantee its faithful completion of the work, which has occurred in connection with the erection of the proposed institution, in a communication to the school board, read at last night's meeting of that body, Mr. D. C. Reid, president of the contracting company, stated that owing to the fact that the company had taken the contract stipulated with the school board, and that the bonding companies at first suggested as suitable alternatives have refused to guarantee the work, he suggested a meeting with the board with a view of coming to some other and amicable arrangement.

The bid of the Island Construction company was about \$280,000, and the specifications which formed part of the contract provided that the bond should be for twenty-five per cent of the contract price, and in addition to this the company to furnish bonds of the same amount to guarantee the amount of ten per cent of the contract price. The board would not have any part of the contract price, and the company to secure a party's guarantee for twenty-five per cent of the contract price. Two companies of proposed bond, were suggested, but the change as suggested by the company was approved by the board. The contract was provisionally signed by the school board, and the necessary by-law to authorize the raising of the needed funds was passed at the meeting. The contract passed at the last school board meeting, and the necessary thirty days have since passed within which time any objection against the contract must have been made and a protest was entered the bond is in a position to proceed with the signing of the contract. Now comes the question of the guarantee.

CONTRACTOR IS TO BE OUSTED

Justified the taking away of the contract. Mr. Stedham, the solicitor, stated, had been paid \$4,800 more than he was entitled to, as the contract calls for no payment until the work is completed when seventy-five percent of the cost was to be paid and the balance kept as a hold-back for ninety days as a guarantee of the work.

City Engineer Smith explained that he had paid the \$4,800 on progress certificates. It is usual to pay seventy-five percent of the work on such certificates as the work proceeds. He had looked at the Stedham contract but not as closely as perhaps he should, and he had taken it for granted that the usual practice would obtain in this case as in others. But a considerable portion of the work done will be useful and the payment was made only upon the cross wall.

Poor Construction Alderman Stewart declared that three weeks ago he had objected by the method in which the work was being carried out and on his complaint the inspector appointed by the city was discharged. He doubted if the wall as it stands is worth very much. The cement placed therein had run down upon the floor of the reservoir and to an extent that instead of binding the rocks placed in the wall spaces were left through which rats could run. Further the cement coating had been left too long before being applied to the walls.

City Engineer Smith stated that not 80 percent of the work of roughing of the walls, necessary to permit of the coating adhering to the old walls, had been done. Mr. Stedham, the contractor, was advised to stop work until the necessary work had been done. The contractor, apparently did not pay enough attention to the work as it progressed.

City Auditor McDougall suggested the putting of the work of Mr. Stedham at a stop and if the latter objected he could take any action he saw fit. He had \$4,800 which could be placed against any work he had done properly. Alderman Gleason complained of the poor quality of the cement used in coating the walls, declaring it did not come up to the specifications.

City Engineer Smith stated he had been aware of the defects in the coating of the reservoir walls but not of the defects in the cross wall on which the payment had been made.

Alderman Cuthbert believed the matter was one of the honesty and integrity of the city inspectors. The inspector on the reservoir work must have known for weeks that the work was faulty.

Alderman Beard did not believe Mr. Jones was to blame but the inspector was. The trouble was that the work could not be properly carried out for the amount asked by Mr. Stedham.

"We gave him all he asked," interjected the mayor. Alderman Beard declared the engineer should have enforced the specifications more closely and City Engineer Smith retorted that he had done so immediately he found the work was not being carried out according to such specifications.

Further discussion resulted in the action as stated above being determined upon. Mr. Stedham will be notified today to get off the work.

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APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT POST

Mr. D. N. McIntyre to be Gazetted as Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries in Succession to Mr. J. P. Babcock

The issue of the B. C. Gazette today will officially announce the appointment as deputy commissioner of fisheries for this province of Mr. D. N. McIntyre, who for some six months past has been administering the affairs of that office with marked efficiency, bringing to bear upon his duties executive and administrative qualities of a high order. Following in the footsteps of so well recognized a piscatorial authority as Mr. John Pease Babcock, Mr. McIntyre's task was by no means an easy one. He has thorough knowledge of fishery problems—marine biology having been a specialty with him from his university days—and this knowledge quickly asserted itself in results, both in the satisfactory rounding off of the details and "practical" part of the work committed to him, and in the almost doubled receipts from licenses and otherwise which he brought to the treasury by close checking of the operations of the various factors in the industry in his charge. Personally there is no rise in the level of the civil service whose rise will be noted with keener satisfaction by the complete total of his many friends.

PRESBYTERY OF ISLAND ENDED

Late Session Yesterday Afternoon Concluded Labors of Church Body for the Quarter—Church Union

The Presbytery of Victoria concluded its sessions yesterday, sitting until nearly seven o'clock in the evening. The question of church union came up, for discussion at the morning session when a report was handed in by the committee appointed two months ago to look into local conditions. As, however, the basis of union is now before the people for their vote the presbytery declined to express any opinion on the matter. The bill was sent down recently by the general assembly to every congregation throughout the Dominion, and every adherent of the church who is over eighteen years of age may vote on the matter. The local congregations received their ballot papers about ten days ago. The votes must be reported to the clerk of each presbytery by March 15 and to the general assembly by the 26th. The records of

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. 1008-1010 Government St. Dress Skirts For Spring Wear Two very special lines for week-end shoppers, representing a marked saving. Dress Skirts at \$5.00 This \$5 line is one of the biggest skirt values you've ever shared—Panama Cloths, Serges and Tweeds, and a color selection of Browns, Greens, Greys, Blues, Shepherd Plaids and Blacks. Every one a spring model, of course, and the price is only \$5.00 Dress Skirts at \$4.75 This lot, which were unpacked only yesterday, shows the newest ideas in Tweed Skirts, and a few of them have the High Waist Band, Princess style. Colors are Browns, and the price is only \$4.75

Camellie Dress Skirts Linenette Middy Waists with navy blue, sailor collars and cuffs. Very special \$1.00 D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE The Best Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS AS A CHARM IN DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE. Sold in Bottles by J. L. Davidson, Ltd., 1114, 240, 416, London, S.E. Wholesale Agents, Kinnear Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Extensive improvements and enlargement of the field of operations are contemplated by the Delta Telephone company. Judge Thompson, Kookoyak's new county judge, has begun his judicial career in a manner indicative that criminals need expect scant consideration at his hands. His first criminal case resulted in his sentencing Peter Williams, a self-confessed forger and thief, to terms of imprisonment aggregating ten years, but which, as some of the judges of the court rightly, will keep Williams from preying upon the public for four years at least.

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN MITCHELL—On the 7th inst. to the wife of William G. Mitchell, "Bathene Cottage," Alhambra, a daughter. MARRIED WRIGHT-KENT—On 8th inst. at Christ Church Cathedral, Miss F. E. Kent, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kent, to Mr. F. J. D. Wright, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright of North, England. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dean Doull.

Deaths ANDERSON—At Kamloops, on 7th inst. Erl Anderson, formerly of this city, aged 44. SIMPSON—On 4th inst. at Jubilee hospital, Sarah Elizabeth Agnes, beloved wife of Mr. George Simpson, of 1612 Bell street. Aged 43 years. Born in North Saanich, B. C. MEREDITH—On the 9th inst. at the residence, 1202 Chambers Street, Richard Meredith, aged 79 years, 10 months. Born in Scotland, Scotland, Scotland.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Hay has been very steady this winter at a ton and the supply continues sufficient to 40 cents a dozen and the supply of eastern eggs is pretty well at an end. The fluctuations in four which this week mark a rise of 5 cents per egg are difficult to account for but are fixed in back in the market and slightly easier at two bunches for 35 cents.

Table with market prices for various goods including Straw, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, Lemons, Bananas, etc.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
211-215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

THE INDIAN CLAIM

A mainland contemporary is inclined to criticize the provincial government very severely for its attitude towards the claims prepared on behalf of the Indians. If there is one question upon which the policy of Mr. McBride's administration can be said to be eminently correct it is this one, and it is not so different from the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a political issue can very well be made of it. The rights of the Indians are entitled to respect, and they are respected. The absurd claims advanced in their behalf are not entitled to a moment's serious consideration. Those claims followed their legitimate conclusion almost practically to a denial of British sovereignty in British Columbia. The Colonel has discussed this matter fully with Mr. O'Meara, who is the chief agitator on behalf of the Indians. Mr. O'Meara, although at present a clergyman, was once a lawyer, and he knows perfectly well that his arguments, if admitted, necessarily carry with them the conclusion that the Indians have a paramount title to every square foot of land in British Columbia, which they have not formally ceded to the Crown. This was his contention when he discussed the question with us; if he or the so-called "Friends of the Indians" do not make this preposterous claim now, we shall be glad to be so informed.

Our contemporary deals with the Reservations and seems to think it hardship that these, when they are not occupied by the Indians, should revert to the Crown in the right of the province, as the provincial government contends they ought to. The conclusion of the late Dominion ministry was that they should in such an event revert to the Crown in right of the government of Canada. To the Indian it cannot matter in the least whether an unoccupied reservation is controlled at Ottawa or at Victoria. There is a Malahat Indian Reservation. Our information is that there is not a Malahat Indian alive, or a single individual who has the slightest claim to be recognized as a representative of the tribe for which this land was set apart. What conceivable difference it make to any Indian whether this unoccupied reservation belongs to the provincial or the Dominion government? No other Indians than the Malahats have any right to it. Take the case of the Songhees Reserve. When the province bought this new tract for that tribe, it was expected that when the tribe becomes extinct, if it ever does, the Reserve would revert to the provincial government, which paid very handsome price for it. But the Dominion government stepped in and, before it would assent to the transfer of the Indians from the old Reserve to the new one, insisted that the reversion in the latter should be to the Dominion and not to the province. What possible good could this do to the Songhees?

There is a provision in the original agreement between the Dominion and the province to the effect that reservations shall be reduced in area in proportion as the Indian population decreases. We venture to think that if the McBride ministry should express its will to cancel this provision, every Liberal newspaper in the country would protest vigorously. As Mr. McBride was an infant when this arrangement was agreed upon, we suppose it is not unreasonable to suggest that he may not have been responsible for it.

Objection has been taken that Mr. McBride will not consent to a case being stated to settle the claims preferred on behalf of the Indians. Mr. McBride, as Premier of British Columbia is a trustee for the people of British Columbia. If he is convinced that the Indian claim is without foundation, it is his duty to refuse to submit it to the arbitration of the Courts. It is easy to prate about justice to the Red Man, who has received it in full measure already; but there is such a thing as justice to the white men. There is no man in British Columbia who has the least desire to see the Indians deprived of their rights in their reservations. Indeed, we believe there is a universal disposition to put a very liberal construction upon those rights, and if there is not, there ought to be. No question arises between the province and the Indians as to the reservations, or at least none has arisen yet. The claims made in behalf of the Indians extend beyond the reservations, and the present provincial gov-

ernment does not propose to admit that such claims have any foundation in law or equity.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

When the question of admitting into Canada the wives and young children of the Sikhs was first mooted, the Colonist was disposed for humanitarian reasons to think it one that should receive favorable consideration. We were under the impression at that time that special regulations had been made to prevent immigration from India. Inquiry shows that we were in error. The wives of Hindus and Sikhs have the same right of entry into this country as other persons possess. They can come provided they come by a continuous journey. It is not necessary for them to come all the way by the same ship. The regulation regarding the continuous journey was not made to keep out immigrants from India. The reason of its adoption was the arrival at Vancouver of a ship with 1,100 Japanese on board. These men had come from Honolulu. The Japanese government was told of this and the claim was made that it was a violation of the agreement limiting the entry of Japanese to 400 a year. That government replied that it had no control over Japanese living in other countries. Thereupon the regulation providing that persons entering Canada should come by continuous journey from their country of origin was made. There is nothing to prevent a man or woman, native of India, from entering Canada if he or she comes on a continuous journey, the evidence of which is the possession of a through ticket, provided that the person so coming has \$200 in his or her possession. Whether \$200 is too much or too little may be an open question. We think it is not too much for an immigrant to have, who comes half way round the world, and who is unfamiliar with our language and customs and unused to our climate.

It is said that the Sikhs are men who have fought for the flag in many cases, or the children of men who have done so. This may be quite true, and we honor them for it, but who can tell how many people of our own blood, who fought for the flag, or whose fathers did so, are not admitted into Canada because they are in the class called "undesirables"? We are informed by persons qualified to speak on the subject that the better men among the Sikhs here have no desire to bring their wives to this country. We do not know that this is true, but it has been so stated by one who appears to be competent authority. Under all the circumstances we do not favor any change in the existing regulations, which, as we have mentioned, are not prohibitive, as we at one time thought they were, but only reasonably restrictive.

A NOTABLE HONOR

Sir Edward Grey has been created a Knight of the Garter. This is the highest honor that His Majesty can bestow, the Order of the Garter being the oldest and most exalted of all the Orders. Its establishment is attributed to Edward III and the date, fixed in 1348, another account makes Richard Coeur de Lion the founder of it, and says that its origin was in a white leather strap, which the leaders of the English Crusaders wore to distinguish them from the Saracens. If this is correct, the order dates from about the year 1200. That the Foreign Secretary should have been selected at this particular time for this signal honor has excited much comment and will undoubtedly call forth much more. Nomination to the Order is vested in the Sovereign personally. While in common with everything else the King may do, his ministers must be prepared to justify such a nomination to Parliament, there has probably never arisen an occasion when they were ever called upon to do so. Hence we shall not be wrong if we regard the distinction conferred upon Sir Edward Grey as a mark of the personal approbation of His Majesty. This gives it very great significance in view of the surrounding circumstances.

His Majesty has just returned from India, and during his absence Sir Edward made his remarkable speech on the Morocco question. This speech excited surprise in every European chancellery, for it was a distinct notice to the world that while her aims were peaceful, the United Kingdom did not propose to permit any international question affecting her interests to be settled without her wishes being consulted. Still later Sir Edward made another speech, and this one did not call forth as much commendation at home as his previous utterance. It has been described as a notice that Great Britain did not propose to constitute herself a guardian for weaker nations, although a more natural construction of it might be a declaration that she did not propose to stand in the way of the reasonable territorial expansion of other powers. Having room and to spare for the scope of her own people, she does not propose to play the role of dog in the manger and prevent other powers from utilizing what she herself does not

want. It is to be assumed that the foreign policy thus outlined meets with His Majesty's hearty approval. The King, though he has been on the throne only for a short time, is in his forty-seventh year and is a man of wide experience, extensive observation and sound judgment. He is three years the junior of the Foreign Minister, but has devoted his attention to public affairs for quite as long a period. We mention this because the personal equation must always be considered in matters of this kind, and the conferring of the distinction by such a sovereign as George V. is very much more than an empty compliment. It is an indication of the future policy of the United Kingdom.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this mark of high approval has been extended by the King to a member of the ministry that is responsible for the abolition of the veto power of the Lords and on the eve of a parliamentary session at which a Home Rule measure is to be introduced by the same ministry. It has followed close upon the heels of Mr. Winston Churchill's announcement of the naval policy of Great Britain and is synchronous with the return of Viscount Haldane, Minister of War, from his mission to Berlin. All these circumstances will be taken into account by those who endeavor to determine the significance of this great honor for the Foreign Secretary, who is by this act of the Royal Prerogative placed in the most conspicuous light possible before the people of the United Kingdom and the various European governments.

A few words may be said of Sir Edward personally. He is said by his admirers to be a cold man, one who has few friends and no intimates. He is intensely English in his point of view; that is, the guiding influence of his public life is what seems to be best for his own country. Press correspondents would have us regard his elevation as indicative of his forthcoming accession to the office of prime minister. We have much doubt if he desires such a position. Certainly he has never yet disclosed any ambitions in that direction or exhibited those qualities which are thought to be essential to the position of leader of a party, which devotes itself chiefly to the consideration of domestic questions.

THE MORNING SUN

The Morning Sun, a daily newspaper published in Vancouver, has made its bow to the people of British Columbia. Its first issue is a highly creditable production of 24 pages. From the standpoint of news it is bright and written in a thoroughly up-to-date fashion. Liberal in politics, its editorial columns display restraint, and are penned in very able fashion. The new publication is attractive from a typographical viewpoint, the arrangement of news and advertisements dovetailing well. If the production keeps up to its early promise it should go far towards achieving success. Mr. John P. McConnell is the managing editor, and Mr. Richard S. Ford the managing director. The Colonist extends its congratulations to the new venture, and wishes it prosperity.

The return submitted to the legislature, giving the result of the negotiations with the Ottawa ministry, has been received by almost universal expressions of approval.

A contemporary says it is "one of the most virile critics of the administration." It is surprising how typographical errors will creep into the newspapers. How the "it" in the word "virile" came to escape the notice of the proof-reader is one of those things that no fellow can find out.

The amount of building in progress in Victoria at the present time is really surprising. People who keep to the beaten tracks between their homes and their places of business can form no conception of what is in progress elsewhere.

The discussion of the Forest Bill in committee has been a complete answer to those opponents of the government who asserted that the intention was to force the measure upon the house just as it was drawn. Mr. Ross, Minister of Lands, has welcomed criticism, and has shown admirable judgment in meeting it. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in replying to a delegation of state governors asking him if he would accept the presidential nomination if it is tendered him, said he would decide in a week, probably. He delights in keeping people guessing. Perhaps he would like to hear from the country first.

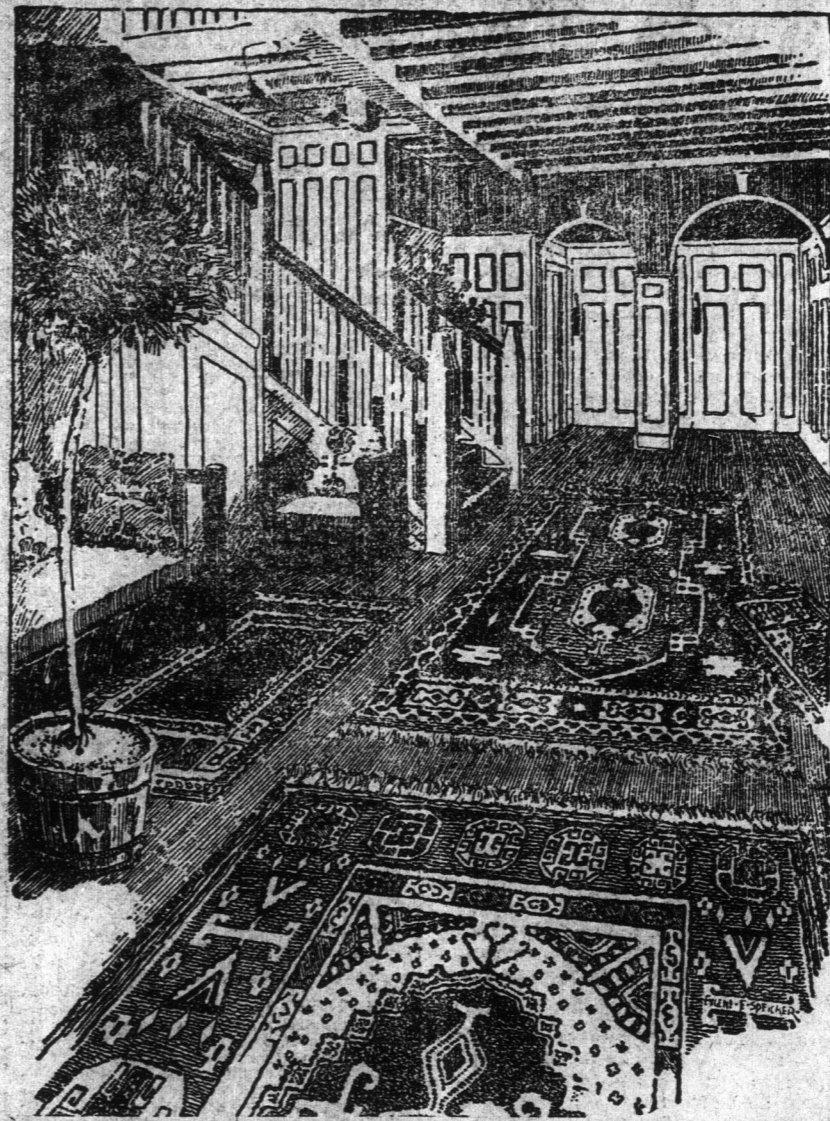
Being a Queen has its drawbacks. Her Majesty was very ill in the Bay of Biscay on her way to India, and she wanted to leave the ship on the return journey somewhere in the Mediterranean, and go home by way of France. But some one who knows all about such things pointed out that for Her Majesty to cross France incognito, before she had paid an official visit to the country, would be unprecedented, not according to Hoyle, and a lot of other things like that, and so the idea had to be abandoned. Happily on the return trip the Bay behaved itself.

"GOOD VALUE"  
HERE IS  
MORE THAN  
"BARGAINS"  
ELSEWHERE

EXTRA-  
GANCE

IS PAYING  
MORE AT  
ONE STORE  
THAN YOU  
HAVE TO  
PAY AT  
ANOTHER

QUALITY  
TELLS THE  
STORY OF  
A TRUE  
BARGAIN



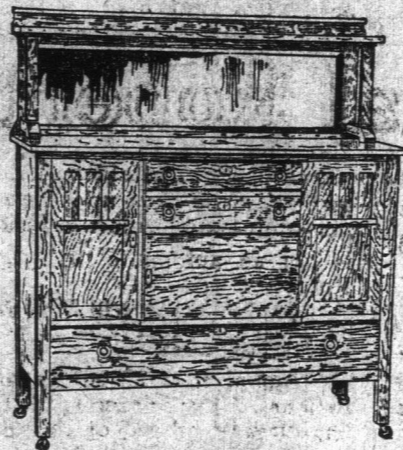
SINCERITY  
IN WORD AND  
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BY NONE

We Can Help You Beautify Your Home

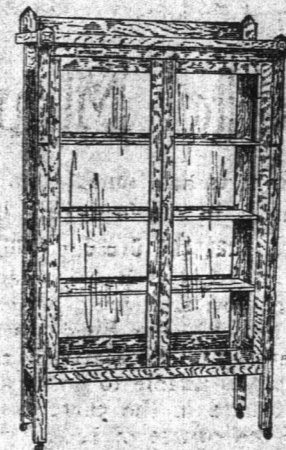
Indications point to an early Spring this year, so you will be doing your Spring housecleaning earlier than usual. Begin your planning now and let us advise and assist you. Our whole organization is at your service—we can help you with interior decorations, your draperies, etc.—we can make suggestions for the re-arranging of your rooms—we can show you how to make your kitchen more up-to-date so that your daily work will be easier. The new goods are beginning to arrive now, and we will be pleased to have you call to inspect them. The carpets and rugs for this Spring are here in great variety and you will be interested in the new designs and color effects. Several shipments of fine grade Furniture are here, and the samples are on our floors ready for your inspection.

You are welcome at all times to come and walk through and examine our stocks.



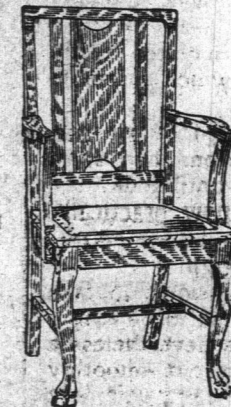
FUMED OAK BUFFET, \$55.00

Top measures 19 x 49. British bevel mirror 12 x 38. Has two cutlery drawers and 1 large linen drawer, double doors, to cupboard. The newest designs, well made, handsome and attractive. Good value. Similar to illustration. Shown on our third floor. Price ..... \$55.00



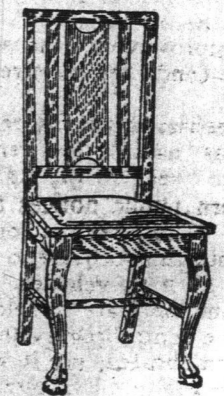
FUMED OAK CHINA CABINET, \$37.50

Has double glass doors and glass sides. Mirror at back. Cabinet measures 16 x 40, height 5ft 6in. 3 adjustable shelves, latest design which is very attractive. This cabinet is shown on our third floor. Similar to illustration. Price ..... \$37.50



FUMED OAK ARM CHAIR, \$6.00

Upholstered seats in Spanish leather. Panel backs, good, strong, well made, attractively designed chairs. These are on our third floor and are similar to illustration. Arm chair, each.....\$6.00 Dining Chairs to match at, each.....\$4.00



DINING CHAIR TO MATCH, \$4.00



SQUARES  
FOR  
EVERY  
ROOM

A Splendid Display  
Awaits You

Our 1912 display of Rugs and Squares is worth your investigation. If you have not already tried those popular floor coverings, we suggest an early visit to this magnificent display.

If it is no trouble to us whatever to show you these. We have hundreds of rugs displayed on our specially constructed Rug Racks that permit the showing of the entire lot in a few minutes. You'll therefore take but little of our time and lose but little yourself. There is a rug style, a rug size and a rug price to suit you, and we would appreciate an opportunity to show it to you in these beautiful new 1912 designs.

HERE IS THE RANGE OF PRICES

- Ingrain Squares, \$15.00 to ..... \$8.75
- Tapestry Squares, \$25.00 to ..... \$8.50
- Kensington Squares, \$29.00 to ..... \$11.00
- Velvet Squares, \$42.50 to ..... \$24.00
- Smyrna Rugs, \$40.00 to ..... \$30.00
- Heavy Scotch Wool Squares, \$55.00 to ..... \$22.50
- Brussels Squares, \$45.00 to ..... \$14.00
- Axminster Squares, \$65.00 to ..... \$25.00
- Wilton Squares, \$95.00 to ..... \$22.50

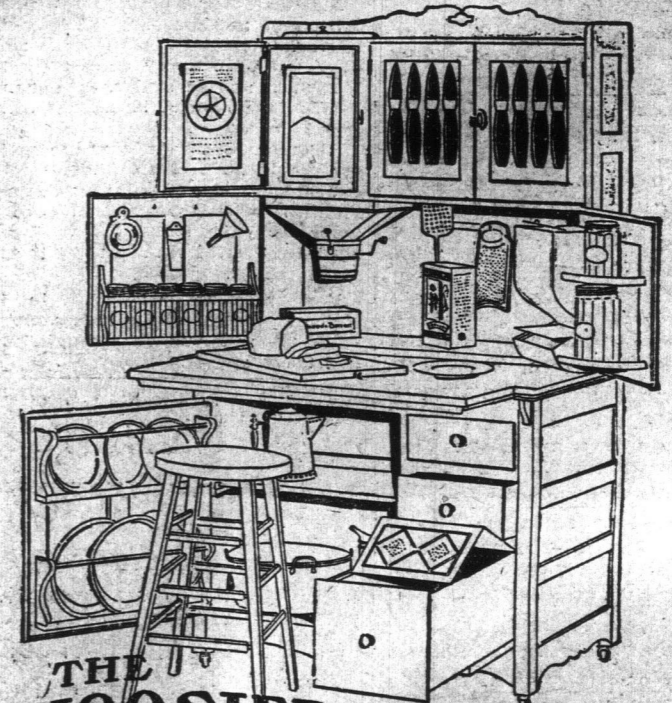
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THE HOOSIER SPECIAL

LOOK AT THE TRADE MARK  
Did you ever have a merchant tell you "This Cabinet is better than the Hoosier"? They do it—often. You see, only one merchant in a town can sell the Hoosier Cabinet. The price is fixed at the factory. Every other merchant knows what it is. A lot of cabinet factories sell their entire outfit to merchants who would rather have the Hoosier if they could. These merchants have to sell some kind of Kitchen Cabinet. It is not necessary for these other makers to be particular about quality if they meet the price. Many of them are not particular. It is not the other merchant's fault. He would sell you a better Cabinet than the Hoosier if he could get it. He can't. To protect yourself, see that the Hoosier trade mark is on your Kitchen Cabinet.

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## Glasgow's Traffic

On alighting at Glasgow's Central Railway Station, says the Canadian Trade Commissioner, the stranger finds himself confronted with the full stream of the city's traffic as it converges at the junction of Argyll, Union and Jamaica streets. It may not be compared with the number and variety of vehicles to be seen at the Bank Corner in London, or on Broadway, New York; nevertheless there are features about this ebb and flow of traffic which not only makes it the busiest in Scotland, but one of the most remarkable in the world. On an average eight tramcars per minute scurry across this part of the city, led or followed by a seemingly endless line of motor cars, taxicabs, broughams and hansoms, or lorries, carts, and vans. From an early hour in the morning until late at night the ebb and flow goes on—yet smoothly and orderly as in a well regulated state procession. Nor is the human note wanting.

One-fourth of Scotland's total population is found within the city of Glasgow; and when one has seen the Argyll street corner on a Saturday night the presumption is pardonable if it is imagined that every man, woman, and child of Glasgow's round million had come out. How is it so skilfully yet silently controlled? The secret is found in a scientific code of laws which ripe experience and shrewd administration have brought to the level of a fine art.

Glasgow's noisiness is proverbial; but it is much misunderstood. The stranger to London on entering the metropolis is agreeably surprised by the absence of the "roar of traffic" which grates upon the ear and shatters the nerves. Smooth paving—be it wood, asphalt, etc., is used to an extremely limited extent in Glasgow; whereas London's streets are mostly of wood. The horses in the British capital thus can wear shoes without heel or toe clip as in Scotland; while in the towns and cities north of the Tweed it is alleged to be the invariably practice to place much heavier burdens upon the horses than in England.

Thus, with thoroughfares resounding with the tramp of ponderous shoes on the feet of the stoutest and sturdiest of the strong Clydesdale breed of horses, there is small wonder that Glasgow re-echoes a thousand noises of which other cities are innocent. But there are signs of an improvement; and some day the traffic may be conducted on streets which resemble tables.

Pedestrian traffic is regulated by what is known as "habit." For generations the maxim has been "keep to the right," until today the well-worn public notices are now practically unread. The streams flow on in two directions—steering a course to the right.

Not so with vehicles. Collisions do take place, but there are so seldom as to be singular. The controlling system is nevertheless a trifle complicated, yet it works out smoothly to the general good. Several acts of parliament have been secured for the regulation of street traffic, the most important and comprehensive of which is known as "The Glasgow Police Act, 1866." Many additions have been made since; while the advent of the electric tramcar and latterly the motor car and taxicab, led also to still further amendments and alterations.

As is known, Glasgow possesses an unrivalled tramway service which carries nearly 5,000,000 passengers weekly—and, naturally, the great majority of vehicles to be dealt with, in the central districts especially, are the electric cars. These are of various types—single and double-deckers.

In the most congested parts of the city the speed is restricted to six miles per hour, in others eight miles are permitted, while between 10 and 12 are sanctioned in still quieter streets. On the country routes a 16-mile limit is the maximum.

All other vehicular traffic is controlled under the Glasgow Police Act; but the tramway bylaws—which have the approval of the sheriff—stipulate that all slow-going traffic (vehicular) must keep clear of the tramway track. Thus heavily laden lorries or carts are not permitted to be drawn for a distance on the car line, and any driver who wilfully disregards the warning bell of the tramcar motorman is liable to a monetary penalty or imprisonment. But, of course, slow-going traffic is not absolutely prohibited on the tram track. All vehicles must proceed on the left hand side of the thoroughfare; but in passing others they must do so on the right hand side of the vehicles in front.

Eighty members of the city police force are reserved for regulating the traffic. They are known as "pointsmen," and are placed in the centre of the thoroughfare at each busy crossing. They have absolute control over all the traffic, pedestrian and vehicular, and under the local act any one disobeying or disregarding the constable's instructions is liable to a 40 shillings fine. Owing to the narrowness of most of the streets there are few "island platforms" at busy crossings—indeed in the busiest centres there are none; but the controlling system is so smartly conducted that although as many as 400 tramcars may pass a given point in an hour, accidents are extremely rare. At tramcar stations slow-going and other vehicular traffic must also stop until the cars move off, and care must be taken to enable car passengers to get through between the stationary vehicles either to or from the tramways.

When the vehicles should stop or proceed is decided by the constable pointsman, whose upraised hand indicates his commands. Drivers of hackney carriages, which include all vehicles of the swifter class on two or four wheels, are under the Glasgow Police Act, liable to penalties not exceeding 40 shillings for reckless or

furious driving, or for falling asleep while in charge of a horse yoked to a carriage or cart, or for being drunk, or even for leaving their horses unattended on the street.

Cyclists are controlled by the police within the city area; who must see that one hour after sunset each cycle carries a lighted lamp, and that before the cyclist overtakes a car or carriage or pedestrian an alarm by bell or other means is given.

The general use of motorcars and taxis has revolutionized traffic of late, and it is possible that fresh legislation may soon be demanded by the public. Meanwhile the Glasgow corporation regulates both under its own acts. Chauffeurs for taxicabs intended for public hire must satisfy a corporation inspector as to their fitness and qualifications for driving a motorcar. The same laws which apply to ordinary private and commercial motorcars as regards speed allowances, etc., govern the taxicabs.

Under the Motor Car Act of 1903, the maximum speed allowed for motorcars throughout Great Britain is 20 miles per hour. Power is given the local authorities to limit the speed within their several jurisdictions to the extent of 10 miles per hour. As a rule in large towns and cities the latter power has not been exercised.

In Glasgow all motorcars are controlled by the corporations acts, which empower the corporation to regulate the chauffeurs, irrespective of speed. Thus if a driver is convicted of reckless driving—no matter what speed he may have restricted his car to—he is liable to a penalty.

Under the Local Acts the corporation retains the power to close on special occasions whole sections of the city, or perhaps a single thoroughfare, to all vehicular traffic—including motorcars and taxicabs. Thus the powers of the police are ample, and when convictions are obtained and the parties feel aggrieved, in most instances they can appeal to higher courts.

On the whole, however, the street regulations work well and harmoniously, and the remarkable immunity from serious accident is doubtless the best compliment to the traffic regulations of Glasgow.

## Field Marshal Roberts' Gives Warning

Lord Roberts has issued a warning to the British public, in the form of a letter to the newspapers, that the present army system is a failure, and that if Britain were to be attacked tomorrow she would be in no position to defend herself. The Field Marshal had intended speaking on the matter in the House of Lords, but was unable to do so as there was no army debate in the current session. He has taken the course of speaking directly to the people through the newspapers, and probably his remarks will seem even more emphatic in that way. It is well to remember that Lord Roberts is an old man, and then to reflect that he is the greatest army reformer in England. He is no alarmist, but when he speaks on military affairs he can summon to his assistance the fruit of more than fifty years' experience in the army. There is no man in the Empire today so well qualified as Lord Roberts to speak to his countrymen about the military system on which they are asked to rely by Lord Haldane and the Asquith Government.

### Inferior Rifles

Lord Roberts is not a political partizan, and while he criticizes the Secretary of State for War, he does so only incidentally and admits that it is idle to criticize a Minister or Ministers. He wants to reach the public, and get the average Englishman to take an hour to think over the matter, for he says that until the people become interested the politicians will not. Lord Roberts declares emphatically that the regular army is not now ready for war. The rifles in use are inferior to those of the French and German armies. The point blank range of the English army rifle is 600 yards; that of the French and German rifles is 800 yards. The equipment of the artillery is

### AMERICAN BOY'S EDUCATION

Declaring America is not a proper place for the education of her son, Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the late "Tinplate King," who died three years ago, leaving \$15,000,000, has abandoned her New York residence, and in the future will live in England. Mrs. Leeds says she is afraid that if her son, William, aged 8 years, is allowed to mature in an American atmosphere, the fact that he will inherit a vast fortune will turn his head.

"William will grow up, as we say, 'rich,' commended Mrs. Leeds, "and I don't think wealthy young American men are precisely a credit to society. Their idleness makes them dissipated. Young Englishmen are different. They have a lot of healthy amusements, and grow up clean, fresh, and strong. Then, too, at an English school nobody will toady to William because he is wealthy. It will make no difference to them. They will respect him for what he is, not for what his father has earned for him.

"So, if William is brought up in England he will learn to love outdoor sports. He will get the point of view of the young Englishman—a better one, I think, than ours—and he will learn that over-drinking is not tolerated

### NEW SKIN FROM EGG SHELLS

American surgeons are greatly interested in a discovery by Dr. Max Staller, of Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, that the white lining or membrane of egg shells can be used as a substitute for human skin in grafting operations. The grafting of skin in curing burns and scalds is a popular mode of treatment in the American hospitals, and surgeons have been searching for a skin substitute for some time.

Dr. Staller apparently has discovered an adequate substitute, and it is claimed a revolution will be worked in the method of doctoring scalds and burns by the use of the egg membrane. Experiments have been proceeding at Mount Sinai Hospital for three months, and every case treated has been successful. The lining of egg shells is really the skin of embryonic chickens, and contains cells similar to the human skin. When placed on a burned surface the cells multiply, and the membrane becomes larger and larger until it joins with other pieces placed on the wound at distances of an eighth to a quarter of an inch. In the course of weeks, the surface is covered with new skin.

The most important case treated at the hospital was that of a woman suffering from severe burns on the back, neck and arms. Skin grafting was the only chance for her recovery, but it was impossible to secure a volunteer ready to part with sufficient skin for transfer to the patient. Dr. Staller had been experimenting with egg membranes in minor cases, and he resolved to try the treatment on the woman as a last resort. Several dozen eggs were procured and the contents removed. The white lining on the inside of the shells was then carefully secured and cut into small pieces. These were placed on the burned surface, and a wet dressing was applied.

When, some time later, the dressing was removed, it was found that the larger number of pieces had started to grow. In the course of the next few weeks the cells grew larger, and the membrane covered the entire surface. Now the woman is almost entirely recovered, and there are few scars to show the nature of the wound. The new skin is a trifle finer than the human skin, but appears to be strong and healthy.

Short cuts to fortune are often bottomless cuts.

That soul is truly lost that gathers darkness of the light.

scarcely more satisfactory. "Our fuse and fuse setters are not up-to-date; our sights are not up-to-date, with the result that our gun is not an automatic firing gun," says Lord Roberts.

### "War Will Not Wait"

He continues: "Again, in aviation we are behind other nations. That science is in its infancy, but it has already proved of the utmost service in detecting the movements of an enemy, and thus illuminating to a great extent in military operations that uncertainty which we are accustomed to call 'the fog of war.' France and Germany have recognized the supreme importance of the command of the air. The former already possesses a fleet of 200 aeroplanes. Germany proposes to spend this next year one and a half million sterling on aviation alone. In England there are only four aeroplanes fit to take the field.

"The Army Council has not even entrusted this most important military subject to the General Staff, and Lord Haldane and his associates assure us suavely that if we wait we shall profit by the success or failure of others, and eventually obtain information as to the best design for a dirigible or an aeroplane.

"This assuredly is not the line of policy for a country famous beyond all others for its invention and enterprise, whether in peace or war? We may wait, but war will not wait. The idea is absurd; it is of a piece with that other unaccountable idea of the Secretary of State for War—that it will be time enough to begin seriously training when war has been declared!"

### Marksmanship and Discipline

Lord Haldane's scheme of reform has reduced the strength of the regular army by

in good society, as I fear it sometimes is here. I love my own country, but life in New York is a terrible trial. Things jar so, and one can never find peace and quiet. That is why I have sold my house. I think it must be something in the atmosphere that makes people so eternally restless and annoyed. The best friends in New York occasionally get on one another's nerves and then, snap! a lost friendship.

"One thing about America is that conversation seems to be just one scandal after another. Abroad they talk of things worth while—art, music, literature. If my countrymen and countrywomen only took as much interest in the welfare of the state as they do in unimportant things! I dislike coming to these conclusions, but it is a result of observation, and it is as humiliating to me as it must be to all other Americans who know."

### The Last Post

Our Mergenthaler humorist announces that at a military funeral the bugler sounded "the last reveille." That is a musical production on which Gabriel was supposed to have an exclusive copyright.—Ottawa Citizen.

No man ever saw his father by climbing over his brother.

## French Spy's Escape

### Plans for Escape

It seems strange that Captain Lux should have been able to hide all this store of thread, but he appears to have done so, and to have woven out of the slender but tough material a cord strong enough to finally to bear his weight. Not content with keeping the prisoner supplied with daily literature, his brother officers used to send him every five or six days an historical work treating of Napoleon or French military history, such as the captive student would naturally enjoy without arousing any suspicion. M. Masson's work on Josephine and Napoleon was the principal vehicle of smuggling, and the learned historian may be jokingly accused of being an accomplice. It was not to be expected that the fortress authorities would let the volumes pass without examination, but in appearance they were perfectly innocent, and seemed to have come straight from the mess library, being marked "Library of the Officers of the Thirteenth Line" on the leather covers. As the captain's brother was in this regiment, and was the principal correspondent, it was only natural that he should also send him books from the regimental library.

When sure of being undisturbed the captain split up the heavy bindings and always found inside either German paper money or very finely tempered flat steel files and saws made on purpose to fit the size of the book. It may be asked how the prisoner knew where these were concealed, and how he came to know of the steel and paper treasures within the books. Every letter he received was opened and read carefully by experts in cypher, but they were always full of mere family gossip, and were finally handed on to him. But his correspondents had managed—probably before his incarceration—to tell him their method, which was to write in invisible ink on the inside of the envelope full details of which books contained files or money and of the plans made for escape. In this way Captain Lux received four steel instruments and about £20 in money, which was enough, presumably, to buy certain indulgences from the warders and pay for traveling expenses to the frontier, some twenty miles from the prison of Glatz.

### Strong Barriers Evaded

The date of the escape was well chosen to coincide with the Christmas fetes, and it was settled that on the night of the 27th a motor car driven by a Hungarian should be waiting at a given spot. After that two routes were open—either via Russia to the Baltic, or through Austria to Italy. It was the latter that was chosen. Not knowing what lay before him, Captain Lux went privately through a course of gymnastic training in his rooms every day until, when the moment came to put his fortune to the touch, he was physically fit for almost any strain or ordinary feat. The actual phases of his escape have yet to be told by himself, but it is known that after reaching the free air he had to break through two massive doors, cut through an iron bar nearly a quarter of an inch thick, pass through several gardens and enclosures, and finally scale an iron palisade seven feet high under the full light of a gas lamp and the observation of a sentinel. He chose exactly the moment that the man turned his back, and was over and out of sight in a few seconds. Had he been discovered he would infallibly have been shot, but he seems to have stuck to his plan with indomitable courage and coolness.

Once beyond the citadel, he was half free. He found the car waiting, and a quarter of an hour later reached the Austrian frontier, being timed to catch the Milan-Vienna express at a small station on the other side. On Saturday at noon he was able to telegraph to his brother that he had succeeded. Besides the satisfaction of having effected a piece of prison-breaking such as is seldom heard of outside the pages of a novel, the gallant captain has the peculiar extra pleasure of getting out of the payment of the costs of his trial, with which he was, of course, saddled, so that within half an hour he got rid of four years' more imprisonment and a debt of £400, which his friends were going to pay by international money order. The whole of France is in glee over this great performance, and all the "revues" will soon have the captain and M. Masson figuring in caricature on the stage.

### THE NEW LIFE

Long fed on boundless hopes, O race of man,  
How angrily thou spurn'st all simpler fare!  
"Christ," some one says, "was human as we are;  
No judge eyes us from Heaven, our sin to scan.  
"We live no more when we have done our span."  
"Well, then, for Christ," thou answerest, "who can care?  
From sin, which Heaven records not, why forbear?  
Live we like brutes our life without a plan?"  
So answerest thou; but why not rather say:  
"Hath man no second life? Pitch this one high!  
Sits there no Judge in Heaven our sin to see?"  
"More strictly, then, the inward judge obey!  
Was Christ a man like us? Ah, let us try  
If we then, too, can be such men as He."  
—Matthew Arnold.

Friends do not freeze to a frozen heart.  
Your rank among men depends on how you help them to rise.

Although Captain Lux, the hero of the escape from the German fortress of Glatz, succeeded in escaping the combined journalistic interviewing talent of Paris, and thus putting Maeterlinck in the shade, actually walking undisguised out of the War Office, and baffling all the expectant reporters who had tracked him down there, the *Matin* publishes some interesting details of his astonishing feat—obtained presumably from brother officers in the secret, writes the Paris correspondent of the *London Standard* under date of January 2.

To make a connected story, it must be premised that Captain Lux was only allowed out of his rooms twice a day, between 10 and 12 and 2 and 4. During these periods he could walk about the courtyards and converse with German fellow prisoners, but he never had any chance of communicating with Captain Trench, who was confined in another wing of the fortress. In the morning and evening he had permission to visit the ramparts and view the scenery, but only with a warden in attendance. Under these circumstances the simulated indignation of Germany at Captain Lux having taken advantage of being practically on parole is grotesque. He never gave any parole whatever, and if he was supposed to be bound by any such promise it was superfluous to keep him so strictly guarded in one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

The room in which Captain Lux was confined was lighted by a window some 20ft. from the ground, and the first difficulty was to get clear to mother earth outside. The officers of Belfort agreed to send him daily a big parcel of newspapers and magazines roughly tied together with a piece of cobbler's thread about 20 to 24 inches long. These papers were chosen out of colorless journals or scientific or trade reviews, in order not to attract suspicion, so that no objection was ever made, and Captain Lux, who had the reputation of being exceedingly studious, always spread them out over his table and immersed himself in reading as long as any official was present. As soon as the warders left, however, he carefully put by the thread, and this went on for at least six months.

### KINGS TALKED OF A DUEL

The personal enmity which existed between George II. and Frederick, King of Prussia, reached at one time to such a height that, as Baron Byfield was informed on good authority, the monarchs conceived the very singular design of gratifying it in a duel. King George made a choice of Brigadier Sutton for his second, and the King of Prussia of Colonel Derschau. The Territory of Hildersheim was picked on for the meeting. His Britannic Majesty was then at Hanover and his Prussian Majesty had come as far as Salzdahl, near Brunswick. Baron Borch, the Prussian Minister at London, and lately dismissed from the court in a very abrupt manner, having repaired to the King, his master, at Salzdahl, found him in such a violent passion that he did not think it advisable directly to oppose his design, but to gain time feigned to approve of the extraordinary combat which his Majesty meditated, and he even offered to carry the challenge.

The challenge was not sent. Ministers on both sides gained time, the cholera of both parties evaporated, and the following year the quarrel was made up.—The Percy Anecdotes.

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# LITTLE GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

## Faults-Found by Liberals with Tariff Commission Shown by Ministers to Have No Justification

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—After a whole day's debate clause four of the tariff commission bill was passed. The opposition fought obstinately, but they got the worst of the discussion in every particular. The evening saw a very spirited speech from Minister White, who gave the opposition as severe a castigation as has been seen for years in the house. A series of amendments by the opposition were voted down.

On the bill being taken up Mr. Guthrie asked explanations as to two subsections. One enables the minister of finance to require the commission to investigate matters; the other enables the government to direct the commission to investigate matters.

Mr. White explained that numerous questions arose where the minister would need to have specific facts ascertained. The government might wish to have wide questions of trade policy investigated, and it would refer such matters to the commission.

Mr. Guthrie complained that this section challenged the independence of the commission. He urged the removal of phrases which enable the minister and the government to direct the commission to take up particular subjects. The tariff commission would have no power to initiate anything. This commission was designed, Mr. Guthrie continued, by the government and the finance minister to aid their own purposes and not to aid the house of commons.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the tariff commission must be under the control of the minister. On the previous day Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared that the staff of statisticians in one of the departments would suffice. Such a staff would be under the control of a minister and would report to him.

Mr. Ames said that the person who drafts the tariff and who brings in the tariff in the finance minister, and the bill provided for a body of experts charged with the duty of giving information on which to work. If anything would lead to confusion and dislocation it would be the policy advocated by Mr. Guthrie.

**Sir Wilfrid's Old View**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier tried at some length to reconcile the attitude of the opposition yesterday and today. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. White recalled the fact that in October 1898 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had attended a banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' association in Montreal and had discussed a demand for increase in the woolen duties. In his speech he advocated the appointment of a commission of business men to go to England and Germany to investigate the circumstances of the woolen trade. Further, Sir Wilfrid had advocated the suggestion that there be a permanent tariff commission, and had said that if what was meant was such a commission as that in existence in the United States, he did not see any reason why it should not be appointed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the American tariff commission in 1898 had been a bureau of statistics, and pointed out that accurate information obtained would increase the responsibilities of the government. Hitherto the minister could take refuge in generalities, now he would be checked by facts, which would be before the house.

This brought out an emphatic declaration from Mr. Foster, backed by Messrs. Borden and White, that the information obtained by the commission will be available to the house and the country.

Dr. Schaffner said that if the bill contained all that Mr. Ames had read into it, he would be opposed to it. He did not believe that the bill contained all that Mr. Ames had read into it, and he favored it. He also demanded that a farmer be appointed to the commission.

Mr. Borden said that if an agitation were to arise over the duties on a given article, say, cotton, and Mr. Oliver, the provision as to the control of the government would enable the government to say to the commission: "Drop all else and investigate that subject."

**Farmers Are Protested**  
Mr. Oliver maintained that the bill contained nothing to guarantee the farmers investigation of their complaints.

Mr. White pointed out that the bill expressly specifies the investigation of "products," thus bringing agricultural interests under its purview.

# When was that? asked Pelletier.

On the day when Mr. Fielding brought down the reciprocity agreement, replied Mr. Oliver.

It was the Conservatives who were pleased with this.

Then Mr. Oliver talked reciprocity until 6 o'clock.

After an evening of further discussion of the same sort, Mr. Guthrie moved a series of amendments. The first was to expunge the provision that the commission shall act "under the direction of the minister of finance." This was lost by 76 to 40.

The second was that the commission should report not to the government, but to parliament. This was lost.

Third, Mr. Guthrie moved to strike out the clause enabling the commission to investigate combines, mergers and trusts. The object of the clause, he said, was to withdraw this power from the judges.

Mr. Borden explained that this was not intended at all. This was simply to give power to add an additional tribunal to those at the disposal of the government.

After some remarks by Mr. Coryell, Mr. White came to his feet with one of the best fighting speeches heard in years in the house.

All members, trusts and combines, he said, seemed to have sprung up since October 15, the date on which the Borden government took office.

Did they exist before September 11? If they did exist before that date why did not the Laurier government take action against them? They had heard a great deal of talk on the subject. Better evidence of convictions was furnished by what the Laurier government did, and by what it has omitted to do.

Spending from his business knowledge, Mr. White declared that all the mergers and capitalizations, of which Mr. Oliver and other Liberals had spoken had been effected before September 21. Did the Laurier government take action?

The Laurier government was on friendly terms with the trusts, mergers and combines, the minister of finance continued. Its actions while in power did not correspond to the words now used by the Liberals in opposition.

Mr. White then glanced at the provisions of the bill which the Liberals were opposing. He pointed out that it had been deliberately drawn so as to include farm products in its scope. Of all the people in the community who would derive benefit from it the farmer stood foremost. It was designed to meet the needs of all classes of people in Canada.

Next, the minister dealt with the charges against himself. He had been described as a representative of the interests. If Mr. Oliver kept as free from sinister influences as he (Mr. White) did, he would do well. (Conservative cheer.) He never had been, and he was not connected with any man he named. He asked any man in Canada to prove that he was.

# CABINET TALK AROUND LONDON

## Rumors Concerning Possible Retirement of Mr. Asquith from Premiership Keenly Canvassed by Politicians

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Among members of the House of Commons here the reopening of parliament tomorrow, the rumored retirement of Herbert Asquith from the premiership, was today the chief subject of conversation. Not much surprise will be caused if the premier in a short time relinquishes his office and accepts a peerage.

It is pointed out that while he has not held the position of premier very long as compared with some of his predecessors, his tenure has been marked by the greatest political agitation.

During the last few years Mr. Asquith has aged perceptibly. Besides this, the expense of holding the position of premier, particularly in the case of Mr. Asquith, has a large family.

Even among members who have taken part in the campaign against Sir Edward Grey, it is agreed that their opposition was in great part due to their desire to prevent him succeeding to the premiership, as they even suggested his foreign policy. It is even suggested that the formation of the Liberal committee, which recently received Mr. Morgan Shuster, the treasurer general of Persia, was really part of this campaign, as most of the committeemen were pronounced supporters of David Lloyd George.

Joseph Martin, the Liberal member of parliament for the East St. Paul, was present in Canadian politics and is now leader of the six party radical wing in the commons, with an interval today, that there was no doubt that the majority of members of the commons would view with keen disappointment the elevation of Sir Edward Grey to the premiership.

Mr. Martin was of the opinion that a majority of the Liberal members of commons would be glad to see Mr. Asquith retire.

It must be remembered that politics here are entirely different from politics in the United States and Canada. Mr. Martin continued, "There the parties would be consulted before the appointment of a premier, and if he were unpopular, a big row would be raised. Here the government does things without consulting its supporters, and even if an unpopular man were to be made premier, he would think a long time before upsetting the government."

**Government Changes**  
King George presided today at a meeting of the Privy Council, the first held since his return from India. The King approved of the speech from the throne, which is to be read at the opening of parliament tomorrow.

Prior to the assembling of the council the King granted an audience of an hour and a half to Winston Spencer Churchill. It is understood that Mr. Churchill gave explanations of the changes which the admiralty has effected during the absence of the King from England.

The council conference King George received Secretary Balfour and heard a personal report of his visit to Berlin. The report is revised today that Viscount Haldane will shortly vacate the war office and be succeeded by Colonel John Edward Bernard Seely, member of parliament for the Ileskote division of Derbyshire and under-secretary of war.

The changes made at the admiralty under the administration of Winston Spencer Churchill will at an early date be the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

The session which opens tomorrow promises to be momentous on account of three important measures—Home Bill, the disestablishment of the Welsh church, and manhood suffrage.

All of these the government is pledged to carry through. Any one of these measures would a few years ago have been considered ample work for the whole session.

# Amateur Billiard Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Edouard Rogob, amateur billiard champion of Europe, was defeated in the opening game of the amateur international 13.3 billiard championship played here this afternoon by Joseph Mayer, the Philadelphia player.

Rogob, of the Lillian club, defeated Percy Collins of Chicago, 100 to 31, in playing of the tie for second prize in the amateur national class A. Rogob's average was 9.4-4, and his high runs 58, 46 and 42. Collins' average was 7.2-4, and he made runs of 27, 24 and 20. As a result of this match, Rogob's highest second round match, he defeated the new champion, M. D. Brown, the new champion, while Collins holds third place and also wins the high average prize. This ends the tournament.

# TAMBA MARU FOR FAR EAST

## Japanese Liner Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday with Big Cargo for the Orient—Took Big Shipment of Silver Bars

The steamer Tamba Maru, Capt. Noda, of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon with a bumper cargo, including a shipment of two and a half tons of silver bars shipped from mines in Colorado and Nevada consigned to Yokohama. There were large shipments of flour, cotton, machinery, and salt herrings. The floor of the steamer aggregated 216,000 sacks. The freight totalled about \$6000 tons. The passengers of the Japanese steamer included H. D. Elin, who embarked from Mitsui, a silk merchant of Yokohama, H. Tanaka, a New York merchant, and Mr. and Mrs. Takaki factor Lloyd George.

The steamer Comedian, Capt. Nathaniel, of the American Direct Line, reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon completing the discharge of about 200 tons of general freight from the United Kingdom for local consignees. She will load 300,000 feet of lumber from the Canadian-Puget Sound company's mills. The lumber will be taken to the outer wharf on scows from the harbor mills.

**Making Initial Run**  
The Sanuki Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha is expected at William Head quarantine tonight, or tomorrow morning from the Orient and will dock at the outer wharf tomorrow morning on her initial trip from the Orient in the Japanese line. The steamer was formerly used on the Yokohama, Keelung service. She will be the sixth vessel in this service. Until the end of this year the company ran three lines only between Hongkong and Yokohama, Puget sound, the other two not going beyond Kobe, but now all the steamers make the trip to and from Hongkong and the Sanuki Maru has been added to round out the fortnightly schedule. The Inaba Maru will be withdrawn and a new steamer Tokohama Maru, which was launched on January 29th at Nagasaki, will take her place. The Tamba Maru being replaced in October by another new steamer, the Shimizu Maru.

**Tacoma Maru Coming**  
The steamer Tacoma Maru, Capt. Yonemoto, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which left Yokohama on February 7th, is due here next Wednesday. She has a load of cargo for local consignees and is bringing 13 steerage passengers. The Tacoma Maru of this line, which will leave the outer wharf on Saturday, is taking on board a heavy flour shipment at Puget sound port. She shifted to Tacoma yesterday, after taking 22,000 barrels at Seattle.

**Cyclops Coming**  
The Norwegian steamship Rygde of the Waterhouse fleet, is completing her cargo on the Sound. The vessels will have a large shipment of musical instruments for the Orient when she leaves. She will include ten pianos, twelve organs, six folding organs and a large number of miscellaneous instruments. Her four cargo will consist of 35,000 barrels.

**Cyclops Reaches London**  
The Blue Funnel liner Cyclops, which loaded big shipments of whale oil and general freight at this port for Europe and the Orient arrived at London yesterday. The Cyclops left on November 30.

The Norwegian steamship Cuzco is loading 1,500,000 feet of lumber to be used in construction of the Panama canal at Seattle. The vessel will also take bats and forage for the government at the canal zone.

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**ILLEGAL FISHING**  
Japanese Fishermen Caught at Work on Sunday Evening—Men Fined and Catches Confiscated

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—The Dominion government fisheries steamer Alcedo, while patrolling the water on Sunday evening, caught at work on the beach of fishing boats, catching during prohibited hours. The patrol steamer bore down upon the fleet, which consisted of some seven or eight vessels, one of whom immediately released his catch into the deep.

The boats and outfits were seized and brought to this city, and the catches, consisting of some hundred or more tons of herring, were confiscated and were today sold by public auction. The Japanese were brought up for trial this afternoon and fined \$750 in total.

# WELLINGTON HAD A HEAVY LIST

## Collier Encountered Rough Weather on First Voyage to the Golden Gate From Nanaimo

The steamer Wellington reached San Francisco on Monday heavily laden to port with a full cargo of coal from Nanaimo. Capt. W. F. Porter is in command.

Captain Porter formerly was master of the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, but had made his reputation as a good sailorman long before he entered the Pacific Mail service. He made many voyages to the Arctic in command of whalers and knows most corners of the seven seas.

This last voyage of the Wellington tested his ability as a navigator and seaman. From the time the ship left Nanaimo, a dense fog until it emerged from the mist and entered the Golden Gate. In addition to the fog at both ends of the trip, hurricanes, storms and gales were encountered on the way down the coast, and to make matters worse the ship's compass developed eccentricities that made navigation more a game of hide and seek than an exact science. During the voyage the cargo suffered and the ship came in with a heavy list to port.

The Wellington, used to make regular trips to this port, this year, the first modern collier commissioned on the Pacific and in the early days of her career was something of a show ship.

# LIGHTKEEPER'S WIFE AND SON SAFE

## Two Half-Breeds Were to Boat Bound to Capsize From the Lawyers Island Light

The report of the drowning of Mrs. Eberstman and son of the Lawyers Island light station on the Skeena river was unfounded according to a wireless message from Prince Rupert yesterday. The launch sent from Prince Rupert there from the steamer Bertha located the couple at Porcher Island. The drowned were two half-breeds. They were in the boat which Eberstman saw capsized and he believed that it was his wife and son that had been drowned. He notified the captain of the Bertha to this effect with the result that a launch was sent from Prince Rupert to recover the bodies, and the searchers found the lightkeeper's wife and son safe on Porcher Island. They were surprised when they learned they were supposed drowned. Inquiries are being made to ascertain the identity of the two victims.

**Mark Supplanted, West**  
BREMEN, Germany, Feb. 13.—The North German Lloyd steamship Chemnitz, which left New York January 20 for Bremen yesterday reported by wireless she had taken off Capt. H. Nielson and twelve men of the crew of the wrecked Norwegian mark Supplanted, which last month left Glasgow for Prince Rupert, and was wrecked on a rocky shore, owing to the heavy storm and the high seas.

# HOW AUSTRALIA IS BEING BOOMED

## Visitor from Land of Southern Cross Tells of the Interest Taken by the Government in Settling the Country

A few pointers on what is being done in the Commonwealth of Australia in order to encourage settlers to come into that country, was furnished a Colonist representative last night by Mr. Leonard K. Williams, a wealthy settler, who is now making his way back to London for a lengthy holiday after spending a number of years ranching in the land of the Southern Cross and amassing a fortune that will enable him to rest comfortably on the laurels of his past work.

Advertising is being done in far extent, not only in Great Britain but in the large centers of Canada and the United States, in addition to that. However, lecturers, who are qualified by their experience in the country, and also by general educational requirements, are being employed, something in the nature of missionaries, to go forth and preach the gospel of prosperity to the settler in Australia. As a result of the adoption of this advanced method of advertising, a greater influx of settlers from the Old Country is anticipated this year than ever before, and the peculiar character of it is that the men who are coming are informed beforehand by the lecturers that they are likely to offer them the best advantages and as a result they go there direct and start in upon their work without staying in the land of their birth and generally depress conditions that would otherwise be prosperous.

In New Zealand similar means are being pursued with great success not only to the country but to the people who come in from Great Britain. At the present time Mr. Williams stated that the governments of both countries are considering steps by which it will be possible to make the circumstances of the incoming settler even more easy and secure from the discouragement and failure that occasionally befall him as

# CHINESE TAKE CHANGE QUIETLY

## News of Establishment of Republic is Received at Capital Without Demonstration of Any Character

PEKING, Feb. 14.—12:45 a. m. The indifference of the Chinese masses to the form of government is evident in the capital.

They accept the news of the republic without any demonstration, either favorable or unfavorable. There is not the slightest difference, apparent on the streets.

More than 30,000 troops are in Peking, stationed around the city walls. Their discipline always has been lax, and it is no more than ever, and this fact makes looting possible. Nevertheless, Yuan Shi Kai is expected to accept this.

Chinese office-holders are confident that Yuan Shi Kai controls the political situation, and believes that the south will accept what he offers. The south, however, has not yet signified the acceptance of the proposed coalition.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.**—The Chinese republic is the official name of the new Chinese republic, which Yuan means Chinese.

Formal announcement of the passing of the Tai Ching dynasty, which has ruled China for about three hundred years, and the erection of a modern republic on its ruins, was made at the state department today by the Chinese legation, which supplies a copy of an official telegram from Peking to the following general effect:

"While a provisional government is being established all ministers accredited to foreign governments shall act provisionally as diplomatic representatives and continue to perform their duties as heretofore."

"All members of the legation and consular officers (in America) temporarily shall retain their present places."

It is not known here if the appointment of Alfred Seo to be minister to Washington, which was made in the last days of the tottering dynasty, will stand, but the feeling is that he will give place to some pronounced republican.

**Message From Yuan**  
NANKING, Feb. 13.—President Sun Yat Sen has received a telegram from Yuan Shi Kai, couched in most friendly terms, acknowledging and honoring the new republic, the president and ministers of the Nanking government. He welcomed the Chinese into their hands, greeting them as brothers, and expressing the hope that the future of the country will be prosperous and offering his co-operation.

There is every reason to believe that Nanking will be the capital city of the republic. Tang Shao Yi said today: "The edict is perfectly clear and satisfactory, and the selecting of the throne is absolute. I am now a plain citizen of China and have no connection with politics."

The proposed republican constitution consists of 70 articles. It follows the American model, except that the president and vice-president will be elected by congress, which will also select the premier, the latter selecting his cabinet subject to the approval of the congress. It will establish religious freedom and provide for conscription.

**Town Bombarded**  
MUKDEN, Feb. 13.—The city of Keping, province of Chi-Li, has been occupied by the revolutionary troops. The revolutionists began the bombardment of the town on February 9, bringing 12 heavy field guns into action. A portion of Keping was burned before it capitulated.

**Imperial Troops Mutiny**  
LONDON, Feb. 13.—A regiment of imperial troops mutinied at Tientsin today. According to a new agency dispatch from that city the soldiers have been disarmed and the officials are arranging to send the mutineers to Peking.

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# STILL TAKING ON COMMISSION

### Liberals at Commission Stage Repeat Their Objections to Proposed Board to Deal with Tariff Matters

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Mr. Burrell introduced his bill for the aid and encouragement of agriculture. The plan adopted would be to appoint C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture of Ontario, to effect a survey of agriculture of several provinces. The bill provides for powers to grant money in aid, based on a population basis.

The house went into committee on the tariff commission bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the commissioners should be simply statisticians. This commission, however, was destined to prepare briefs for the minister of finance. Free traders would get the worst of the briefs prepared by the commission. It was pointed out that the commission was composed of partisans and out of sympathy with the incoming government.

Mr. Borden said that the government would not select a man because he was a partisan, but it would not reject a man because he had political opinions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 15 years had never appointed a Conservative to anything, and now he declared that this principal was an outrage. Many active politicians were appointed to the bench, and with rare exceptions they left their politics behind them.

Mr. Guthrie demanded the adoption of the American provision of minority representation. Mr. White said that the opposition to the bill was not thoroughly sincere. The Liberals had made not a real, but a sham fight, on the second reading. They had been creating legends. These commissioners would have judicial and administrative functions, and he wanted men capable of getting facts and sifting them out. It became men calling themselves Liberals to stand in the way of light and information.

Mr. White went on to argue that the commission must be more than mere statisticians, instancing the need for an investigation into the cost of production in all its branches. He declared that the commission was greatly interested in eliciting the facts.

The discussion continued through the afternoon. Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Henderson delivered a telling speech, showing how the Liberals while in power increased the tariff under cover of pretexts which the proposed tariff commission would have shown to be untenable. He instanced the following increases:

Firearms from 20 to 30 per cent; clocks from 25 to 30 per cent; watches from 25 to 30 per cent; linens from 25 to 30 per cent; domestic cottons from 22 1/2 to 25 per cent; colored cottons from 20 to 25 per cent.

In all these cases the pretext had been that the British preference would increase the duty so as to result in no increase, whereas the articles in question came largely from non-British countries. Moreover, the duty often bore more heavily upon the grades bought by poorer people. He hoped that the tariff commission would do away with such anomalies as it would reveal the fact that there is an unfairness in many clauses. "I am under the impression," he said, "that the effect will be the lowering of the tariff." In conclusion he declared that Mr. Curney, the author of the statement that the tariff should be as high as Haman's shoulders, was a libel when he uttered that remark. The Liberals denied this, but Mr. Henderson stuck to it.

The debate lasted all evening, the Liberals reiterating their suspicions that a commission would be turned into an engine for securing higher protection.

The house adjourned at 11:55, after passing three clauses of the bill.

## FREE SPEECH IN PARKS

### Vancouver Civic Authorities Promise Concession When Present Troubles Are Terminated

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—At a conference between delegates of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council, representatives of the board of police commissioners and the board of aldermen, a Socialist member of the legislature and Mayor Findlay, this morning, those representing the civic administration promised to allow free speech in public parks as soon as the present trouble blew over. This is what labor men ask for. Mayor Findlay stated that it was not the object of the city to disallow free speech, but to stop aliens from coming into the city, preaching sedition and advocating riot. No announcement was made as to whether a meeting would be allowed next Sunday. Two delegates from the I. W. W. were refused admittance to the conference.

### Thinking Meeting Men Safe

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12.—Mr. A. McPhair, a director of the B. C. O. Fields Co., Vancouver, today discredited the report that a party of seven of their men had been lost on the west coast of Graham Island. The men were Messrs. McLaren, Stark and Slater, of this city,

# LIQUOR ACT TO BE AMENDED

### Drastic Provisions Relating to Sale of Intoxicants to Minors and Interdicts—Hon. Mr. Bowser's Bill

Short, but exceedingly drastic in its provisions, is the bill to amend the Liquor Act of 1910 which Attorney General Bowser introduced in the legislature yesterday and which is designed to eliminate minor defects in the law as they have revealed themselves in practice. Through some of these defects the spirit and intent of the act have suffered—through others, the licensees.

As an example of the latter it has been shown to be a common practice for dealers operating under city, whole-sale or license to sell their wares out into the "unorganized" country districts with kegs of beer and cases of bottled goods, these being readily sold to men employed in logging and railway construction camps, etc., to the loss of the local licensees and not infrequently to produce disturbances of the peace. This reprehensible practice is proposed to make an end of by the inclusion in the act of a new sub-section, attached to section 59 as it appears in the revised and consolidated statutes, reading as follows:

"No licensee having a wholesale license for the sale of liquor from the licensing authority of any municipality shall sell liquor, either himself or by an agent, or allow liquor in his possession or under his control to be sold outside the municipality in which he is so licensed, without having had first granted to him a wholesale license under the provisions of this act."

Another feature of the act affording in its original form a loophole for the commission of serious abuses in the sale of intoxicants to minors is clarified and strengthened by the amendment of section 77 to broadly prohibit licensees from "giving, delivering or furnishing" intoxicants to minors "for any purpose or upon any pretext whatever."

This variation in the text of the statute comprehensively meets the possibility of escape pointed out by his honor Judge Lampman in a Victoria case not very long ago, when a little girl of ten was supplied with beer, the vendor feeling himself justified in the transaction as the child was allegedly acting merely as an agent or messenger for her mother.

The most striking innovations and features of the amending bill are, however, found in its three sections dealing with interdicts, section 101 making the intoxicated person a compellable witness and should he refuse upon examination to give information as to where he obtained liquor, rendering him liable to a penalty, upon summary conviction, of \$20, and in default of thirty days imprisonment, with or without labor, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

Not only is a sale to an interdict, as the law already provides, a serious offence, but it is further forbidden by a new section (103) for an interdict to be permitted to frequent or loiter in "any room or place in the licensed premises in which there is a bar or in which liquor is kept for sale," the penalty provided for infraction of this prohibitory section being \$20 fine or thirty days' imprisonment, which at the magistrate's discretion may include hard labor.

Law For Interdicts And still another and entirely new section is most drastic of all, this providing that any interdict discovered by a constable or other peace officer under the influence of liquor may be forthwith apprehended, with or without a warrant, and compelled to divulge the source of his supply. This section is drawn in the following terms:

"Any constable or peace officer may arrest, without information or warrant, any interdicted person whom he finds in a state of intoxication or under the influence of liquor or with liquor in his possession, and may detain him until he can be brought before the nearest police or stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the locality in which the arrest is made, who is hereby authorized and required to proceed summarily and examine, without any unnecessary delay, such interdicted person, upon oath, as to the person from whom, where, and when such liquor was procured; and if such interdicted person refuse to disclose from whom, where and when he procured such liquor, he is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of \$20 and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for a term of thirty days, or to both penalty and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate."

Another new section prescribes that the presence of empty beer kegs or bottles in quantity may be taken as prima facie evidence of the sale or consumption of liquor, not only in unorganized districts but equally within city or other municipalities.

Envision of License Law There is still another section of the new liquor bill which will strike consternation to the minds of the "blind pig" and peripatetic "boot-leggers" whose fraternity heretofore have looked upon the fines imposed upon them upon arrest and conviction much in the nature of a license fee collection, in some cases even inquiring of provincial officers when to expect another "assessment." The new section (92) opens the prison door to a warning to illicit liquor sellers, being drawn as follows:

"Any person selling, vending, bartering or otherwise disposing of liquor in contravention of section 92 of this act, and any person keeping or having any liquor for the purpose of selling, trafficking or trading therein or bartering there-with in contravention of section 47 of this act, shall, upon summary conviction for a first offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, and in default of payment to imprisonment with hard labor for not less than six months nor more than twelve months, and upon summary conviction for a second or subsequent offence, such person shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for not less than twelve months nor more than twenty-one months."

# STOCKHOLDERS ENJOY BENEFIT

### Mr. James J. Hill Tells Investigating Committee at Washington Story of Lake Superior Ore "Melon"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern Railway, told the Stenley trust investigation committee today a story of himself in the role of a philanthropist to the stockholders of the railway company.

Mr. Hill told how he had bought properties for more than four million dollars, turned them over for that amount to the Lake Superior Ore Co. Ltd., as trustee for the railway stockholders, and had the stockholders enjoy the increased value of the property which accumulated rapidly and amounted to millions.

U. S. Steel Contract The railway magnate was questioned at length regarding the lease of these ore lands to the United States Steel corporation for development—a lease which the corporation recently decided to cancel on January 1, 1912. In this land there are estimated to be about 100,000,000 tons of ore of which steel corporation value at \$1 a ton.

"I would not take \$2 for the ore," said Mr. Hill. The ore freight rate from the Lake Superior region to the Pittsburgh district which the United States Steel corporation recently reduced to 50 cents a ton, Mr. Hill declared to be the cheapest in the country.

"And it will be still lower," said he. "The next rate will be 60 cents."

## THREE LINERS ARE REPORTED BY WIRELESS

Sanku Maru, Empress of India and the Proteus, in Communication With the Coast Stations The steamer Sanku Maru, Empress of India and the Proteus, which arrived in port this week from the Orient, were all reported by wireless yesterday. The Sanku Maru, Capt. Higo, which is making her final trip to this port, will reach the outer wharf on Thursday morning, the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, will arrive on Friday morning, and the Proteus, Capt. Campbell, of the Blue Funnel line, will come to the wharves on Saturday morning.

The steamer Sanku Maru was reported at a distance of 900 miles from port early yesterday morning, while the Empress of India operator heard the C. P. R. liner at a distance of 1,400 miles at 2:15 a. m. yesterday, and the Proteus was about twenty miles distant from the white liner.

Activity at Uplands—Uplands, Ltd., which has in hand the important work of preparing the new residential area at Cacho Bay, completed in what was formerly known as Uplands farm, is making good progress. A large force of men is employed, doing the preliminary grading and blasting of the rocky formations, and soon the work of making streets and putting in lateral connections will be going on with the contract recently let by the company calling for the completion of half of the total undertaking by the end of the present year. The whole job will cost in the neighborhood of one and a half million dollars.

Britisher's Aim We desire to have friendship with the Fatherland, the true kind of friendship, which depends on dignity and self-respect on both sides and the absence of veiling and bitter recriminations. The melting of the snows in the Balkans may possibly bring us face to face with serious troubles in Albania and Macedonia, and start anew the haunting phantoms of the Near East. All the more reason is there that we should remain loyal to the agreements into which we have entered, and do everything in our power to maintain and safeguard the great cause of European peace.—London Telegraph.

Why Are Churches So Empty? The battle for social amelioration has been fought often with the open opposition of religious organizations. "All the churches are against me," said Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of his campaign in behalf of the child life of England. In the great fight for fundamental justice against the aggressions of privilege—a fight waged slowly and painfully by many organizations, and combinations of men—organized Christianity has been but little interested. It is ready and free with charity but perhaps not so responsive to the demands of justice. But whether the cause, the pertinent question, which is so often put by the "indifferent or the hostile," "Why are the churches so empty?" is meeting with the satisfactory reply.—St. John Daily Telegraph.

For New Ontario Development TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Premier Whitney announced in the legislature this afternoon that the government proposed appropriating \$5,000,000 for colonization settlements and good roads in New Ontario. R. B. Gamay will have charge of the new department.

Inquiry Into "Money Trust" WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The proposed congressional investigation of the "money trust" received an unlooked for impetus today in the senate and had some developments in the house. Senator Kenyon, progressive Republican, and Senator Lea, progressive Democrat, joined in a framing proposal for an investigation by a committee of six members to be drawn from both houses. This is expected to be introduced in the senate in the form of a joint resolution, which will require the concurrence of the house.

# LIGHTKEEPER'S WIFE AND SON DROWNED

### Tragedy Occurs Off Lawyer Island Light—Keeper Stood and Watched While Unable to Assist

News was received here by wireless from Prince Rupert yesterday of the drowning of Mrs. Elsterman, wife of the lighthousekeeper at Lawyer Island, and her son, off the Skeena river. The couple, who had put off from the lighthouse in a small boat, were drowned in sight of the lighthouse lightkeeper. A launch has been sent from Prince Rupert to search for the bodies of the victims.

As the steamer Bertha was passing Lawyer Island yesterday morning on her way north, Mr. Elsterman put off in a boat and signalled the steamer. He told the officers of the Bertha of the tragedy and asked that the lightkeeper, Prince Rupert wireless stationmaster, be notified to search for the bodies of the victims.

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## WILL BUILD CANNERY AT NADEN HARBOR

### Contract Taken Material for Construction of Plant at Mouth of Graham Island

News was brought by the Prince Rupert that a new cannery is to be built at Naden Harbor. The steamer Cetina, which has reached the Queen Charlotte Island bay with lumber and building material for the construction of the salmon canning establishment which is being built by the Wallace Bros. fisheries, J. E. Gilmore, of Prince Rupert, took a number of workmen from there to carry out the work.

Among the passengers who went north on the Prince Rupert on her last voyage were Thomas Forbes, John Murray and Wm. Wilson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who were en route to Skidegate to take charge of the fishing station established there by the British Columbia Fisheries Co. They will undertake the establishment of a station for the curing of fish for export.

## AUSTRALIAN LINER WILL BURN OIL

### Big Steamer for the Union Steamship Company to Have Big Tanks for Oil Fuel

The new liner building at the John Brown yards for the Victoria and Sydney service, the British mail-steamers to burn oil. She is to be of 13,500 gross tonnage, 522 feet 6 inches in length, 66 feet beam and triple screw, driven by combination turbine and reciprocating engines. The tanks will be constructed to carry sufficient oil for the round voyage, and will be shipped at Vancouver, the question of loading fuel there had been occupying the attention of the Union Steamship Company for some time past, and investigations have been made with a view of ascertaining the possibility of vessels taking oil fuel at "bank up the coast."

Sir James Mills has made a careful study of the actual working results attained on American and Japanese vessels on the Pacific using oil.

## WANT BAGGAGE INSPECTED

### Officers of Pacific Coast Company's Steamers Ask That Greater Inspection Be Made

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Claiming that the recent attitude of the customs department in failing to search the person or baggage of passengers boarding steamships at Puget Sound is working an injustice upon steamship men, Capt. N. H. Hays, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, will file a protest to Collector Stratton, Monday.

When the steamship Umiffilla arrived from Victoria, B. C., today, Captain Harris, the commander, reported that during the last two trips of the vessel he had been made to inspect the passengers or their baggage, and that it was suspected that at least two notorious smugglers were on board the steamship when leaving Vancouver.

Despite the efforts of the local customs men, no contraband was found when the ship docked here today. It now is said that since the reappointment of the salaries of federal inspectors there is a noticeable lack of proper vigilance, and that the searching is done in a listless and perfunctory manner.

## The Church's Duty

The church's duty to the Nation is quite as sacred and quite as obligatory as is the State's. That duty includes the education of the moral faculties and the culture of the religious life of the Nation's citizens. This division of the Nation's duties is broadly recognized by the State in its annual observance of the National religious teaching and discipline.—Toronto Globe.

Chillyack has formed a poultry association with Dr. Davis as president.

# STOCKHOLDERS ENJOY BENEFIT

### Mr. James J. Hill Tells Investigating Committee at Washington Story of Lake Superior Ore "Melon"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern Railway, told the Stenley trust investigation committee today a story of himself in the role of a philanthropist to the stockholders of the railway company.

Mr. Hill told how he had bought properties for more than four million dollars, turned them over for that amount to the Lake Superior Ore Co. Ltd., as trustee for the railway stockholders, and had the stockholders enjoy the increased value of the property which accumulated rapidly and amounted to millions.

U. S. Steel Contract The railway magnate was questioned at length regarding the lease of these ore lands to the United States Steel corporation for development—a lease which the corporation recently decided to cancel on January 1, 1912. In this land there are estimated to be about 100,000,000 tons of ore of which steel corporation value at \$1 a ton.

"I would not take \$2 for the ore," said Mr. Hill. The ore freight rate from the Lake Superior region to the Pittsburgh district which the United States Steel corporation recently reduced to 50 cents a ton, Mr. Hill declared to be the cheapest in the country.

"And it will be still lower," said he. "The next rate will be 60 cents."

## THREE LINERS ARE REPORTED BY WIRELESS

Sanku Maru, Empress of India and the Proteus, in Communication With the Coast Stations The steamer Sanku Maru, Empress of India and the Proteus, which arrived in port this week from the Orient, were all reported by wireless yesterday. The Sanku Maru, Capt. Higo, which is making her final trip to this port, will reach the outer wharf on Thursday morning, the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, will arrive on Friday morning, and the Proteus, Capt. Campbell, of the Blue Funnel line, will come to the wharves on Saturday morning.

The steamer Sanku Maru was reported at a distance of 900 miles from port early yesterday morning, while the Empress of India operator heard the C. P. R. liner at a distance of 1,400 miles at 2:15 a. m. yesterday, and the Proteus was about twenty miles distant from the white liner.

Activity at Uplands—Uplands, Ltd., which has in hand the important work of preparing the new residential area at Cacho Bay, completed in what was formerly known as Uplands farm, is making good progress. A large force of men is employed, doing the preliminary grading and blasting of the rocky formations, and soon the work of making streets and putting in lateral connections will be going on with the contract recently let by the company calling for the completion of half of the total undertaking by the end of the present year. The whole job will cost in the neighborhood of one and a half million dollars.

Britisher's Aim We desire to have friendship with the Fatherland, the true kind of friendship, which depends on dignity and self-respect on both sides and the absence of veiling and bitter recriminations. The melting of the snows in the Balkans may possibly bring us face to face with serious troubles in Albania and Macedonia, and start anew the haunting phantoms of the Near East. All the more reason is there that we should remain loyal to the agreements into which we have entered, and do everything in our power to maintain and safeguard the great cause of European peace.—London Telegraph.

Why Are Churches So Empty? The battle for social amelioration has been fought often with the open opposition of religious organizations. "All the churches are against me," said Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of his campaign in behalf of the child life of England. In the great fight for fundamental justice against the aggressions of privilege—a fight waged slowly and painfully by many organizations, and combinations of men—organized Christianity has been but little interested. It is ready and free with charity but perhaps not so responsive to the demands of justice. But whether the cause, the pertinent question, which is so often put by the "indifferent or the hostile," "Why are the churches so empty?" is meeting with the satisfactory reply.—St. John Daily Telegraph.

For New Ontario Development TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Premier Whitney announced in the legislature this afternoon that the government proposed appropriating \$5,000,000 for colonization settlements and good roads in New Ontario. R. B. Gamay will have charge of the new department.

Inquiry Into "Money Trust" WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The proposed congressional investigation of the "money trust" received an unlooked for impetus today in the senate and had some developments in the house. Senator Kenyon, progressive Republican, and Senator Lea, progressive Democrat, joined in a framing proposal for an investigation by a committee of six members to be drawn from both houses. This is expected to be introduced in the senate in the form of a joint resolution, which will require the concurrence of the house.

# Do These Items Interest You?

# COPAS & YOUNG'S

Grocery prices are THE PRICES. Others try to follow, but WE LEAD

CALGARY-RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack	\$1.75
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack	\$1.35
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet	20c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S DUTCH COCOA, 1/4-lb. tin, 40c; 1/2-lb. tin	20c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S EGGO, (Dried Eggs), per tin	35c
ANTI-COMBINE STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, best jam made, 5-lb. tin	75c
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar	15c
MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb.	16c
MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON, per lb.	23c

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EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF HAWAII  
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We ask you to try these, for we find they are of exceptional value and the nearest approach to high-grade soups at a nominal cost.

Our varieties of Soups are unlimited. They comprise all the best makers—Crosse & Blackwell's Brand, Noel & Son's, Franco-American, Heinz, Campbell's, and Van Camp's. These quality soups range in price from 2 for 25c to 75c per tin or glass.

Edwards' Soups in packages, containing Tomato, Brown and White Vegetable, per package, 5c. In tins, 15c and 25c.

# Dixie Ross & Co.

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Cross Nov. 30, der com joined the sailed ne en land e with past different the last of the best of the ye nearing t few suffo solicitous kind stew flicted w mflaucine exempt. the whole all their uted to t tending o men did n the entire Flattery e ing near any one they hap flocks of en voyag ently lea next mo on the wa next. O Francisco 9:30 p.m. docking p The light No one c city was quake an speak of fire. Ma structed, city hall, discharging an auto r the city a growth of parks. O over and statues er comprises famous C lions' and points of California berries. E palms and parks we us immens by a fine Gate Park about. Leaving Many nev Our next Beach. A are in evid summer r here since century pl immense s from the a the stores here, and s up. About of Los An of political mayor, the candidate s were swor elected (M hours and left for Sa which plac day. This and many docked, in companion dred new Diego, 80 south: for courteous s Roundi Diego Bay Disembark wharf for spot, with buildings, Bank, Uni a fine the here is very old Victori of the Pana city very m been the ca Shearwater Mexico. T here. Chri in evidence is bloomi displayed red blooms T have not decorates o High hedg adorn the v glorious ble like early S fornia suns ing a car t mous park of the love low-us ma immense g off in the di



# A Victorian's Jottings

Crossing from Victoria on the evening of Nov. 30, per S. S. Princess Charlotte, under command of genial Capt. Hickey, we joined the steamer Queen at Seattle, which sailed next morning at 10 o'clock for the golden land of California. The boat was well filled with passengers, close to 300 being booked for different points as far south as San Diego, the last port of call. The trip was considered the best in six years, not very rough or stormy, which we rather expected it to be at this time of the year. Excepting off Cape Flattery and near the mouth of the Columbia river, very few suffered from sea sickness. Under the solicitous ministrations of an exceptionally kind stewardess (a Victorian) the ladies so afflicted were most carefully looked after. The masculine portion of the passengers were not exempt. "Since one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," the ladies did not have it all their own way, which no doubt was attributed to the present suffragette excitement extending over the continent. Some of the poor men did not appear at table once even during the entire trip. A short distance south of Cape Flattery several whales were to be seen blowing near the steamer, quite a good find for any one of the Pacific whaling steamers if they happened to be in the vicinity. Great flocks of gulls were following us, companions on voyage ever since leaving Seattle—apparently leaving us at twilight, to be seen again next morning darting here and there, resting on the waves one moment, flying skyward the next. Our first stopping place was at San Francisco; the Golden Gate we entered at 9.30 p.m. Sunday, and tied up at Pier 9, the docking place for the Pacific Coast steamers. The lights of the city shone forth radiantly. No one could imagine so short a time ago the city was a mass of ruins owing to the earthquake and fire of 1906. The citizens do not speak of the quake—they speak only of the fire. Many of the buildings have been reconstructed, and others under way, including the city hall. Next morning as the steamer was discharging freight, we were enabled to take an auto ride of two and a half hours through the city and gain a fair idea of the marvelous growth of the city with its several charming parks. Our guide with a megaphone named over and called our attention to the different statues erected in Golden Gate Park (which comprises several acres), Sutro Heights, the famous Cliff House, the Seal Rocks, with sea lions and seals sporting in the surf, were all points of interest.

California is a land of flowers and shruberies. Besides groves of eucalyptus trees, palms and acacias were numerous in all the parks we saw at San Francisco and delighted us immensely. Our attention was claimed also by a fine herd of buffalo grazing in Golden Gate Park, and by several ostriches strutting about.

Leaving here at 2 p.m., we set forth again. Many new passengers joined us, about 200. Our next stopping place was at Redondo Beach. A famous bathing pavilion and hotel are in evidence here since the place is quite a summer resort. Quite tropical vegetation is here since groves of palms line the streets. The century plant, cactus and acacia grow to an immense size. Many pretty articles fashioned from the abalone shell are to be purchased in the stores. Two large wharves are erected here, and several steamers and vessels are tied up. About nine or ten miles inland is the city of Los Angeles, which was then in the throes of political excitement over the election of a mayor, the Socialist party working for their candidate so strenuously that 700 special police were sworn in, the former mayor being re-elected (Mr. Alexander). After a stay of six hours and discharging 300 tons of freight, we left for San Pedro, about five miles distant, which place we entered at 2 a.m. on Wednesday. This port contains a fine breakwater, and many large ships and steamers were docked, including the passenger boat Yale—companion steamer to the Harvard. One hundred new passengers joined us going to San Diego, 80 miles distant, the last port of call south; for the good steamer Queen, and its courteous staff of officers.

Rounding Cape Loma, we entered San Diego Bay on Wednesday evening at 6.30. Disembarking, we took the electric car at the wharf for the city. This is certainly a pretty spot, with a population of 60,000; several fine buildings, including the Grant hotel, National Bank, Union, denote progressiveness, besides a fine theatre in course of construction. Land here is very valuable, and something like good old Victoria, is soaring in price. The opening of the Panama Canal is expected to benefit the city very materially. Recently San Diego has been the calling port of the British naval boats Shearwater and Algerine, on their way to Mexico. The American battleships also winter here. Christmas preparations are very much in evidence. The national flower, poinsettia, is blooming everywhere. Huge bundles are displayed in the store windows. The gorgeous red blooms have a very Christmas appearance. I have not as yet seen any of the holly which decorates our Northern homes at this season. High hedges of scarlet and pink geraniums adorn the wayside. Everywhere is a mass of glorious bloom. The weather is simply lovely, like early September in Victoria; and a California sunset is something to remember. Taking a car ride to the Pavilion, one of the famous parks of San Diego, we gazed upon one of the loveliest scenes conceivable. Lying below us many feet was Mission Valley, with immense groves of orange and lemon trees; off in the distance was the ruin of an old adobe

church, where Franciscan fathers first established a mission among the Indians in 1667. The San Diego River winds through the valley, but at present is not very full, winter rains having not yet fallen. The people here say only one rainy day has occurred in the past five months. The climate is humid, so vegetation does not suffer on that account. According to U. S. weather reports, an average of nine rainy days occur through the entire year, and 356 fair days. Strawberries and small fruit can always be had. Taking a ferry across the bay, we come to Coronado Beach, a fine watering place, familiarly known as Tent City. Numbers of summer homes are built to accommodate visitors which throng here during the summer months, to the number of 3,000. Summer and winter seasons do not exist here; it is all summer, about to deg. only in the difference of temperature. The standing population is about 2,500. This town can boast of a very good hotel, capable of accommodating hundreds of guests. It is called Hotel del Coronado. Two splendid bathing pavilions with concrete floors, a fine dancing academy, where concerts, etc., are held. The building has seating capacity for about 2,000 people. One of the attractions is an immense turtle, 100 years old. A cage of about twenty monkeys of all ages and sizes, and a seal which eats popcorn and crackers thrown him by the young people comprise an interesting family. This old seal has rather a distinguished record, inasmuch he had beaten his mate so terribly that those in charge had given her freedom, and set her adrift in the ocean. Looking in the seal's tank a few days later, they saw she had returned. The old fellow behaved well for a couple of days, but she was found again gashed and bleeding. She was once more set at liberty, again returning, crawling from the ocean across the sand to the tent, in which his lordship was monarch of all he surveyed. She plunged in, he treated her again to similar harshness; again she was set at liberty, when, bellowing a loud good-bye, she disappeared into the Pacific. This is no fish story. The modus vivendi no doubt appealed to his sealship. My next trip will be to Tia Juana, a Mexican town about 15 miles away, of which more anon.

A. O'Leary.

## THE SIGN OF THE CLUSTERED CROSS

The Union Jack—A flag comprising the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, united. —Dictionary.

Transcending the babel of tongues, of creeds and opinions, Of kingdoms and commonwealths, states and mighty dominions, From Windsor's grey keep to ultimate isles that reflect her.

Serene on her arrogant Rock, vain menace unheeding;

Outflung, as the battleship meets the sea-horse stampeding;

A pendulous wisp in the tropical heat that quivers

Over the wake of the stern-wheel on pestilent rivers:

Proclaiming her frontiers, icicled, shot-riven, sand-swept;

Bejeweled by moonbeams high in the abbey's dim transept;

Herself in epitome, power and majesty mated—

Who that beholdeth shall deem that her strength is abated?

For clear on her Sign is blazoned her strenuous story—

The stiff red lines of our kindred who compassed her glory,

The white-laced indigo sea, her vast limbo of losses

Wrung from the race as it planted the earth with her crosses.

George, Patrick, and Andrew, guardian saints in communion,

Great Saxon, and Gael, and Celt, whose might is your union,

Whose trinity safeguards our peace, alone stays the thunder,

Whom, for a fetish, the fool in his folly would sunder—

From plague of hypocrisy, poltroon lie and misstatement,

From all false sentiment suffer us, timely abatement;

Restore the ideals whereof clay gods have bereft us,

Steel us to hold fast the Heirloom our fathers have left us.

Incline us to ponder the ways of those hardier sires,

The pike-pushing prentice, the bow-drawing yeomen and squires,

The gallant who wrestled at fairs with drovers of cattle—

Stalwarts whose holiday pastimes prepared them for battle.

Drake's stout buccaners, the sea-dogs of Mings and of Nelson,

The poles of whose primitive thought were mast-head and kelson,

Who, dunces at horn-book, mastered the fine art of dying,

Careless of self, so they keep England's heraldry flying.

The dare-devil redcoats of Wolfe of Clive, and of Napier,  
Who hardened themselves 'gainst the Day with fist and with rapier—  
The men who were England, of whom but a remnant remaineth,  
Linking the Tenderfoot Scout with the Seaman who reigneth.

For now have we bred lesser men to work our undoing—

Pale, lank-haired effetes, who shamble like apes to their wooing,

Who toy at the tee, with croquet and badminton trifle.

While the grim Alien mendeth his aim with the rifle.

Dull wits of the simian stoop, the many-hued raiment,

Who play with the fires of fate, unforeseeing the payment;

Effeminate sons of decadent fathers and mothers—

These the traditional leaders! Yet what of the others?

Begotten in haste of incontinent weaklings and fools,

State-pensioned tomorrow, State-pampered in yesterday's schools;

Their lore, the shrilled Football Results, the loud "Hall" their college,

Babblers of vain information that passes for knowledge;

Inepts who look on at the game, and ever eschew it,

Who bellow the players advice, yet fear to ensue it;

Who chorus by night that Britain shall never surrender,

Shirking, when sober, the call to arise and defend her.

Who shout for the Flag, when pageant and tournament please them,

Yet barter its honor for ill-timed measures that ease them,

And, gaping at torchlight tattoo, tin trumpet and tabard,

Dream not of Nemesis loosening the blade in the scabbard.

And luring the sleep is the shepherd, the puller of wires,

Who serveth the altars of Demos, and tendeth his fires,

Propounding his gospel of grab, his creed of class hatred,

Holding that none but himself and his flesh-pots are sacred.

To such, with interperate haste, we leas'd our salvation,

By such is the casting vote flung that shatters a nation.

The judgment of ill-balanced minds, indisciplined senses,

Dictates the period set to an empire's defences.

And ever before their clay gods they bow down their faces,

While treason and cant, and apathy sit in high places,

And ever, scarce deigning his guttural laughter to stifle,

Bides the grim Alien, mending his aim with the rifle.

Lord God of those sires who foiled the "invincible" galleons,

Who rolled back the tide of the Corsica's vaunted battalions,

Bestir us anew for the fray, lest, dallying longer,

Doomsday shall dawn, and our Heritage pass to a stronger!

## A LINK WITH ROBERT BURNS

A chair made of oak taken from the foundations of Ayr Auld Brig has just been presented to the Provost of the town to be used as the official Provost's chair. For almost six centuries the oak lay under the river and formed part of the foundation of the brig made famous by Burns. It was recovered during the recent preservative operations, which have been carried out for some time and in which Lord Rosebery took great interest. It has been stated that the oak was laid in the river bed before the days of Wallace and Bruce, and perhaps before Scotland got its new standard from William the Lion.

One authority gives the date of the erection of the Auld Brig as the reign of Alexander III., and it is said to have been built by two old maids named Lowe. No public buildings are more celebrated than "The Twa Brigs" of Ayr, thanks to Burns. The old erection satisfied the townspeople, though but a

poor, narrow footpath of a street,  
Where two wheelbarrows tremble when they meet.

The new bridge was built in 1788, but the decorated abutments of the arches roused the ire of the Auld Brig, and in the poem it prophesies to its rival that it would be a "shapeless cairn" before the Auld Brig had fallen. This prophecy came strangely true. The new bridge yielded to floods, and was replaced in 1877, and even then was repaired in 1879 and again in 1882.

When the oak of the Auld Brig was recovered by the workmen it was beautifully seasoned, some parts being quite black. The new chair is carved in the old Scottish style and bears an inscription in bronze.

Physics Prof. (after long-winded proof)—  
And now, gentlemen, we get X equals o.  
Sleepy Voice (from rear of room)—Gee, all that work for nothing!—Yale Record.

# England and Germany

"I am fully persuaded that he who would attempt to settle European differences by an appeal to arms is looking backward and not forward; that he knows little of the great world problems of today and along which their solution seems undoubtedly to be guiding us," declared Professor L. E. Horning, of Victoria College, Toronto, in the course of a most interesting address given to the Montreal Canadian Club on the subject of "England and Germany."

Prof. Horning resided some time in Germany, and his intimate knowledge of the people and the conditions existing in the two countries rendered him well qualified to deal with a question which is so much debated at the present time.

He commenced his address by saying that one day late in November we were all astonished to read in our morning paper that a few weeks before British men-of-war in the North Sea had cleared their decks for action in hourly expectation of an attack by German warships. We all remember the thrill of excitement over Lloyd-George's fighting speech at the Mansion House banquet on July 21, and we can recall Premier Asquith's studied message to the House of Commons a few days later. Therefore, every Britisher was keyed up to hear Sir Edward Grey's explanation in the House on November 27, and everyone breathed easier when he felt that a great crisis had been tided over.

The Morocco peril seems past. What of the morrow of this New Year, when two great nations are standing over against one another, distrustful of each other's motives, armed cap-a-pie, and still increasing their armaments?

## England's Expanding Period

"Any attempt to understand the relations of the two countries must be made by the help of history. The period of England's greatest colonial expansion begins with 1688, when under the leadership of William of Orange, she headed a coalition of European nations against the great Louis XIV., and it ends in 1815, with her against the head of a similar coalition of European nations against that master military genius Napoleon I. Wellington's thin red line made the English soldiers famous, and the brilliant Nelson gave Britain the mastery of the seas.

"After this Titanic struggle the inevitable re-action followed all over Europe, and from 1815 to 1830 times were very bad and politics reactionary."

## Changing Conditions

The speaker then traced the long series of political measures by which the English people have ever since tried to keep pace with the sweeping industrial changes and the multitude of new inventions which are the distinguishing features of the Nineteenth Century. He touched upon the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, the great Reform Bill of 1832, and that momentous fiscal revolution, the repeal of the Corn Laws.

"All these numerous reforms," he said, "have greatly extended the political rights of ordinary citizens and made England, what she is still, the model of all those who are striving to establish constitutional government in place of absolute monarchy. Therefore, it is only natural that the ruling and privileged classes should resent this silent, but effectual influence of modern constitutional development. The modern political and social ideas bore fruits earlier in England than on the Continent."

## Consolidation of Territories

"After describing other historical events, Professor Horning declared that "Our greatest problem of today is how to develop and consolidate the vast territories which own the sway of the Union Jack," adding that the political changes in the world with which England has been and is concerned are very important to every Canadian.

"When we turn to Germany we find it hard to group our facts. For centuries the Holy Roman Empire, of which the German Emperor was the head, had been a thing of paper, and from the date of Westphalia, 1648, the individual states could act quite independently to and often times in direct opposition to the Empire. It is therefore best to trace briefly the history of Prussia, the present head of the German Empire, for in so doing we find a clue to the events of today.

## The Change in Germany

"The speaker then gave an historical sketch from 1415, through the period of the Franco-German war, to the "dropping of the pilot"—Bismarck to the great change in Germany's fiscal policy to the adoption of Protection, to the rise of the Socialistic party and to the development of State Socialism, to the state of Germany at the present time, and to the colonial policy of Germany, which is a sore point with many Englishmen.

"In 1870 Germany was still a grain-exporting country," he said, "but now through their splendid schools and universities, homes of democratic thought, Germany has been speedily provided with trained captains of industry and a large body of skilled artisans.

"The training in citizenship imparted in all their schools has also inculcated a very high type of patriotism. Therefore made in Germany is found everywhere upon the most English looking wares, and before other nations were aware of it, Germany had ceased to export grain and had become an importing country with a rapidly growing commerce.

"No intelligent man needs figures to convince him that England's commerce is

greater than that of Germany, what he must know is that the latter has increased in many ways faster than England. In population the percentage of increase between 1870 and 1910 is about the same. In 1870 the population of Germany was about 40,000,000, in 1910 it was 66,000,000. This great increase in population has wrought a momentous industrial change, and made it necessary to import food stuffs and to export the manufactured goods of the thousands of concerns which have sprung up all over the land. But where from and where to? Therefore arose the cry for Colonies.

"England is great because of her colonies, therefore, Germany must have Colonies." The speaker then told how Germany has tried to get possession of Colonies in Africa and other places where England had laid her hand upon a century ago, which made Germany ask "did the earth belong to the Englishman?"

## Navy is Protective

"The English Navy," he said, "exists to protect English commerce and the sources of England's food supplies, and so the Germans began to build a navy for the very same purpose."

He concluded by highly eulogizing Germany, and emphasized the importance of Canadians visiting Germany and learning therefrom in regard to science, commerce, etc., and that Canadians ought to be towards the realization of that ideal: "the fostering of peace and amity between the great sisters—England and Germany."

## FRENCH LETTER WRITERS

France has for centuries been held up as the birthplace of exquisite politeness, and though of late years there have been found some to challenge the twentieth century fashion of upholding the tradition in Paris, the legend still is very generally accepted, writes a correspondent of the London Standard. But whatever may be said of manners and forms few will contest the supremacy of the French language for putting thought and sentiment into pretty dress, even if disguised. French is still the international vehicle of diplomacy and in the art of letter writing it is doubtful if anybody ever has or ever will surpass, or even rival, French masters and mistresses.

Nothing is more amusing than to take up some of the treatises on the subject, such as for instance a "Nouveau Secretaire," price sixpence, which came out in the early days of the eighteenth century, probably, or "Le Petit Secretaire francais, ou modeles de petitions, et lettres sur toutes sortes de sujets." Admire the sweet simplicity of the New Year's letter a little child writes to its mother!

"My dear Mother.—It is a custom to wish a happy New Year. Everyone makes it a duty to do so, but are the wishes always sincere? How many false friends, how many ungrateful relations and unflattering compliments which are but an insult to true feeling! Ah! deign to distinguish me from this crowd of adulators."

A little girl, on her father's birthday, had chosen a rose to give him, "but the naughty flower pricked me." "Get along!" said I, "you are not worthy of being presented to my papa!" and she sends him an "immortelle!" A soldier writes to his parents, "This happy day reminds me of the one on which I was born, the remembrance of which is always in my heart!"

The following model may be recommended to bashful young men, and is meant for two friends who invite two sisters to walk the path of life together with them. "Mesdemoiselles.—You are two and we are twain. So far we are equal, but there is a difference. We love you much, but you scarcely care for us. Yet this is not a very marked contrast. Allow us to present our homage to you."

The answers that young ladies ought to make are very elegantly turned, with a cunning mixture of prudish reserve, and a spice of encouragement. Here is a non-compromising specimen. "I ought, sir, to maintain a profound silence regarding the letter you have done me the honor to send, as it is not becoming for a demoiselle to keep up a correspondence without the consent of her parents. As for the trouble and torment you pretend to suffer, I fancy this is the ordinary tone of gentlemen."

The index is compendious, and we can find drafts for "a father whose daughter is living with her aunt," "an uncle to a daughter who is in love against the wish of her father," "an uncle to a scampish nephew," or from "a cook to her mother," which last shows that the race of cooks has deteriorated. This model servant concludes her letter after three months in her place, "When your masters have got to like you and put trust in you, there is nothing so pleasant as to obey them."

Under similar circumstances we often read in the newspapers that the cook finds it pleasanter to run away with all the available silver and money given for the month's bills, with a chaffeur to help her. I have a lively recollection of a very pretty and excellent cook whom we were foolish enough to trust, and who habitually kept her mother and family at our expense, and who, on one occasion, after serving a pheasant for luncheon, carried out the best half of the bird to give to her sister, who was waiting at the door in a hat adorned with the creature's tail. This lady was last seen in a box at the theatre, resplendent in pearls and furs.

# The February House-Furnishing Sale News for Friday---Remarkable Values in China Cabinets, Office or Library Chairs From \$5.75, and a Choice Assortment of White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads Marked at February Sale Prices

## Another Importation of French Night Gowns

ATTRACTIVE STYLES AND MODEST PRICES

**Women's Night Gowns**—Made of a soft nainsook in the slip-over style. They have kimona sleeves, beautifully hand embroidered fronts and are daintily trimmed with fine linen lace. An extra special value today ..... **\$1.50**

**Fine Nainsook Night Gowns**—For women. These garments are made in the Empire style, have a deep embroidered yoke and the neck and sleeves are finished with fine lace. Special for today's shoppers ..... **\$1.50**

**Women's Night Gowns**—Made of an extra good quality of nainsook, in the kimona style. The fronts are handsomely embroidered. Special value, per garment, today ..... **\$2.50**

**Nainsook Night Gowns**—These are superior garments made in the kimona style. The fronts are handsomely embroidered in eyelet designs and the neck and sleeves are finished with hand embroidery and dainty ribbon bows. Special per garment, today ..... **\$3.75**

**Nainsook Night Gowns**—Made in the kimona styles. The fronts are beautifully embroidered and trimmed with a narrow edging of real torchon lace. Special for today's shoppers ..... **\$3.75**

**Fine Mull Night Gowns**—With yokes made of real Irish crochet lace. These are superior garments and represent a specially good value at this price. Today's special offer, per garment ..... **\$4.50**

## Silk Values Hard to Equal

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

**Natural Pongee Silks**—A new shipment consisting of 3000 yards, has just arrived and will go on sale today at, per yard 50c and ..... **25c**

**Natural Pongee Silk**—This material is 25in. wide and is a new line that has just been unpacked. Per yard ..... **25c**

**Natural Pongee Silk**—About 1000 yards of this material, 34in. wide, is now on sale at, per yard ..... **50c**

**Brocade Silk**—In colors maize, apricot, Nile, brown, champagne and tan. Per yard ..... **\$2.50**

**Shot Paillette**—In colors grey, Alice, mauve and reseda. Per yard ..... **\$1.50**

**Stripe Paillette**—In colors garnet, grey, brown, and Nile. Per yard ..... **\$1.00**

**Fancy Merve**—In colors grey, gendarme, Nile, mauve, garnet and maroon. Price, per yard ..... **\$1.25**

**Black and White Check Taffeta**—In small and medium checks. Per yard ..... **75c**

## Ribbons, Collars and Side Frills—Some Tempting Values

**Shot Taffeta Ribbon**—Here is a fine selection to choose from. They are 6in. wide and a specially good value at, per yard ..... **15c**

**Fancy Dresden Ribbons**—Six inches wide, at, per yard ..... **25c**

**Taffeta Ribbons**—All colors are represented in this assortment. They are 6 to 8in. wide and are on sale today at, per yard ..... **35c**

**Dutch Collars**—Made of fine embroidered lawn and lace trimmed. Prices range from \$2.00 down to, each, ..... **25c**

**Side Frills**—There is a splendid range here to choose from, including all the latest designs. Prices are such that you should have no difficulty in making a good purchase. They start at \$2.50 and range down to ..... **25c**

**Handkerchief Collars**—In a splendid assortment of new designs. Prices start at \$1.50 and range down to ..... **35c**

## A Final Clearance of Men's Caps

ONLY SUFFICIENT FOR TODAY'S SELLING

**Men's Caps** in motor and golf styles and all sizes. They are made of good tweeds in a variety of colors and patterns and are our regular 50c values. Today we will clean out the balance of our stock, per cap, ..... **25c**

**Boys' Caps**, made of tweeds and serges, in a great variety of colors and patterns. There are golf and motor styles to choose from and every cap in this lot represents specially good value, at ..... **25c**

**A Special Showing of New Caps for Men**. These are made of tweeds and fancy worsteds in all the latest and most popular styles for the coming season. They are attractive and come in such a wide variety of colors that it is almost impossible to give details. Ask to see them in the department. All sizes are here and the prices range from 50c up to ..... **\$1.50**

## Stationery Department Special

**BACK NUMBERS OF MAGAZINES, 2 COPIES FOR 5c**

A number of back numbers have accumulated, and we will clean them out on Friday morning at 2 copies for 5c. To the person who is fond of reading this event should be of special interest. The periodicals are in good condition, and include the B. C. Magazine, Argosy, Cavalier, Short Stories, Ladies' Home Journal, Story Teller, and many other interesting periodicals. Your choice on Friday, 2 copies for ..... **5c**

## The First Showing of Fancy Silk Waists for Spring Wear—Friday. See Them in the View Street Windows

**T**HERE are many interesting details in which the waists that are to be worn during the Spring and Summer of this year differ with those that have been so popular this winter, and there is every reason to believe that these new styles will prove exceptionally popular.

In this new shipment there are so many different styles to choose from that it is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the value and beauty that is here represented, but you are invited to inspect the garments in the windows and, if you have the time to spare, we will be pleased to show you more in the department.

**At Attractive Model**—This is made of black and white or blue and white striped material, and is trimmed with dashes of plain material on the shoulders, down the front and on the sleeves. Narrow pipings of green silk give the garment a smart appearance. The sleeves are the new set-in style and are three-quarter length. The collar is high and made of the same material, while the front is finished with a neat side frill. All sizes at, per garment ..... **\$4.75**

**Silk Kimono Waists**—With the new set-in sleeves. These garments are made of a blue silk with white stripes, and are trimmed with clusters of fine tucks over the shoulders. They have high, soft collars, neat ties and fancy cuffs. Price, per garment ..... **\$5.75**

**Smart Shirt Waists**—In blue and white stripes, or a very fine black and white check. They have a very neat turned collar and an attractive tie, long sleeves and turnback cuffs. They close down the front with covered silk buttons, and although the garments are comparatively plain, they are very neat and attractive. All sizes, per garment ..... **\$4.75**

**Another New Style**—A more attractive style would be hard to find than this. They are made of black silk with a white stripe, have the new set-in sleeve three-quarter length, finished with a wide net cuff, a high neck and a V-shaped yoke of net. This waist has a large rever effect of plain black silk, and is trimmed with pipings of green silk. Per garment ..... **\$5.75**

## Big Values in the Carpet Department—Friday

A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES THE FEBRUARY SALE PERSISTS IN OFFERING.

**Tapestry Carpet Squares**—These are a British product, have a hard surface, are closely woven, have interwoven borders and may be had in a great variety of colors and patterns. A better carpet value will be hard to find and even the most expectant shopper will be pleased with the value they represent. Size 12x12. Price, ..... **\$5.75**

**Japanese Mats**—This shipment consists of the latest and best designs and colorings. In point of quality they excel any that we have previously offered on a similar price. Size 6x6 feet, and if you want them you will have to shop early. Friday's price ..... **25c**

**Woolenham Lace Curtains**—About six and one-half dozen of these beautiful curtains will go on sale Friday morning at a specially low price. There are various rich designs to choose from, are 8 yards long and sell regularly at \$4.50 and \$5.75. Special for Friday's selling, per pair ..... **\$2.50**

**Art Printed Silks**—This is an excellent material for making draperies, curtains, covers for upholstered furniture and many other purposes. Many rich designs are here to choose from and the colors are splendidly chosen. A good mercerized finish gives this material a very superior appearance, 76 in. wide and will be sold on Friday at, per yard ..... **10c**

## Two Remarkable Values in Surfaced Oak Buffets

**Surface Oak Buffet**—Made throughout from well seasoned birch, the top measures 48x20 inches, and the body has one long linen drawer, two cutlery drawers, and a large cupboard with two fancy glass doors. The back is plain, has large shelf supported by square pillars and a beveled mirror 38x10 inches. This is a very attractive piece of furniture and a rare value at ..... **\$27.50**

**Surface Oak Buffet**—With a top measuring 3 feet 3 inches by 20 inches. The body has two small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery, one large linen drawer and a cupboard with two plain glass doors. The back has a neat shelf supported by two shaped brackets and a beveled mirror, size 38x10 in. This is a splendid value at ..... **\$24.75**

## A Choice Assortment of Brass and Enamel Bedsteads at February Sale Prices

**BRASS BEDSTEADS**

**3 Feet and 3 Feet 6 inch Sizes**

Regular \$14.90 to \$18.75 values, for ..... **\$9.75**

Regular values to \$22.50 are marked at ..... **\$13.75**

**4 Feet 6 inch Bedsteads**

Regular \$26.75 and \$29.75 values are now ..... **\$19.75**

Regular \$35.00 and \$39.00 values will be sold ..... **\$25.90**

Regular \$45.00 and \$49.75 values clear at ..... **\$33.75**

**WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTEADS**

Regular \$35.00 values, to clear at \$1.90 and ..... **\$2.90**

Regular \$4.90 and \$5.00 values, all to clear at ..... **\$3.90**

Regular \$4.90 values will be sold at ..... **\$4.90**

## Library and Office Chairs—Some Rare Values

**Brown Oak Chair**—With a large round back, very conveniently shaped and upholstered in solid leather. The legs are cabriole shape and are well braced. The seat is roomy, well shaped and made of beautifully figured oak. February sale ..... **\$19.50**

**Fumed Oak Office or Library Chair**—Has a hollow and shaped back, conveniently shaped arms and a cluster of nine small banisters in the back. The seat is well shaped and made of choice quarter cut oak, while the legs are plain and well braced. February sale ..... **\$9.75**

**Oak Office or Library Chair**—This is a quaint design made entirely of bentwood rails. The seat is solid oak, well shaped, and the legs are well braced. A very strong and useful chair at ..... **\$9.75**

**Office Chair**—Made of choice, well seasoned oak, finished in a rich brown color. The back is made up of four flat banisters with a swell to catch the back, making a very comfortable chair. The seat is well shaped, made of choice oak, while the legs are shaped and braced. February sale price ..... **\$6.90**

**Office Chair**—With revolving seat, adjustable to any height, and back-tipping motion. This chair is made of well seasoned birch, has a low back, hollow shaped. Sale price ..... **\$5.75**

**Oak Office Chair**—With revolving and tipping motion, can be adjusted to any height, and is mounted on a strong frame with good steel castors. The back is handsomely shaped and finished with a cluster of eight spindles. Sale price ..... **\$11.75**

**Revolving Office Chair**—With round seat, adjustable, upholstered back, revolving and tipping motion, adjustable to any height. Price ..... **\$10.75**

## Some Exceptional Values in Women's Underskirts Today

**Moreen Underskirts**—In colors brown and grey only. They are finished with a 9in. pleated flounce and are a remarkably good value at, per garment ..... **\$1.50**

**Moreen Underskirts**—In colors brown, navy, grey, mole, cardinal, pale blue, old rose, black and white stripes, and black. They have a 12in. flounce of clusters of accordion pleats finished with a piping of velvet at the bottom, or a roin. flounce finished with a band trimmed with fine braid. Per garment ..... **\$2.00**

**Moire Underskirts**—Colors navy blue, saxe blue, pale blue, old rose, brown, grey, mole, tan, lavender, heliotrope and black. The flounce is 12in. deep and made of box pleats. Price, per garment ..... **\$2.50**

**Soft Satin and Mervaline Underskirts**—With a roin. accordion pleated flounce. Colors navy, royal, saxe blue, light and dark grey, lavender, helio, brown, gold, vieux rose and black. Per garment ..... **\$3.65**

**Moire Underskirts**—Of a specially good quality and finished with flounces of accordion pleats. Colors pale blue, saxe blue, navy, old rose, green, tan, brown, mole, helio, lavender, cardinal, white and black. Per garment ..... **\$3.75**

**Rich Merve Underskirts**—With very deep flounces made up of clusters of gathered tucks, a row of accordion pleats and frills. These are to be had in Paddy green, grey, royal and black. Per garment ..... **\$4.75**

**Silk Taffeta Underskirts**—These are finished with an accordion pleated flounce and a frill. Colors Paddy green, old rose, pale pink, grey, tan and brown. Price, per garment ..... **\$4.75**

**Satin Underskirts**—These are very handsome styles, are made of a good satin and are trimmed with handsomely embroidered flounces. Some are in plain colors and others are in a variety of colored silk, and the patterns are Oriental in style. These are specially suited for wearing with evening dresses. Price, per garment, ranging from \$7.90 up to ..... **\$12.50**

## A Few Odd Lines of Trimmed Hats and Velvet Shapes To Be Cleared Out on Friday at Each \$1

The price we are asking for these lines is a mere fraction of their real worth, but in view of the fact that the season is well advanced, we are determined to clean them out, and you will get the advantage of a big saving. There are no two alike in this lot, so it is impossible to describe them here, but we will be glad to show them to you if you will visit the department. All one price Friday **\$1.00**

## A Remarkable Value in Women's Underwear for Friday

**Women's Vests**—With long sleeves and high necks, medium weight, and may be had in white and natural color. They are made of a good cotton, have a soft skin and will not irritate even the most sensitive skin. Sizes from 32 to 40. Per garment on Friday ..... **25c**

**Women's Drawers**—Made of a good soft cotton to match the above vests. They are the closed style and are ankle length. Per garment ..... **25c**

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY

## The First Showing of Boys' Spring Clothing—Friday

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE OPENING DAY**

**Boys' Wash Suits**—These are the first shipment to arrive and every suit is a new style for Spring. There are many attractive patterns and colors to choose from, and the sizes range for boys from 2 to 6 years old. They come in Buster and Russian styles, and are made of strong gingham and drills. Per suit on Friday ..... **\$1.00**

**Boys' Rompers**—Made in the knickerbocker style from good crash materials and duck. They come in sizes for boys ranging from 1 to 5 years old, and the colors are khaki, cream and blue, bound with reds and blues. These are a specially good value at, per garment ..... **75c**

## Special Values in Evening Gloves for Friday's Selling

**White Glace Kid Gloves**—16-button length. On sale Friday at, per pair ..... **\$2.50**

**Kid Gloves**—These come in mode and champagne, are 16-button length and will be sold on Friday per pair ..... **\$2.50**

These are all real French kid gloves, and every pair is specially good value at these prices. Ask to see them in the department and you will be pleased with them.

**White Glace Kid Gloves**—12-button length. Special, per pair ..... **\$1.75**

**White Glace Kid Gloves**—16-button length, at, per pair ..... **\$3.25**

**White Glace Kid Gloves**—20-button length. Per pair ..... **\$3.75**

**Modes Suede Gloves**—In colors light grey, black and white. These are 16-button length. Per pair ..... **\$2.75**

**Long Silk Gloves**—In a great variety of shades. These are the Kayser brand and are reliable in every respect. Per pair, \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.25**

200 PAIRS OF GLOVES AT 60c A PAIR

These are all real French kid gloves, are pique sewn and come in a great variety of shades. Every pair is worth considerably more than this special price. See them and you will be convinced that the values are higher than the price. Per pair ..... **60c**

## Men's Neckwear and Sox are Marked at Low Prices for Friday's Selling

**Men's Neckwear**—There is a choice assortment of Wide End and Four-in-Hand Ties to choose from. Black and various colors are here to choose from, and not one is worth less than 25c. About 140 will be sold on Friday and Saturday at, each ..... **10c**

**Men's Sox**—These are cotton sox, suitable for Spring wear. Colors black, tan, mauve, grey, green and other popular shades to choose from. Special for Friday's and Saturday's selling, 2 pairs for ..... **25c**

## Misses' and Children's Boots

ANOTHER BIG SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

**Misses' and Children's Boots**—A large shipment of new goods has just arrived and they are beauties. They are all made of reliable stock, are the Good Sense brand, and cannot be equalled at these prices. In point of style these are the best line we have ever seen, and no matter how expectant you may be, you will be pleased with them. Button or lace styles to choose from.

Sizes 11 to 2, at per pair ..... **\$2.00**

Sizes 2 to 10 1/2, at per pair ..... **\$1.75**

Sizes 5 to 7 1/2, at per pair ..... **\$1.50**

**Blucher and Button Boots**—Made of fine glazed kid or box calfskin.

Sizes 11 to 2, per pair ..... **\$2.00**

Sizes 8 to 10 1/2, at per pair ..... **\$1.75**

Sizes 5 to 7 1/2, per pair ..... **\$1.50**

**Ankle Strap Pumps**—In tan calf and finished with a smart ribbon bow.

Sizes 11 to 2, per pair ..... **\$2.00**

Sizes 8 to 10 1/2, per pair ..... **\$1.75**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED