

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE FIRED UPON

Incident at Presidio, Texas, that May Lead to Complications — Mexican General Asked to Explain

INSURRECTOS LOOK FOR CONCESSIONS

Inhabitants of Troubled Districts Threatened with Famine—Report of Rebel Victory at Tecarte

PRESIDIO, Tex., March 22.—Shortly after the crossing of supplies from Presidio intended for the Mexican troops besieged in Olizama, the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, had been stopped today, bullets from federal rifles fell among a detachment of United States troops guarding the American side of the river.

An explanation has been demanded of General Luque, in command of the Mexican troops.

A report of the firing into the troops is being prepared by Lieut. J. E. Taylor, for transmission to Washington. The orders to prevent the crossing of supplies came from United States customs officials.

The ninth day of the siege shows the insurgents lines that surround the city unbroken. Last night the insurgents routed an outpost and took possession of the trenches 400 yards from the federal artillery encampment. Reports from Olizama, which is still in the hands of the rebels, state that the rebels are running low, and besides the starvation of 500 soldiers, 1,000 non-combatants are suffering for want of food. Several persons have been wounded by bullets which crossed the river.

Still Expect Concessions

EL PASO, Tex., March 22.—Notwithstanding reports from Mexico City to the contrary, it is the view of insurgent leaders here that Senator Limantour's conference with President Diaz is expected to have important results looking towards peace in Mexico. They assert that Senator Limantour has had an object in view, his mission to Mexico, and that in reality great political changes are in formation under terms partly agreeable to the insurgents.

What the insurgents fear is that the reforms will be partial, but enough to induce many hands without revolt to lay down their arms without achieving a complete success, and without the retirement of President Diaz.

A message received today is said to be confirmatory of a previous telegram from Gustavo I. Lopez, financial agent in New York, that Limantour had promised an entire change of politics in Mexico.

"We believe Limantour all along has had plans which he was unable to divulge, and which he attempted to conceal by a rather unattractive anticlimactic attitude towards us," Senator Gonzalez Garza, the insurgent secretary of state, said.

"We think he will offer a proposal by which he hopes to end the war. Our demands for the retirement of Diaz and the retention of terms until peace is assured, are the stumbling blocks on which we are unwilling to yield. Without an armed truce, it is folly to talk of peace."

Starvation in Prospect

Meantime, conditions in the war-torn parts of Northern Mexico are rapidly growing worse. From north of Chihuahua City, 235 miles to the border and westward into Sonora state, the insurgents are surrounding the towns with a view to inducing non-combatants to join their ranks and to keep supplies from being taken from the country. Refugees who are reaching the border declare that many non-combatants are facing starvation. An American connected with a mine near Casas Grandes said:

"In a few weeks, instead of sending troops into Mexico the United States probably will have to send relief trains. The position of the non-combatants is rapidly becoming like that of the reconcentrados during the Mexican insurrection."

In the last week Francisco I. Madero, revolutionary president, had to have increased his force from 1,000 to 1,500 men. He is reported with ammunition. He is reported operating to prevent General Flores from relieving the federal forces who are being besieged at Casas Grandes.

Brigadier General Anson Mills, the American representative to the United States on the boundary commission, is expected here on Friday with the intention to confer with Senator Balfour Pugs, the Mexican commissioner. They will endeavor to determine whether Edward Blatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lawrence Converse, of Glendale, California, now prisoners at Juchitán, were taken while on American soil.

Insurrecto sympathizers in El Paso today made a demonstration on the river front. Captain Felipe Cayudo, of General Navarro's staff, ventured on the American side in uniform. A crowd attacked him and United States troops escorted him to the middle of the bridge on his way home.

Reported Rebel Victory

MEXICALI, March 22.—The receipt of a telegram from the junta stating that insurrectos had gained a great victory today at Tecate resulted in the rebel garrison here holding a jubilee. The presence here of Salinas, who has a reputation as a trained and tried military man, has greatly increased the confidence of the rebels. Up to yesterday, they displayed considerable anxiety as to how they would be treated by the Americans in case they should cross the line during the expected battle. It is evident that Salinas considers the insurgent movement in Lower California as independent of that in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. He said today that if Lower California should pass into the hands of the rebels this would mean that in case Diaz and Madero should agree to peace terms, separate negotiations would have to be entered into with the peninsula insurrectos. The statement made in Los Angeles by a relative of Madero denouncing the Mexican rebels is said to have a great deal to do with the attitude assumed in this regard.

William Stanley today seized one hundred head of cattle, which Santiago Lopez, a rancher near Algodonales, was about to take into the United States. Raiders in Texas ALPINE, Tex., March 22.—A telephone message this afternoon from Chihuahua on the Mexican border, where it was reported yesterday that Mexican raiders crossed into American territory. (Continued on Page 1)

Negro Immigrants

WINNIPEG, March 22.—The party of prospective negro settlers from Oklahoma tonight are under guard in a train at Emerson, Manitoba. Examination physicians will not conclude the investigation and make their report until tomorrow. Following the examination, which continued all day, several negroes, including S. Smoot, their leader, were set aside for further examination. This aroused considerable feeling, and it is believed their stay in Canada will be short. Three members of the party have been refused admittance.

Grave Questions to Be Settled

Sir Edward Tennant Speaks of Monroe Doctrine and Anti-Oriental Immigration Law Complications

Manitoba Will Reject Terms

Offer Made by Dominion Government in Connection with Boundary Extension is Not Acceptable

WINNIPEG, March 22.—The Manitoba government will refuse the offer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for settlement of the boundary question, and will insist upon Manitoba being placed on an equality with the other provinces of the Confederation. The government's stand is set forth in a resolution, notice of which was given by the Premier this afternoon. It will be moved tomorrow, when a big debate, which practically will wind up the session, is expected.

Must Stand Trial

Chicago Packers Not Likely to Benefit Further by "Immunity Bath" — Heavy Sentence Possible

CHICAGO, March 22.—Judge Carpenter in the United States district court in refusing today to quash indictments against ten Chicago packers placed a limit on the freedom from liability granted the packers in the "immunity bath" given by Judge Humphrey in 1906.

He also ruled that "immunity bath" did not prohibit the facts and evidence on which it was granted being used as evidence to establish proof of conspiracy existing since the immunity was given.

The ruling, in the form of an interlocutory decree, from which there is no appeal, means that the packers will have to go to trial on indictments charging them with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. There are three indictments, in the first of which are five counts. The defendants can be fined \$5,000, or imprisoned for one year on each of the three counts.

Judge Carpenter in his decision held that Judge Humphrey could not grant the packers immunity to continue indefinitely in an unlawful undertaking, and that the immunity did not apply to acts committed after 1906, as a result of the conspiracy.

The evidence given to Judge Humphrey could not relate to facts that had not taken place at that time, and the court ruled that while the bath purged the acts of their criminality, existence of the facts could not be obliterated, and that there was no legal reason why evidence of the acts could not be used to establish the conspiracy alleged to have been in operation subsequently to the "bath."

After the ruling, attorneys for the

government filed a demurrer and the plea in abatement were dismissed. On Monday the government will ask for an immediate trial.

Votes For Women

NEW YORK, March 22.—Woman suffrage was endorsed by organized labor in Carnegie Hall tonight at the first meeting of its kind here.

Guilty of Forgery

NEW YORK, March 22.—Alexander Hollander, a member of the firm of Alexander Hollander & Company, customs brokers, pleaded guilty in the United States court to a charge of forgery in connection with customs frauds, aggregating \$500,000. He was arrested in Naples last December. Sentence will be imposed later.

Jack Johnson's Latest

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Jack Johnson, heavy-weight champion, is to become a bird-man. He practically came to terms today, he said, with a Curtis representative for instructions in the art of navigating the air, the agreement being that if he can be taught successfully piloting he will purchase a mammoth 14-cylinder biplane, to be constructed especially to his order. The negro champion plans to leave for San Diego within a few days to receive lessons from Glenn Curtiss. "I don't want to make any predictions," Johnson said tonight, "but I think I can go as fast in the air as I did in the ring and, anyhow, I'll take a chance. They've never yet ruled Jack Johnson off for not trying."

STOLYPIN MAY STAY IN OFFICE

Emperor Nicholas Reported to be Anxious that Veteran Statesman Should Withdraw His Resignation

Statement Made by Grand Duchess

M. Stolypin Says He has Received No Proposals to Remain — Emperor Receives Polish Members of Council

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The ministerial situation took a turn today in favor of M. Stolypin remaining premier. Although M. Kokovtsov had been appointed to the premiership, the appointment has not been officially announced.

The emperor dined last evening at the residence of M. Stolypin, a daughter of Secretary of State Buzov, who is also grand master of the court. After the dinner, the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna told those assembled that the emperor had succeeded in persuading M. Stolypin to remain in office.

In response to inquiries, M. Stolypin said that he had received no direct or indirect proposals from his Majesty since his resignation.

The Nationalist press is strongly urging M. Stolypin to reconsider his determination to retire. The emperor today received the Polish members of the council of the empire who helped to defeat the Zemstvo bill, and graciously conversed with them. This was much commented upon, because the defeat of this bill resulted in the fall of Premier Stolypin.

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The petition also alleges that Juror F. W. Beck was forced to consent to a verdict on account of his ill health, and an affidavit in which Beck said he would not have consented to a verdict of conviction had it not been for his illness, was presented.

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Gift From Mr. Astor

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EXTRA TAXATION

Everett City Council's Plans to Make Up for Revenue Lost by Abolishing Bares

SEATTLE, March 22.—The Everett city council has now fully prepared and has adopted its occupation tax project, to cover every individual in the city. Those doing business whose sales for the preceding year amounted in the aggregate to \$150,000 or over will contribute merchants of the first class and must pay a license tax of \$250 per year. The other merchant classes are taxed on a sliding scale. Other items are: Tugboat companies, \$100; banks with capital under \$100,000, \$250; daily newspapers with circulation of 5,000, \$100; daily newspapers with circulation under 5,000, \$75; weekly newspapers, \$10; barber shops, per chair, \$5; public utility companies, \$1,000; street contractors, \$300; dentists, per chair, \$20; architects, \$50; lawyers, \$50; doctors, \$50; ministers, \$50; grocers, \$75; barbers, \$50; undertakers, \$75; hotels and lodging houses, per room, \$1; box factories, \$100; dryers and cleaners, \$25; upholsterers,

\$25; plumbers, \$100; paint and paper hangers, \$10.

Business plants not specified, \$25; all repair shops not specified, \$10; trust companies, \$50; timber land companies, \$100; logging companies, \$100; wholesale lumber dealers, \$100; money lenders, \$100; real estate, \$75; saw and shingle mills, \$25 per M. logs cut; wage earners, one day's pay.

No Commission for Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 22.—The commission form of government for the city was defeated today by a majority of 51.

One Reform Governor

MERIDA, Mexico, March 22.—The provisional governor of Chihuahua proposes making numerous reforms to satisfy demands throughout Yucatan.

Alberta General Railway

WINNIPEG, March 22.—The contract for 100 miles of railway grading and ballasting on the Alberta Central Railway, 64 miles west of Red Deer and 36 miles east was awarded today to Janss, McDonald & Co. The price was \$25,000 a mile.

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MUCH INTEREST IN ARBITRATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reply to Question in Commons in Regard to Government's Attitude Towards Proposal

MOUNTED POLICE FOR CORONATION

Matter of Sale of St. Peter's Indian Reserve is Again Brought Up—Royal Commission Refused

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ROBBER ENDEAVORS
GUN AND KNIFE

Kills One Finlander, Seriously
Wounds Two Others to Get
Possession of Their Time
Checks

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. March 22.—To get possession of time checks which he is now unable to cash, an unknown man yesterday killed one and wounded two Finnish workmen on their way out from the Pigeon River Lumber Company's camp, near Silver Mountain.

The men were on the road leading from the camp to the railroad, intending to take the train to Port Arthur, when they met a stranger who offered to direct them to the railway by a short cut. His offer was accepted, and at a convenient moment the stranger opened fire on the three, killing one and seriously wounding the other two. He then took their time checks, in the meantime using a hunting knife so freely that one man his nine cuts about the body.

He made off leaving his victims suffering. Two lay out wounded and bleeding beside the dead body of their companion all night, and today one managed to reach the railway and get word to Silver Mountain.

Provincial Constable Symons left for the scene this afternoon, but will not in any case be able to get the track of the fleeing murderer before tomorrow.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

states that the situation is quiet, but that further attacks are feared. The telephone message came from Deputy Sheriff Laralle, of Brewster county. According to today's reports, a band of Mexicans fired into a sheep camp, killing one man. They are also said to have stolen stock, terrorizing ranchers, so that numerous residents of the border have started for the northern portions of the county, where towns are more numerous and where they will have protection. Troops are en route to Chisos mts.

No Night at Alamo

ENSENADA, Lower California, March 22.—Reports of a fight between Alamo insurgents under Berthold and Leyva, which reached here this morning, were found to be untrue. Alamo reports everything quiet.

Join Rebels or Be Shot

MAGDALENA, Mex. March 22.—In reply to the federal government's announcement of the suspension of personal guarantees, the insurgents have sent orders to other troops that any captured federals are first to be given the privilege of joining the insurgents or if they refuse they are to be shot. Captain Cabral, of the insurgent force, yesterday captured a small body of federals under Col. Anguina. The colonel was shot, but the soldiers joined the insurgents with loud cries of "viva Madero."

Admits Crisis is Serious

MEXICO CITY, March 22.—Admission that Mexico is facing a crisis even greater than he had believed, Senator Limantour said today that the administration had no definite plans for the solution of the problems confronting it. It had no alternative but to continue the military programme upon which it has entered.

Notwithstanding the government's aggressive attitude, reforms which are intended to allay the alleged grievances are under way. The most important is the revision of the electoral laws.

This is the concrete outline of the situation as presented by Senator Limantour to a reporter in the Associated Press today, following a meeting of the cabinet.

That a great change in the attitude of the people toward the administration has taken place during the time that Minister Limantour has been abroad, was a significant admission made by him. The administration, he said, was conducting a searching investigation to determine the exact cause and to find a remedy for the existing situation. There is no disposition on its part to oppose any wise reforms demanded by a reasonable public.

At the same time the administration does not propose to accede to demands backed up by arguments of arms.

In a word, the administration recognizes two classes in the dissatisfied public, one represented by the intelligent but non-combattant element and the others by the followers of Madero. For the latter the administration has no terms other than those formulated at the War Department.

Such is the programme announced by Senator Limantour as the result of conferences with the president and with other members of the cabinet. Senator Limantour frankly expressed surprise at the antagonism toward the administration.

"Just why this is so, I cannot understand," said the minister. "I am trying to find out. I have talked with a great many people since my return and I have discovered that there is a certain lack of accord between them and the government."

"I am told that this spirit has grown largely since the celebration of the centennial. I am told that then there was a marked display of loyalty, but I am frank to say that I don't find it so today."

"I don't know yet how widespread is this sentiment, but I am trying to find out and I will find out. I am now conducting a careful inquiry for this purpose."

"More than that, I hope to discover the reason for this change in order that the remedy may be found."

Already the minister has discovered that the fundamental demand for the

NEW MINES IN
VANCOUVER ISLAND

Famous Consulting Engineer
on Important Coal Finds on
the Island—Professor Gal-
loway and His Work

Extensive mining operations depend on a report to be made shortly by the world-famous consulting engineer, Professor William Galloway, P. E. S., which if undertaken, as is anticipated, will have far-reaching results on the industrial and mining development of Vancouver Island.

Interviewed by the Colonist representative at the Empress hotel, the Premier, who is anticipated, will have far-reaching results on the industrial and mining development of Vancouver Island.

During his stay here Professor Galloway has been called upon by many of our most prominent citizens, and in company with Mr. Wm. Blakemore and Mr. Hepburn, had a lengthy consultation with the Premier with reference to the establishment of an iron and steel industry on the coast. Since that interview it is significant that Professor Galloway has made certain

advice which are to be carried out during his return to England. No further details of what may prove to be mining undertakings of the utmost importance, may be given at present. In this connection, Mr. Hepburn, who is one of the greatest living experts on coal and iron mining, as well as the discoverer of coal dust as a cause of explosions in mines, Professor William Galloway has been engaged as consulting engineer in all parts of the world.

An impression of Prof. Galloway, a short handsome man, in appearance he unites the refinement and reflection of the scholar with the genial and shrewd humor of a successful and well-to-do man of the world.

Without endorsing all the expectations of the mining properties, Professor Galloway is to report upon and without dwelling on the far-reaching results of a favorable report in the mining development of the island, he has emphasized the importance, and comment the enterprise of those responsible, of getting a report from such an eminent scientist as Professor Galloway, whose authority is beyond question.

A notable work. The universal acceptance of his work in demonstrating that coal dust is itself an explosive agent—without any explosive gases—has brought with it the recognition of an ever present source of danger in mines. Miners, managers, inspectors and governors are now planning safeguards against a danger which, though unrecognized but for many years ago, has since accounted for many fatal explosions which could otherwise be explained. By a life's devotion to the study and vindication of this theory and by his unflinching and unswerving work in the advancement of his science, William Galloway has not only earned the thanks and honor of his brother scientists but a lasting place on the roll of national servants who have enriched their moment and saved the lives of the workers.

His Early Career. During the interview he was good enough to give the Colonist, Professor Galloway, a characteristic and modest but interesting outline of the work that has placed him in the front rank of living authorities on engineering. Born in Scotland at Paisley, where he was educated, he received his B.Sc. at the University of Glasgow, graduating later at University College, London. He quickly made a reputation as a mining engineer, and in 1881 was appointed H.M. Inspector of Mines in the west of Scotland and South Wales.

The "Kid-Glove" Inspector. At this time he earned the nickname of the kid-glove inspector among the miners, not for any lack of thoroughness or any superior qualities for which even then he was conspicuous—but for the care he took of his appearance and his habit of wearing discarded kid gloves to protect his hands. This he would keep his hands clean to write his notes, and his little refinement, or what most persons would regard as a mere attention to detail, was sufficient for the miners to refer to him as the "gentleman inspector," though they were the first to recognize that young William Galloway was as good an inspector as he was a gentleman.

A Distinguished Record. As inspector of mines, Mr. Galloway in a short time achieved such eminence that after many tempting offers from the leading mine owners, he resigned his government office for the more lucrative and absorbing work of consulting engineer. In this capacity he enhanced and extended an already high reputation. He was soon honored by an appointment to the professional chair of Mining at the University of Wales. After a few years as Professor of Mining to the University, he once again returned to practice as a consulting engineer in Cardiff where he still resides, whenever he finds time to get home. As a consulting expert, Professor Galloway enjoys less that must be in proportion to his unrivaled reputation as an investigator of explosive mines and as an advisor and analyst of coal and iron properties in particular. In the latter capacity he has been engaged to report and advise in such diverse parts of the globe as China, Siberia, Canada and the remote district of Spitzbergen.

A "Cause Celebre" Recalled. Professor Galloway was first known in Canada in connection with the famous "Crow's Nest" compensation case. In this he was employed to defend the claims of his workmen for a million dollars in compensation for the appalling mine disaster at Fernie in 1902, when 123 men were killed. It will be remembered that the company was held before Justice March at the time of the disaster, and it was contended that it was a coal dust explosion. Professor Galloway was engaged to inspect and to give evidence on the cause of the disaster. The case was heard before Justice March at Nelson, lasting three weeks, and resulted in a victory for the company. Many thought it significant that Pro-

fessor Galloway did not give evidence, but this speculation was ended by his subsequent and striking declaration on the return home, at a meeting of the British Mining Institute, that the famous scientist had publicly stated that the Fernie disaster was a coal dust explosion.

Coal Dust Explosions. This authoritative declaration in favor of the men evoked Professor Galloway's previous silence. In honor of him he could not testify against those by whom he had been engaged as a consulting expert. He would not go into the witness-box in support of the company's case. Professor Galloway is admittedly the greatest living expert on the coal dust theory of explosions, of which discovery he was indeed the author. He has devoted forty years of study to this question, and it is largely due to his researches and personal influence that several Royal Commissions have been appointed during recent years to investigate this vitally important subject. The remarkable success with which the demonstrations of the soundness of his theory have been attended, with the fact that for such a valuable contribution to engineering science, mine owners and miners alike have to thank the persistence and skill of the great Cardiff engineer.

Professor Galloway's Other Work. Besides being the author of the coal dust theory of great colliery explosions, Professor William Galloway made a contribution to the science of explosives by different kinds of explosives fired into mixtures of gas, air and coal dust for the Royal Commission on accidents in mines. He is a fellow of the Institute of Directors, vice-president of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, a member of council of the Institution of Mining Engineers, and a director of the great Harrison-Analbe Iron Co. (Eng.), the Veilano Anthracite Colliery and the Sarghena Waterworks. Professor Galloway is the author of over twenty papers (four of which were written in collaboration with R. H. Scott, F. R. S.) on researches as to the cause of colliery explosions, eight of which have been published and published by the Royal Society, and various important treatises and essays on coal mining and kindred subjects. Though accustomed to living among explosives, Professor Galloway is as happy in the presence of his wife and meet and wife who sees such things at least, never enter the home.

An Important Development. Without endorsing all the expectations of the mining properties, Professor Galloway is to report upon and without dwelling on the far-reaching results of a favorable report in the mining development of the island, he has emphasized the importance, and comment the enterprise of those responsible, of getting a report from such an eminent scientist as Professor Galloway, whose authority is beyond question.

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The steamer Humboldt brought a large consignment of fish and halibut.

Portland Man Kills His Divorced Wife and Then Turns Gun Upon Himself

PORTLAND, March 22.—O. N. C. Ogden, a street car employe, this afternoon shot and killed his divorced wife, Mrs. Lillian Ogden, and then killed himself. Ogden shot his wife in a cafe and then rushed into the street and shot himself.

SEATTLE, March 22.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Hoquiam, Wash., says: Word which reached here tonight from Portland that Owen Ogden had murdered his beautiful young wife and then committed suicide has thrown this city into a fever of excitement. Ogden and his wife were prominent society people of this city, both belonging to prominent families. They were married three years ago, and recently moved to Portland. A short time ago Mrs. Ogden filed papers for a divorce, which she had here at the time. Mrs. Ogden was the daughter of James Copper, a pioneer and prominent logger of Hoquiam, while Ogden was a son of P. B. Ogden, treasurer of this municipality. The young couple were graduates of the Hoquiam high school.

Thanks from China. WASHINGTON, March 22.—The American National Red Cross today received the thanks of the Chinese government for its assistance in the starting of the Celestial Empire. It said the work of the Red Cross, in bringing relief to the famine sufferers had been brought to the attention of the throne, and the thanks of the Imperial government was expressed. The Red Cross has received contributions from the American people aggregating \$27,000 of which \$12,000 already has been cabled to the famine-stricken populace in sums from \$100 to \$10,000.

Seattle's Musical Enterprise. SEATTLE, March 21.—The campaign to raise a \$40,000 yearly guaranty fund to assure the retention of the Seattle symphony orchestra in Seattle started off with a rush this morning. At noon the committee reported that it has already met with splendid progress, having been given a most encouraging reception. The amount of money raised and the names of the guarantors will be reported at the close of each day.

Rickmers at 'Frisko. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The great five-masted ship, R. C. Rickmers, Captain O. Schwastman, which arrived last week from Newcastle, England, tied up at the Howard street wharf yesterday morning. Hundreds of sightseers were received aboard during the day, and shows about by the hospitable German skipper, his officers and men. From the point of craft in lines and proportions, the Rickmers is the prettiest ship which has made this port in years, and this fact served as

TWO TRAINS MEET
IN FIERCE BATTLE

Two Government Generals and
Many Former Revolutionists
Killed in Riots in Suburb of
Capital

RENGUICALPA, March 22.—General Lara and General Palma, both of whom commanded divisions of the Honduran troops in the recent uprising in that country, were killed in a riot at Comayagua, a suburb of Tegucigalpa, on Sunday.

The riot finally became a pitched battle and it is estimated that not less than forty of the rioters were killed and some fifty others, including several women, were wounded. Among the dead is a son of General Dionisio Gutierrez.

The riot began about 4 p. m. The respective forces of General Lara and Palma, who had been brought up to assist in the defense of Tegucigalpa against the rebels, had occupied Comayagua. They had not yet disarmed, according to the agreement entered into by the government and the revolutionary leaders with the peace commissioners, and after the first collision were quick to draw firearms and machetes.

SHOT A PORPOISE

Fishing Schooner La Palma Brought
Big Fish to Seattle from
Entrance to Strait

SEATTLE, March 22.—A 300 pound porpoise shot off Cape Flattery was brought to port yesterday by the fishing schooner La Palma, which arrived from the banks with a large catch. Lying on the deck of the vessel, moored at Pier 5, the porpoise attracted considerable attention from those taking in the sights along the waterfront.

The porpoise is considered highly edible, but it is not yet known what disposition Captain Meagher will make of his prize.

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It is generally admitted that the condition of Germany's school-free youth is anything but satisfactory. Footing, especially in large cities, is very poor, and the offenders being nearly always boys who are under army age. There is a great deal of youthful drunkenness, and crimes of dishonesty committed by growing lads tend to increase. The large cities each year produce a smaller and smaller proportion of their just share of physically fit soldiers, and the deficiency has to be made up by country districts.

A demand has long been made that the state should do something to occupy growing lads and supply them with instruction and recreation. The Prussian government has now responded to the demand, and has planned a somewhat ambitious scheme of youth-care (Jugendpflege) all over the kingdom, the main feature of which is that, though inspired from Berlin, it is absolutely voluntary, and exercises no compulsion either on the local organizers or on the youths themselves.

The idea of the government is to start in every district in Prussia organizations for supplying secular instruction, recreation, sport, and religious and moral teaching. The members of these organizations, who will not be paid, are to be local officials, teachers, municipal workers, and private individuals. All the provincial subordinates of the ministries of the interior are requested to assist, whenever they act as members of a youth-care organization, in carrying out their duties in their spheres of action in the local government units. This there are to be committees for separate towns and rural cantons (Ostere), higher committees for the districts (Kreis), and still higher up a committee for the provinces, the chairman of the last will be the president of the "Bezirk," who is a government official subordinate to the ministry of the interior. On these higher committees will sit medical, school, and industrial officials, and other special advisers, also, private persons of influence or activity in social work, and representatives of different classes of a total of about 20.

These higher committees are to be commissioned with the work of making out a list of all the children of school age, and also with the work of helping the smaller local committees, and lending them special aid in the shape of athletic and sport-experts, specialists in literary matters, and so on. The special enterprises of the cantonal, district, and "Bezirk" committees there will be elected special executive committees. Schoolmasters are requested to assist independently of their school work, but are reminded that they will need with difficulty in their new functions they will have no authority over their youthful charges.

The ministry of Cults has issued a lengthy prospectus of what the committees are expected to do and do not do.

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After a tour of the system over which he has jurisdiction, H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the E. & N. railway, returned yesterday. He was pleased by the evidences of development and progress manifest everywhere, and announced that it was possible the double service "out of Victoria," which was inaugurated about May 1st this year, would be continued throughout the twelve months hereafter. If there was enough business to warrant such a schedule it would be established permanently. And, he declared, the indications were that the time would be ripe before the date on which the winter service usually is started.

Mr. Beasley speaks in glowing terms of the readiness with which those settlers brought to the country under the auspices of the Salvation Army and placed on homesteads at Parksville, Vancouver Island, are taking to life in the Canadian west. There are eight families, he said, living industriously and contentedly on the land cleared in that section by the company. Four more were on the way to the continent. In addition eight hundred acres were being cleared in that district on which it was proposed placing other British immigrants.

With respect to the Albern extension of the road, the superintendent has not much to say, except that it is expected that the work will be altogether completed, and the system ready for operation by mid-summer. At present bridgework is holding up the finishing commencing the construction of a bridge it will be possible to go ahead with the laying of the rails, which has been occasioned because of some exceedingly inclement weather experienced during the winter, which has made it out of the question for the men to continue their task.

PROGRESS ON G. T. P.

Prince Rupert Section of Trans-
continental will be Completed by
End of Summer

Mr. W. F. Hinton, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, is visiting the city. In the course of an interview he stated that there is little likelihood of his company commencing the construction of a branch in Victoria during the present year. Conditions along the coast he described as very satisfactory. Work on the first 250 miles of the railroad out of Prince Rupert is proceeding, and there has been a marked increase in the labor supply, due to the closing down of works in Washington and other nearby American states. Some 1,500 laborers are now engaged on the Prince Rupert section of the road. This section, he stated, would be completed by the end of the coming summer.

Mr. Hinton said that his company has acquired 430 feet waterfrontage at the foot of Main street, Vancouver, and that the work of building docks would be commenced there in a short time. He is well satisfied with the amount of passenger travel on the G. T. P. coast steamships, and anticipates brisk business during the present spring and the coming summer. Mr. Hinton, who is stopping at the Empress hotel leaves for Winnipeg this evening.

Twenty-five drills will be boring for oil in the neighborhood of Cattalia before summer comes.

A Night With the Sunny

A most interesting and entertaining was given Monday evening in the schoolroom of the P. S. Society of Willing Workmen, consisting of instrumental music and an choir of southern negro ch-

Trouble in New Hebrid

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 21.—News here from the New Hebrides states that the natives of the island have risen ag-

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Explanation from Wa
that Movement of Tre
intervention

ENFORCEMENT OF
NEUTRALITY

Incidentally to Afford
Training to Officers
diers—President Re-
ference

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Mexican situation cleared up considerably. The attitude of the State government has been plain, and there need be no doubt, it was said, by admiral officials regarding the policy.

Mr. Taft has announced that he will do everything possible to friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. Any rupture as the result of some one of the United States has no influence in the internal Mexico, and President Taft will commend any such interference unless circumstances are such that it is necessary to take any course.

The American troops were taken and prepared for any emergency on the strength of the conditions in Mexico were such that they might endanger American property. These reports were a warning that President Taft could not fall to heed them, quickly, and hoped the threat would be dispelled. He said this has been accomplished, the presence of the army within a certain distance of the border has had a sobering effect, and will ensure that American and American property will be protected.

There will be no move to the border unless our flagrant act to call for the protection force occur. President Taft would not take the limitations upon the policy without the consent of the cabinet to commit an act which would be interpreted as a definite declaration that Mr. Taft would do many reports as he proposed to do with the situation. It was his intention to call a special congress should be called up their orders could be carried out. How long the troops will remain in Texas, depends entirely on the situation. The United States has determined to give every chance to restore order. Government has determined its obligations in a stoppage of arms and across the border.

The enforcement of the laws called for the presence American troops, and was a cause of the recent army in Mexico has made no protest, and the presence of troops in Texas has made no protest, inasmuch as the American soil until Congress otherwise direct.

President Taft repeatedly assured the Mexican ambassador De La Barra, that the Mexican government need feel no alarm movement of the troops. He said the same assurance to the Mexican ambassador.

There is every reason to believe the troops will be in at least four months. Mexican army will be taken advantage of, and the regular establishment to men of militia organizations.

In a way, the sending of Texas will give to the army and experience similar which came to the navy as the result of the battles around the world.

President Taft hopes the army to Texas will prove a peace movement. He has said that he is sure the world to be the last place that nothing was further from his mind. Political considerations, said, had not entered his mind. He is fully aware that it is to be made regard him as some of the Democratic is said to be prepared to do so from any point of view.

WANT OF RURAL TELEGRAPHS

Statements from the various auxiliary branches of the Vancouver Island Development League are being obtained relative to the necessity of rural telegraphs in different districts. When these have been assembled a memorial will be presented to the Dominion government through the Hon. W. Templeman, asking for the provision of this means of communication to connect isolated districts on the island.

Hon. Mr. Ross Absent

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What is likely to be one of the most interesting debates that the British House of Commons has witnessed in recent years will arise on the occasion, which Mr. Asquith says will soon be given, to discuss the proposal for an Imperial House of Representatives. We are not sanguine that any definite conclusion will be reached, for the question is too many-sided and too involved to be disposed of off-hand. The interest will arise from the epoch-making fact that the question will be brought up in the House of Commons, for such a step will be a distinct and very important advance towards the consummation of a plan that has been the dream of some Canadians for half a century. We repeat what we said on this subject on Saturday: An Imperial Council of some sort seems to us to be necessary owing to the increasing importance of the overseas Dominions. Steam and electricity have narrowed the world. The oceans no longer divide the Empire, but unite it. The problem of local autonomy is being rapidly and successfully worked out, although there are timid people who are unable to distinguish between autonomy and disintegration, and we can easily believe that out of it in time will come a plan for centralizing the control of questions that are purely Imperial in a body that shall be representative of all the self-governing British countries.

Statements have recently been made that only relatively few Canadians really favor a representative body for the whole Empire; but we think the facts are the other way, and that only a few are not in favor of it. Hitherto the question has been more academic than practical. There did not seem to be much use in talking about it until the Mother Country evinced an interest in it. Many of the most ardent advocates of such a measure very naturally hesitate about urging it too strenuously pending some intimation from those in authority in the United Kingdom that it may be regarded within the scope of practical statesmanship.

An Imperial representative body must not be confounded with the movement for Imperial preference, although many people seem to consider the two as inextricably interwoven. As we pointed out on Saturday, the Glasgow Herald is unable to understand how there can be such a body unless all parts of the Empire adopt the same fiscal system; but to our way of thinking the two things have no necessary connection at all. A common fiscal system might be the outcome of the establishment of a representative body for the whole Empire; but it need not necessarily precede it.

It is, of course, quite too soon to attempt to forecast how the question will come up in the House of Commons or what will be the outcome of the discussion. Some very strong imperialists in the Mother Country do not regard such a thing as practicable at all. In considering this question it is necessary that we should keep in mind some sense of proportion. The overseas Dominions are vast geographically, and blessed with enormous potential wealth; but the Mother Country, though smaller in area than any of them, occupies the premier place in British lands and the others are a long distance behind as yet. This must not be forgotten now that the debate on the expediency of establishing a representative body for the Empire is likely to come to the front. Possibly some things may be said that will not be wholly flattering to the ambitions of over-seas Britons. We none the less welcome the prospective discussion and regard it as bringing the plan within the realm of probable achievement.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Everything bearing upon the municipal ownership of public utilities is of great interest. We therefore reproduce the following extracts from the Calgary Alberta:

Calgary owns its own electric light and power plant. It is valued at \$500,000. Last year it produced a net revenue of \$24,000 after providing for operating expenses, sinking fund, and interest on debentures. Calgary owns its own waterworks system, in which \$1,700,000 has been invested. Last year it produced a gross revenue of \$108,420, and after paying operating expenses and fixed charges, gave a net profit of \$2,325. Calgary owns its own street railway system. It is valued at present at \$518,000. There will be added \$454,000 in extension in 1911, bringing the total investment up to \$1,000,000. The net revenue for 1910, over operating expenses and fixed

charged in the way of interest on debentures, sinking fund, etc., was \$80,000, or 12.4 per cent. profit on the capital invested.

The experience of Medicine Hat is somewhat unique for it has a supply of natural gas which the city controls, and the following is mentioned by the Alberta as illustrating the working of municipal ownership there:

On the assessment of four and a quarter millions, a tax of only 1.1 mills is levied; and the city has public improvements and utilities which make it the rival of any city in the West and the superior of many. The debt service for the year 1910 was \$116,000; public works and improvements expenditure during the year amounted to \$108,000—an expenditure of \$20.37 per capita. This low tax rate under these conditions is made possible by the revenue producing utilities owned and operated by the city. The famous natural gas is a resource which contributes a net surplus of \$2,000 per year to the city treasury, although gas is supplied to the householders at 13 1/2 cents per thousand feet. From 1,400 services a revenue of \$42,276 was derived. The waterworks system is also on a paying basis, the receipts from 1,100 services being \$24,330 last year; of this \$200 was profit.

Of course it is quite impossible to do much in the way of municipal ownership in Victoria at the present time; but it is something that citizens ought not to lose sight of. The Colonist has staunchly advocated the municipal ownership of all sources of water supply, believing that it would be profitable directly and indirectly to the city. When the Victoria Gas Company's business was in the market, the Colonist favored the purchase of it by the city. So we stand on record as favoring municipal ownership of public utilities. So far, however, the public does not seem to have taken kindly to the idea.

CHINESE IN ENGLAND.

In Liverpool, says M. A. P., there is developing a definite and considerable Chinatown. The sprightly London weekly is more than a little anxious about this. It has ascertained that the Liverpool colony numbers about 3,000, and it thinks that colonies will be established in other seaports. The presence of such a number of Chinamen in Liverpool is explained by the fact that there are many desertions of Chinese sailors, and that the police find it exceedingly difficult to make arrests, one Chinaman looking to the average policeman's eye very much like another. The Liverpool Orientals seem to be very prosperous and even wealthy, and M. A. P. says it has been suggested that they do not make all their money honestly, but practice coinage extensively. We are inclined to think that our contemporary does not quite understand the Chinese facility of making and keeping money. It fears very serious consequences from the presence in seaport communities of great numbers of men, whose ways are different from the ways of the white men.

The problem created by the presence of Chinamen in England is only one phase of a broader question affecting all civilized countries. The white races were not content to let the yellow man alone and he has set out to conquer the world in his own peculiar fashion. British Columbians will be likely to smile at the embarrassment expressed in other places at the presence of the undesirable immigrants. We have been accustomed to be called everything that was not complimentary because we objected to the influx of Chinese. Now that other people are beginning to see what it means perhaps they will take a more charitable view of us. What is going to be done about it? Frankly we do not know.

The English papers are warning their readers to beware of fake Corporation schemes. Funds are being collected, it appears, for various alleged purposes in connection with that ceremony, and the names of many excellent people and praiseworthy organizations are being employed for that purpose by persons, who find in it an easy way of making a living at the expense of loyal but gullible people.

It is announced that Dr. William Saunders, who for twenty-eight years has been director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is to retire. Failing health is assigned as the reason, but as Dr. Saunders has reached the age of seventy-five, he might easily be excused if he desired a rest. His work for Canada has been well done, and he will go into retirement with the grateful respect of all who have watched his career.

Much attention has been drawn in England recently to the question of hand-writing, the stimulus having been given by a remark made by the late Lord Wolverhampton, which some one has resuscitated. Lord Wolverhampton was addressing a school, and he said: "Whether you are in political life, in judicial life, in

mercantile life, in administrative life, or whether you are in love, you must realize that writing is meant to be read." Long-suffering newspaper men will join with us in the wish that people would remember this. In inspection of the correspondence that finds its way into a newspaper office would shake the public wonder why it is that newspaper men, who have the handling of communications, are not worn out with grief. Some person feels like writing to the paper. He never seems to think that some one will have to read his letter before it can be given out to the printer, and that the compositor must also read it and that the proof-reader must go through the same performance. He makes a series of marks on a sheet of paper, crosses some of them out and writes in others. He would not think of sending such a production to a man from whom he was ordering a load of wood; but he has a notion that a newspaper man can read anything, and have abundant time to decipher hieroglyphics. In the vague hope that it may do some good, we say to intending contributors that they should make all their letters; that they should give themselves plenty of room; that when they have to make erasures and interpellations, and have not plenty of room they should strike out the whole sentence and write a new one; that they will pay some attention to punctuation, at least sufficient to mark the ends of their sentences?

STOCKBREEDERS' PRIZES

Exhibitors to Receive Additional Encouragements at Provincial Fair

At a recent meeting of the Stockbreeders' Association of British Columbia, the decision was reached to offer a number of prizes toward promotion of the success of the features of the Victoria Agricultural Association's autumnal show, related to the work of the society. Horses and sheep were selected, in respect to the former, it was decided in the first class to give prizes of \$35 and \$20 respectively for the best pair of heavy draught animals, mares or geldings, registered or unregistered, three year old or under, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by the owners; similar prizes are provided for the best pair of animals of light breeds, mares or geldings, registered or unregistered, three year old or under, bred in the province and exhibited by the owners.

In the sheep first class, first and second prizes respectively of \$20 and \$15 are provided for the best ram lamb and two ewes, registered, and unregistered, three year old or under, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by the owners. Prizes in equal amount are provided for the best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, registered, long wool breed, bred in the province and exhibited by the owners. All exhibitors are of course required to be members of the Association in order to be entitled to compete for these special money prizes. In connection with the interesting stock judging competitions at the Victoria show, a feature that has attained extensive and well deserved popularity of late years, it was arranged to offer prizes in two classes, the first for competitors over 21 years of age, and the second for competitors 21 years old and under. Six classes of live stock are to be judged, including heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, each student being required to judge two out of these six classes, and the prizes to be awarded on the basis of 40 per cent. for placing and 60 per cent. for reasons. The prizes allotted are: 1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$10.00; 3rd, \$8.00; and 4th, \$6.00.

NEW TIMBER INSPECTOR

Mr. George D. Mackay to Fill Position of Deputy Commissioner of Lands

Although an exceptionally long list of business was on file for consideration by the provincial executive at its meeting yesterday, the great majority of the items listed stood over automatically until Wednesday in consequence of the absence of the premier, who is temporarily indisposed. The resignation of Mr. Andrew Haslam as timber inspector, etc., at Vancouver, was accepted with regret, and Mr. George D. Mackay, forest ranger, appointed as his successor to fill the offices of timber inspector, mining recorder and deputy commissioner of lands, with headquarters at Vancouver city. Robert Hamilton of Vancouver, assistant supervisor of scialiers, has been named to succeed Mr. Haslam as supervisor of log loading.

Particulars have been received from Fort Steele of the serious accident as a result of which Miss Lizzie Walsh, aged 17, eldest daughter of Constable Walsh of Fort Steele, is now in the St. Eugene Hospital suffering from severe burns which, however, are happily not expected to prove fatal. Her brother Walter, thirteen years of age, had just filled a gasoline lamp which hung from the ceiling, and a few drops spilled on the floor. As the boy was walking out of the door he stepped on the head of a parlor match which ignited, causing the gasoline to explode. The boy ran to the nearest hotel for help, while the girl endeavored to smother the fire with her dress. She herself, however, was soon enveloped in flame. When assistance arrived the girl was found rolling in the snow in front of the house, endeavoring to put out her burning clothing. The little heroine was taken to the Imperial Hotel, where Dr. Watt attended her, and later in the day was conveyed to the hospital at Moyle.



Great Variety of Good Towels

The Kind That Stands Lots of Use. Prices to Suit All

This beautiful sunshine makes us think of towels, and no doubt a scarcity of towels in your home will make you think about them. These beautiful mornings suggest a nice bath before going to business, but a bath without a good towel is about as much good as an egg without a yolk. The real benefit of bathing (especially if you take a cold plunge) is the glow which a good towel gives you. If you take a plunge these mornings you certainly require more towels. The reason we mention towels at all is that we want you to get good ones; the kind that will wear. We don't want you going and buying cheap towels and wasting your money. Come and see our offerings in this line at saving prices.

Huckaback Towels, each, 60c and 20c | Turkish Towels from, each, \$1.50 to 20c | Honeycomb Towels, per dozen \$1.50

Never Better Go-Cart Days

WE HAVE MANY NEW STYLES YOU NEVER GOT OFFERED BETTER VALUES YOU NEVER HAD SUCH A VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM YOU NEVER HAD BETTER DAYS TO KEEP BABY OUTDOORS

Everybody likes to see a nice healthy baby. These are the days that makes baby healthy—lots of fresh air and sunshine are the finest tonic for the little one. If baby has plenty of fresh air and sunshine now, he will thank you for it when he becomes a big strong man. If you get one of these baby carriages or go-carts your baby can get all the fresh air and sunshine and save yourself a lot of trouble. You can simply put baby in his go-cart on the veranda or anywhere outside and leave him there, and he is quite safe. If you want to come down town to do some shopping, there is nothing so handy or useful. If you have to take the car to town, get a collapsible go-cart—it collapses into nothing and is done, instantaneously. Now, an inspection of these 1911 Whitney carriages will be appreciated by every mother, and the main point about these carriages is that the "Whitney" is the best—best in quality and best in price. There is not a carriage on the market today to equal the "Whitney." If you doubt for one minute what we say, see the others first and compare them with the "Whitney" carriage. We have them at all prices. There is a price to suit everybody. You can buy them here for \$3.50.

An Interesting First Floor

A Whole Floor Filled With Interesting Articles for You

We have no doubt, in fact we know, that there isn't a single floor in any Western store that holds a more interesting collection of articles to interest the homekeeper. There certainly is no other store that has so much of interest in articles for home use and adornment from the most beautiful piece of hand-painted china to some minor kitchen help. There is a wonderful variety of useful and beautiful articles. This floor has numerous departments with sections devoted to—

- HAND-PAINTED CHINA, DINNER SERVICES, STERLING SILVER, JARDINIERS, ART POTTERY, TEA SETS, SILVER PLATE, TABLE GLASSWARE, TABLE CHINA, CUT GLASS, BRASS GOODS, KITCHEN GOODS

And numerous other lines. You can spend some interesting moments by making a tour of inspection. We give you a special invitation to come here any time—you are always welcome.

ORDER YOUR GOODS BY MAIL



UP OF BRITISH

Prominent Parliamentarians, Canadian Colonists, will visit

Sir Edward Tennant, Lord of the Admiralty, and his wife, accompanied by their children, will visit the party of London on their present tour. They will be accompanied by the Hon. Charles Jarvis of Toronto, who is expected to spend a day or two with the party. The party will also include the Hon. Sir Edward Tennant, Lord of the Admiralty, and his wife, accompanied by their children. The party will also include the Hon. Charles Jarvis of Toronto, who is expected to spend a day or two with the party. The party will also include the Hon. Sir Edward Tennant, Lord of the Admiralty, and his wife, accompanied by their children. The party will also include the Hon. Charles Jarvis of Toronto, who is expected to spend a day or two with the party.

The party is one of the most important of the world's capital, visited British Columbia to statements made in re seeing this province with their for promising investment situation of which the of the Island are not looked. Both since the before their departure Land, when they had views with Hon. Price, the chief financial minister, themselves keenly attentiveness of British Columbia, and their visit inspection of the court have a most stimulating confidence of Old Columbia in the state, profit-promising character, Columbia ventures launched.

A prominent... The election... which is said by... press to have in... investments in... British Columbia... enterprises, including... plants—is Mr. J. Le... ber of the Metropolitan... of Brown, Shipley &... also in various American... Wood is a member of... governors of the Bank... has large personal invest... tially all parts of the... fellow travelers including... ough E. Prior, the ch... London assembly... famed in scientific circles... list and an entomologist... Balfour, of the London... firm of Rowe & Pittm... Anson, M. L. C. E., a... mining engineer, and... Brown head of the great... of Brown, Shipley &... financial agent of V... over \$7,000,000 of whom... have been placed by th... recent years. The Old... tors are accompanied... elius Jarvis, the Toronto... also is largely intereste... municipal and other se... Our trip has been a... said Sir Edward Tenn... brother-in-law of Mr... his stay in the Termi... common with other Lo... we realize that the Can... has a very great futu... a fight for investme... unique position in the... We have a number of... view, but it would be p... into details at the pr... vast extent of the pr... cities, with its prosper... cities, convince me th... been aptly named the... Empire. Our stay in J... was a delightful one. I... scenery alone Canada h... incomparable advantage... tourists.

Sir Edward, it is interestingly noted, was recently given a... his appointment as... missioner to the Church... He is reputed to be v... \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000... of the British Isles... as well as his touri... nely identified with... nern interests, both... diary.

Views on Republic... his arrival in V... ara has yielded him... to ubiquitous interv... course of a chat on... discussed the convict... pending Canadian-Am... bargain will not have an... foot on British Columbi... province has boundless... prosperity and is not de... any one industry. Nor d... reciprocity will impair C... tion with respect to Gra... closer trade relations will... States check their... capital now seeking an... investments in western Ca... Sir Edward in effect p...

SIZE UP RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prominent Party of London Capitalists, After Inspecting Canadian Collieries Holdings, Will Visit Victoria

Sir Edward Tennant, Bart., Mr. J. Leigh Wood (of the famous financial firm of Brown, Shipley & Co.) and their companions of the distinguished party of London capitalists who are at present visiting the Far West under the chaperonage of Mr. A. E. Emelius Jarvis of Toronto, have determined to spend a few days in and about Vancouver, where they will be the majority of the party at all events, are heavily interested as holders of the city's debentures in a seven figure total. It is expected that several of the distinguished visitors will attend a special luncheon given by the Vancouver Canadian Club tomorrow, Sir Edward and Mr. Leigh Wood having promised to speak on Thursday, according to their present arrangements, the party will proceed to Nanaimo, and from that city extend their trip to Comox, where they are interested, as prominent shareholders in the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, in the island coal industry, for which the new proprietors have the most ambitious development plans in incubation. After an inspection of the collieries, in which they will be accompanied by Mr. Coulson, the superintendent and Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent of the Canadian Northern Pacific, it is understood that they will come direct to this city, arriving on Sunday next.

The party is one of the most representative of the progressive financiers of the world's capital that has ever visited British Columbia and according to statements made by Vancouverites they are seeing this province of great opportunities with their eyes wide open for promising investments, in consideration of which the latent resources of the island are not likely to be overlooked. Both since their arrival and before their departure from the Home Land, when they had several interviews with Hon. Price Ellison, provincial finance minister, they have shown themselves keenly alive to the attractiveness of British Columbia investments, and their visit and personal inspection of the country, which they have a most stimulating effect upon the confidence of Old Country moneyed men in the stability, security and profit-promising character of British Columbia ventures, conservatively launched.

A Prominent Banker

The closing of the financial party which is said by the Vancouver press to have in contemplation the investment of several millions in British Columbia land and industrial enterprises, including saw-milling plants, is Mr. J. Leigh Wood, a member of the Metropolitan banking house of Brown, Shipley & Co., with offices also in various American cities. Mr. Wood is a member of the board of governors of the Bank of England, and has large personal investments in practically all parts of the country. His fellow travelers include Mr. Marborough E. Prior, the chairman of a leading London assurance company, and famed in scientific circles as a chemist and an entomologist; Mr. F. R. S. Butler, of the London stock broking firm of Rowe & Pitman & Co.; Ernest Anson, M. I. C. E., a world-prominent mining engineer; and Mr. Alexander Brown head of the great financial house of Brown, Shipley & Co., which is the financial agent of Vancouver city, with over \$7,000,000 of what various investors have placed by this firm during recent years. The Old Country visitors are accompanied by Mr. A. E. Emelius Jarvis, the Toronto financier, who is also largely interested in Vancouver municipal and other enterprises.

"Our trip has been a delightful one," said Sir Edward Tennant, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith, during his stay in the Terminal City. "In connection with other London financiers we realize that the Canadian Dominion has a very great future, and that as a field for investment it occupies a unique position in the world today. We have a number of propositions in mind, but it would be premature to go into details at the present time. The vast extent of the prairie country of Canada, with its prosperous towns and cities, convinces me that Canada has been aptly named the granary of the Empire. Our stay in the Rockies, too, was a delightful one. In its mountain scenery alone Canada has an asset of incomparable advantage in appeal to tourists."

Sir Edward, it is interesting to note, was recently given a banquet upon his appointment as lord high commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He is reputed to be worth between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, and he has interests in all the various sections of the British Isles and colonies, as well as his touring companions, who are identified with the Canadian interests, both railway and diary.

Views on Reciprocity

Since his arrival in Vancouver, Sir Edward has yielded himself with grace to ubiquitous interviewer, and in course of a chat on "Reciprocity" expressed the conviction that the pending Canadian-American tariff bargain will not have an injurious effect on British Columbia, since this province has boundless sources of any one industry. Nor does he think reciprocity will impair Canada's position with respect to Great Britain, or states check the inflow of British capital now seeking and finding investment in western Canada.

Sir Edward in effect plainly declared himself in favor of the bringing about of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. He pointed out that at present more fruit was being imported by British Columbia from the United States than was being shipped south from the fruitful valleys of British Columbia. Here, freer trade could not change the situation. "There was no question," he said, "but that the United States probably possessed a more kindly climate for fruit growing. Moreover, the fruit industry here was but in its infancy. He declared the province of British Columbia to be unusually rich in all manner of natural resources. The future of British Columbia would not depend so largely upon the condition of trade with the United States as upon the amount of capital that might be drawn into the province for the development of these great gifts from nature.

With reciprocity there would be a flood of investment from the United States and the influx of British pounds and shillings would naturally be increased with the greater market available for the manufactured articles and the products of the mines and the forests, the orchards and the vineyards.

"At home," said Sir Edward, "of late, other matters have been hitting us harder than Canada's proposed treaty with the Americans. There is the House of Lords and the veto proposal. We, in Great Britain, cannot be expected to give the present Canadian treaty a great deal of attention until these greater questions at home are disposed of. There is little interest in England over Canadian reciprocity and opinions that have been given have been conservative and equally divided for and against the 'Fleeting' Treaty measure."

Further discussing British politics, Sir Edward declared that there was at present a lull.

"We will have no quarrel during the 'Coronation year,'" he remarked happily.

Canadian investment, in the eyes of astute Britishers, were never considered more secure than at present, Sir Edward stated. Investments here from Great Britain were bound to grow during the present year. Railroads, lands, mines and Canadian stocks were popular in Great Britain and would continue such so long as Canadian business men followed their present honest and conservative policies.

"You must remember," said the English magnate, "that the Britisher likes to invest his money under the British flag. And Canada is most favored of the possessions of the empire."

Speaking of British investments in the United States, Sir Edward avowed that the American was a cute, clever fellow when it came to driving a bargain.

"They are clever, very clever," said he.

U.S. AND FRANCE TALK ARBITRATION

Conversations Between President Taft and Ambassador Jusserand Considered as Preparing Way for Treaty

PARIS, March 21.—Conversations have been held between President Taft and M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, representing a comprehensive agreement for arbitration between the United States and France. These conferences are considered unofficial, but as preparing the way for a treaty similar to that proposed between England and the United States.

It is unlikely that the matter will take the form of official exchanges until the outcome of the Anglo-American proposals is seen.

The permanent delegation to-day sent congratulations to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, on his attitude toward arbitration, as indicated in his recent speech. The delegation offers cooperation and adds that obligatory arbitration is the best safeguard of the honor and vital interests of nations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The conversations referred to in the Paris despatch are, among many which President Taft had had with representatives of foreign powers, as a result of his speech last December at the banquet of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. Mr. Taft then announced himself as in favor of arbitration. No definite arrangements have been made to draft a treaty either with France or with Great Britain, as the president will not move until he is apprised of the probable reception of such measures by the senate. It is considered here not improbable that arbitration arrangements between the United States and France may be in progress simultaneously with those between the United States and Great Britain.

TROUBLE IN CANARIES

Islands Threatened with Disorder on Account of Local Rivalries—East Against West

MADRID, March 18.—Among the questions occupying the Spanish government at the present time is that of the Canary Islands, where local rivalries threaten to take a form subversive of law and order.

The Canaries, composed of seven large and six smaller islands, are peopled in round numbers, by 350,000 inhabitants. Although 250 miles away from Madrid, they are not considered as colonies, but as some of the provinces of Spain. They have been for some time past a source of anxiety to the home government on account of local dissensions.

These have their origin in the fact that the Canaries are divided into eastern and western groups, the eastern group being formed by the islands of Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote, and the western group by the islands of Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, and Hierro. Santa Cruz, situated in Tenerife, the largest of the islands, is the capital and the seat consequently of the civil and military government and of the Captain-General. Las Palmas, in the island of Grand Canary, is the rival of Santa Cruz for here the Bishop of the diocese of the Canaries has his seat; here live the deputy-governors, and here are held the assizes for the whole province.

The eastern group of islands, therefore, demand a separate administration, with Las Palmas as the capital. The government was willing to accede to this demand, but in so doing they would have to reckon with the energetic protests of the western group, which does not wish to lose its prestige as the seat of government—a privilege dating from 1822. There is no separatist idea at the bottom of the agitation; the islanders are loyal to the mother country, and it is merely the desire for autonomy on the part of the eastern islanders that is disturbing the peace of the whole province and causing disquietude on the part of the cabinet.

Owing to British trade the Canaries enjoy a large measure of prosperity. Formerly it was the wine business of Tenerife which found their way to England; now it is sherry which forms the principal export to that country. Fruit and vegetables are also extensively grown for the London market. King Alfonso was the first Spanish sovereign to visit the Canaries, and he found that the English language was generally spoken.

FATAL COLLISION AT CUMBERLAND

Miner Killed When Locomotive Crashes into Passenger Coach—Four Men are Slightly Injured

NANAIMO, March 20.—News reached this city today of an accident on the Cumberland railway, which occurred early this morning.

According to the information received a locomotive was making a flying switch near No. 5 mine when something went wrong and the locomotive crashed into the rear of the passenger coach.

As it happened, an Italian named John Fogli, unmarried and employed at No. 7 mine, was standing on the back platform of the coach at the time, and he was caught and instantly killed, his head being smashed to pulp. Three other occupants of the coach received minor injuries, and it is surprising that the effects of the accident were not more disastrous.

The driver of the engine, McKee, was out about the head, but it is not thought that his wounds are serious.

Coal Miners to Strike

NELSON, B. C., March 21.—Yesterday afternoon the miners of the International Coal and Coke Company held a meeting and decided to go out immediately on strike. The dispute is over fees deducted from the miners' pay and not handed over to the secretary of the union.

Cholera Outbreak Ended

HONOLULU, March 20.—The cholera outbreak here is officially declared to be ended, but quarantine and other precautionary measures will be continued until the sanitary work for which the legislature appropriated \$50,000 is completed. There were 27 cases of cholera in the present outbreak of which 21 proved fatal.

Tacoma City Clerk Dismissed

TACOMA, March 20.—Following the filing of a report by an investigating committee to the effect that there had been "crooked work" in the handling of the recall petitions, the municipal commission in a stormy session today beheaded City Clerk W. H. Cushman, one of the leading Republican politicians of the city and a pioneer civil engineer in the changing of addresses and names on the recall petitions, but the majority of the commission held that he should have exercised greater care, and removed him on general principles. Mayor A. V. Fawcett charges that Bert Campbell, a deputy in Cushman's office, tampered with the petitions. Homer Edwards, a deputy under Cushman, was appointed acting city clerk.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE UNION COMPANY

The Union Steamship Company of Vancouver is Having another Steamer Built at Dublin at the Same Yards that Supplied the Company's Steamer Chesapeake. Mr. G. T. Legg, Manager of the Union Steamship Company, left Vancouver yesterday for Ireland to take delivery of the new steamer, which has been christened the Chelonia. She is a twin screw steamer, 1850 tons, with 44 ft. beam, similar in construction to the Chesapeake. The Dublin Ironworks expect to have the steamer ready for launching in about four weeks time. The steamer is expected to reach here next September, and on her arrival will increase the Union Steamship company's fleet to eight vessels.

CORONATION CONTINGENT

Three Men From Fifth Regiment Who Will Go to London

To represent the militia of Victoria at the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, three members of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., have been selected. They will join the Canadian Contingent, which will number about 700 men about the end of May and will join the western part of the contingent at Winnipeg. They will probably leave Victoria about the 24th of May.

Lord Rosebery said he understood that he was expected to deliver an oration on Charles Dickens, but he had no intention of doing so. This oration, if delivered, would be a most successful play for the next year, when the actual centenary would be celebrated. "It is estimated," he proceeded to say, "that there were twenty-five million sets of Dickens's works in the world at this moment, making a due allowance for those who have been given away for wear and tear, and the wear and tear on Dickens's works must be the greatest known in literature. For these works for which we owe Dickens a debt which we shall all agree to pay, we have given him a little. He died worth \$20,000 or \$400,000, and it was calculated that \$20,000 of that arose not from his works, but from the reading of those works on public occasions. "Now, I think we shall all agree," declared his lordship, "that that is a very inadequate return as compared with modern returns, for example, of the value of the works of Shakespeare. It is a very inadequate return to this great genius for what he did for us."

"I am not going into the details of his work. I am not going to appeal to that noble tragedy, 'A Tale of Two Cities,' which stands on a pedestal by itself, and being different in kind and texture from them, it is a tragedy and his other works were not a delightful series of stories by which he represented Christmas as a popular festival."

"I thought you would say that."

"My claim on you rests on only one thing, and yet the claims are innumerable. Dickens taught us to laugh. The world, when 'Pickwick' appeared, was not a very gay world. It was the comedy, somewhere about the time of the coronation of Queen Victoria, but at that time we see little trace of anything that could amuse anybody. The humor of Fielding and Goldsmith, no longer provoked laughter, but in this North-west, washed as it is by the sea, I think, said—by a melancholy ocean laughter is a physical necessity. After all, am I not right in saying that a laugh is a real laugh, a genuine laugh, except of course, a parody on the stage—that a laugh is almost the rarest luxury you can enjoy."

"Well, I would say, I live under a sunless sky, surrounded by a melancholy ocean, devoured, as our friends tell us, by the spleen, and it is a physical necessity for the English nation, and even for the Scotch nation and the Welsh nation, to laugh. It is the most glorious and the most innocuous of all enjoyments. It exhilarates the social relation. Was not the laugh would make a tough bird rejoice. And, in listening to that splendid marriage which he could impart by that which we realized the intense value of that emotional exercise to ourselves."

Exhilarating Effect.

"Now, any one who tasted Dickens must be almost certain to have had a sense of the world—any one who tasted Dickens and felt depressed, unhappy or physically unwell had only to take down his 'Pickwick' and read a few pages, which he knew by heart, and his heart already, and he would find himself indulging in that innocent and glorious exhilaration of which he spoke. A man who had done that for his race, the descendants of Dickens ought to be, it should not let their family of our great genius suffer under any kind of want."

"Now to meet that difficulty, which was a poor thing at best, a committee had devised the Dickens stamp. The minimum which any honorable lover of Dickens could do was to buy as many stamps as he had volumes of Dickens and paste them in. There was not a man so poor in this country who had not enjoyed Dickens who would not buy a stamp—it might be the utmost of his power and limits—to try to discharge a portion of the debt he owed to this great man who passed away in his prime, before he had seen the pecuniary profits in books, and left this immortal heritage to bless his nation and other nations of the same race."

He advisedly said other nations of the same race, because great as was the claim of Dickens upon his own country, it was inculcatingly greater as our cousins across the Atlantic. When Dickens wrote there was not copyright in the United States, and he probably

EDDY ROSEBERY'S ELOQUENT PLEA

Genius of Charles Dickens Forms Eloquent Theme for British Orator—Centenary of Famous Author

LONDON, March 20.—The Earl of Rosebery was the chief speaker at the Mansion house at a meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor to promote the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens. Among those present were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone), Mr. Birrell, M. P., Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., Mr. Harry Lawson, M. P., Rev. Dr. Clifford, the Chief Rabbi (Dr. Adler), Sir William Trevelyan, Sir John Hare, Sir Charles Mathews, Mr. Israel, Sir William Dunn, Sir Ernest Shackleton and Mr. Laurence Irving.

Lord Rosebery said he understood that he was expected to deliver an oration on Charles Dickens, but he had no intention of doing so. This oration, if delivered, would be a most successful play for the next year, when the actual centenary would be celebrated. "It is estimated," he proceeded to say, "that there were twenty-five million sets of Dickens's works in the world at this moment, making a due allowance for those who have been given away for wear and tear, and the wear and tear on Dickens's works must be the greatest known in literature. For these works for which we owe Dickens a debt which we shall all agree to pay, we have given him a little. He died worth \$20,000 or \$400,000, and it was calculated that \$20,000 of that arose not from his works, but from the reading of those works on public occasions. "Now, I think we shall all agree," declared his lordship, "that that is a very inadequate return as compared with modern returns, for example, of the value of the works of Shakespeare. It is a very inadequate return to this great genius for what he did for us."

"I am not going into the details of his work. I am not going to appeal to that noble tragedy, 'A Tale of Two Cities,' which stands on a pedestal by itself, and being different in kind and texture from them, it is a tragedy and his other works were not a delightful series of stories by which he represented Christmas as a popular festival."

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NO DIVERSITY OF INTEREST

Hon. Frank Oliver Condemns Sectional Feeling in Address to Montreal Canadian Club Place of Northwest

MONTREAL, March 20.—"I have no patience with the people who hold that there is a diversity of interest between one class in Canada and another," declared Hon. Frank Oliver, speaking before the Canadian Club today on "The Place of the Northwest in Canada."

"We are occupying a country, if not as large as Europe, at least as large as western Europe, which is from many standpoints the civilized world of today, which holds the world in the hollow of its hand."

"This is an age of combinations, of mergers, of vast aggregations of capital. The day of the small country is gone. Prince Edward Island and the maritime provinces would not like to be a separate country, as they once had been, and the prairie provinces do not want to be a separate nationality. We realize the necessity of building up a united Canada."

"I am only recognizing to the full the rights and interests of all sections of the community that we can expect to achieve the ultimate destiny of what we hope to be, one of the greatest countries in the world, a leader in civilization and anything that makes for unity in the British Empire."

Mr. Oliver did not mention reciprocity during his speech, but confirmed his attention to the argument that what tended towards the success of the Northwest he tended towards the success of Canada.

MUCH IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY

Attorney-General Wickersham in Speech at Cleveland Thinks Agreement Would Benefit Both Countries

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The attorney-general strongly endorsed Mr. Taft's plan for reciprocity with Canada. He pointed out that the total gross tonnage of the American mercantile marine for the year 1909 at all Atlantic and Gulf ports was 3,596,294 tons and at the lake ports 2,754,851 tons.

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New Publicity League.

Under the title of the Otter Development League the residents of the Otter River district have organized a branch of the Vancouver Development League. Mr. Oscar Stewart has been elected president, and Mr. M. Emerson secretary. Heretofore the publicity campaign for this district has been carried on by the Sooke Development League, but the residents of Otter Point now feel that the time is ripe to conduct a crusade of their own.

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HAS HOME-RULE A RELIGIOUS SIDE?

Mr. John Redmond Replies to Arguments of Ulster Unionists—Catholic Church's Influence in Politics

DUBLIN, March 21.—Mr. John Redmond, M. P., has written an article for a London newspaper under the title "Does Home Rule Mean Rome Rule?" Mr. Redmond says: "Of all the arguments used in this country against the concession of self-government to Ireland the most absurd, and, at the same time, the most offensive and insulting to the feeling of Ireland, is to be found in the statement that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule—that is to say, that the Irish parliament would have its policy dictated by the Holy See."

"No one acquainted with the facts of Irish history, and with the present political situation in Ireland, believes in this argument for a moment. The Church for the last century has had a great deal of influence in Irish politics, great largely to the persecutions to which Irish Catholics were subject, and in an equal degree to the denial of education to the masses of the people. This influence has been steadily declining with the widening of freedom and the spread of education, and everyone at all well informed realizes that, in the Home Rule parliament, any illegitimate exercise of influence by Rome would be an absolute impossibility."

"Let Englishmen understand once and for all that by Home Rule we mean the rule of her own affairs by Ireland herself; that we agree with O'Connell that we would as soon take our politics from Constantinople as from Rome, and that in our new Constitution we will welcome any safeguards the most timid can suggest, so long as they are consistent with ordinary Democratic principles, to prevent even the remote possibility of injustice to our fellow-countrymen of any creed. Home Rule can never be Rome Rule."

The Local Government Board for Ireland have made an important decision in a case which recently came under the Old-Age Pensions Act from the Swinford district of County Mayo. The local pensions committee decided to allow a pension to an old man who, having left the workhouse as a qualifying for it, entered the infirmary as a paying patient upon receiving the pension. As it was very unlikely that he would again leave the infirmary, the pension officer raised an objection to the grant of the pension. The committee overruled the objection, and he appealed to the Local Government Board, whose judgment, in effect, is that as long as the old man discharged the full cost of his maintenance he is entitled to the pension.

The point affects every union in Ireland, and some of the boards of guardians in Mayo have already instructed the workhouse masters to refuse claims for pensions on behalf of old inmates of the infirmaries. The average cost of maintenance in the unions in the country is \$1.15 weekly.

LIBERALS APPROVE

Mass Meeting in Vancouver Passes Resolution in Favor of Reciprocity Arrangement

VANCOUVER, March 21.—A mass meeting of Liberals held in this city last night unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That this mass meeting of citizens of Vancouver, meeting itself on record, being strongly in favor of such modification of the proposed trade agreement between the Dominion of Canada and the United States as facilitating an increased and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse between two friendly and neighboring peoples, and as offering to such more extended markets for the producer and cheaper products for the consumer, while at the same time it leaves to each perfect freedom in its political and commercial development."

Several speakers, while strongly upholding the agreement, thought it would be only fair if both countries removed the duties on fruit. Emphasis was also placed upon the argument that Canadian nationality was in no danger from closer relations in the way of trade with the United States.

RIVER STEAMER BURNED

PORTLAND, Ore., March 31.—The river steamer Mascot burned to the water's edge early yesterday on the Lewis river, near Woodland, Wash. One man, Sidney Higgs, steward of the boat, lost his life. The burning of the steamer followed an explosion of the fuel oil tank. The Mascot was valued at \$30,000 by the owners, but in addition to this she had on board considerable freight. No estimate of the value of the cargo can be made until a new manifest is made out. As near as can be ascertained, Watchman Gus Olsen went to the boiler room to start the fire, and in some manner which has not been ascertained, the fuel oil got out of his control. Olsen sounded the fire alarm, and the crew of 13, accepting Higgs's escape by jumping overboard. The men had barely left the craft, when the tank exploded, enveloping the entire boat in a mass of flames.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.15
Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Cracked corn, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.	25.00 to 26.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	74.00 to 75.00
Butter, per lb.	30
Cheddar, per lb.	20
Cream, local, each	10
Butter, per lb.	35
East Dairy, per lb.	15.00
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	20
Cowhick Creamery, per lb.	20
King Spring Ice Creamery, lb.	20
Australian, per lb.	20
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.80
Royal Standard, bag	1.80
Wild Rose, per sack	1.80
Robb Hood, per sack	1.80
Colony, per sack	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.80
Drifted Best, per sack	1.80
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Snowflake, bag	1.85
Apples, local, per bushel	1.00 to 1.20
Peaches, per dozen	1.00
Cherries, per dozen	1.00
Bananas, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	1.00
Tomatoes, per lb.	1.00
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb.	1.00
Celery, per bunch	1.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Potatoes, per sack	1.00 to 1.20
Cabbages, each	1.00
Lettuces, per head	1.00
Spinach, per lb.	1.00
Beets, per lb.	1.00
Asparagus, new, per lb.	1.00
Beans, per lb.	1.00</

NO PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE

Insurrectos Regard Minister Limantour's Statements in Interview as Precluding Hope of Reaching Settlement

WILL NOT DISARM PENDING REFORMS

Government Must Consent to New National Election and to Protection of Franchise - Raid in Texas

EL PASO, Tex., March 21.—Opinion among Mexican insurrecto leaders over the interview of Senator Limantour in Mexico City was today about equally divided between disappointment and hope that Limantour still has plans which he has not been at liberty to make public. While the views of the Mexican minister of finance were regarded as being adverse to any possibility of immediate peace, it was still hoped that after conferences with President Diaz, some plan for sufficient reforms would be announced.

On one point the insurrecto leaders said they were unanimously determined—they would not lay down their arms during peace negotiations, and if there was to be any truce, it would be an "armed truce."

This was the view of Gonzalez Garza, the insurrecto secretary of state, of Bracho Hernandez, the insurrecto secretary of Chihuahua state, and it was said by them to be the emphatic view of Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionary president.

The insurrecto leaders made no attempt to conceal their disappointment. Encouragement they had been taken from Limantour's failure to have been in route to Mexico City, to deny reports that tentative peace proposals had been drawn up, and it was confidently felt that President Diaz would see a need for radical reforms.

Senator Garza said: "It is now our purpose to convince Diaz of the necessity of the revolution. It appears the war is now on with more bitterness than before."

"For a time the government felt we were making rapid progress. Limantour sought to allay our activity by tacitly giving out the responsibility of the war to be granted. It appeared to have been a ruse. I am certain that when Madero, who is now 150 miles in the mountains, hears of it, he will retaliate more vigorously than might be believed."

In his interview Senator Limantour contradicted himself. In Paris he said he recognized the insurrecto demands of his people. Now he states categorically that we have no reason on our side at all, and that our demands, such as the maintaining of arms while peace plans are considered, are an absurdity. Our demands were all put before the government before we took up arms. The doors were closed to us and we appealed to deaf ears. It is obvious that if we laid down our arms, our leaders would go to jail and it would be sad to predict what would become of the rest."

FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL Tells What Zam-Buk Did for Him

Many famous persons have testified to the great value of Zam-Buk, and amongst the most recent is Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd. Writing from the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, England, Admiral Lloyd says: "I have found Zam-Buk most useful for healing cuts and abrasions, while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable."

"Another famous user of Zam-Buk is Mr. Frank Soudamre, the war correspondent, who supplied Canadian papers with their dispatches during the Boer war. Mr. Soudamre says: "Some poisonous dye on my underclothing came in contact with a small ulcer on my leg and blood-poisoning set in. Inflammation, pain and swelling followed. My medical man's treatment did not seem to do any good, as ulcer after ulcer broke out, until my left leg from knee to foot was one mass of sores. I had 17 deep ulcers at one time. I could not put my foot to the ground, and was really in a pitiful state. A friend advised Zam-Buk, and I applied this herbal balm. It was really wonderful how it soothed the pain and aching, and gave me ease. "I continued with it, leaving off all other treatment, and at the end of a week my treatment my leg was not like the same. A few boxes of Zam-Buk healed all the sores, and bit by bit new, healthy skin covered the places which had been so deeply pitted and scarred by ulceration and blood poisoning. The limb is now perfectly healthy, and with the aid of the old ulcers. For this splendid result I have only Zam-Buk to thank."

Zam-Buk is a cure for piles, eczema, cold cracks or chaps, ulcers, ringworm, poison, cuts, abscesses, burns, chilblains, rashes, abrasions, and for all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50c per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations and substitutes.

POOR PROSPECT

Former Premier Tells Emperor That Minister must be Changed - Minister at Peking Not Assassinated

PRINCE JOHN TO ARRIVE IN JUNE

Latest Addition to G. T. P. Coast Fleet will Ply Between Princes Rupert and Charlottes

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The Stoytlin this afternoon handed over the presidency of the council of ministers to M. Kokozev, and notices for the next meeting of the council, to be held March 22, were sent out in the name of M. Kokozev, who is now acting premier. Count Hendorff today visited M. Stoytlin on behalf of the emperor. At his final audience with his Majesty the former premier discussed affairs of state, and among other things, told the emperor that Russia would never have a war fleet so long as Admiral Vovodsky was minister of marine. The emperor showed great concern over this declaration.

The council of the empire today rejected the proposal to confer the franchise on women. The rumors of an attempt against the life of M. Korozev, the Russian minister to Peking, have proved untrue.

CALIFORNIA LAW AFFECTING ALIENS Bill Passed in Senate will Prevent Them Holding Land - Japanese Menace Referred to in Debate

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 21.—The first important action on legislation relating to aliens was taken by the legislature today in the passage by the senate of a committee substitute, which prohibits the holding of land by aliens. The vote was 29 to 3. Individuals and corporations the majority of whose stock is held by aliens, are included in the provisions of the bill. Land now held may be retained, but it may not be sold, bequeathed or inherited. Aliens acquiring land may hold it for a period not to exceed five years, at the end of which time it must be sold by the district attorney. The bill also provides that the land shall be sold to the highest bidder, and that the proceeds shall be used to pay the taxes on the land.

There was much talk of the possibility of war with Japan in the debate on the bill. "We must protect our own sons and daughters, regardless of the attitude of Japan," said Senator Sansford (Democrat). "There are rumors of impending war in the newspapers, but I do not see why they should affect us in this section. Two hundred thousand acres of land are owned by Japanese in the state of California, yielding an annual profit of \$10,000,000 per year. At the present rate all the remaining agricultural land in the state will be taken up by Japanese within the next ten years."

Senator Larkin also pointed out what he believed to be the danger of Japanese ascendancy in the United States. "We must not lose sight of the fact," he said, "that every male Japanese is a trained soldier."

MILITIA NEEDED TO KEEP ORDER

Presence of State Soldiers Inolines Striking Miners at Bend, Ills., to Cease Riotous Demonstrations

GILLESPIE, Ills., March 21.—Detachments of ten companies of the Illinois national guard are patrolling the mining town of Bend, south of here, and the presence of the state soldiers has had a salutary effect on the striking miners, who, as late as this morning, joined in a demonstration calculated to awe their brethren who wanted to return to work. Operations in Mine No. 1, located here, and one of three shafts owned by the Superior Coal company will be resumed tomorrow. One company of guardsmen is patrolling this property.

Sheepmen of Macopin county, in a Bend with a force of fifty deputies and is co-operating with Colonel Lang, commanding the national guard. That wholesale arrests are to be made is the statement of the sheriff. The sheep have been closed, though this was not done until Colonel Lang conveyed to Mayor I. C. Roneil a suggestion to this effect, which was virtually a command. There are twenty-three saloons in Bend, one for every 104 inhabitants. When the first crowd collected, pressing closely on the guardsmen, Or-

GETS JAPANESE

Australians Apprehensive as to Immigration to Nearby Islands - Exploring Party Suffers in Papua

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

STUMP PULLING

THE DITCH PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes, our smallest machine will pull out any stump with one horse. For sale or hire. This is R. C. Machine and Tool Co. Our machines and tools do not capsize, show you it at work. We also make all kinds of up to date tools for land clearing. Write for catalogue. 468 Burrard road, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTING SONG BIRDS

The Natural History Society yesterday mailed \$25 to Mr. J. R. Anderson who is now in London, with instructions that the following birds be purchased and sent out: Six dozen male and female goldfinches; 5 dozen male and female brown linnets; 5 dozen male and female green linnets; 5 dozen male and female skylark; the balance to be expended in the purchase of as many robins as can be acquired, also if possible a few blue tits and chaffinches. Arrangements have also been made with the management of the Dominion Express Company whereby the company will take charge of the birds in London and expedite their transfer here.

The following additional subscribers have contributed to the fund: E. Todd, \$10 and asks for more sky-pockets; Mrs. McComel, Gordon Head, \$5; E. A. S. Money, Victoria, \$2.50; J. W. Bridgman, \$20 for birds for Salt Spring Island; E. McGaffey, \$5; Alexis Martin, \$1. Others have promised subscriptions, but their names have not as yet been issued.

The secret of the resignation of Police Chief McCarroll of Prince Rupert is said to be that he requested military assistance in dealing with the strikers.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

STUMP PULLING

THE DITCH PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes, our smallest machine will pull out any stump with one horse. For sale or hire. This is R. C. Machine and Tool Co. Our machines and tools do not capsize, show you it at work. We also make all kinds of up to date tools for land clearing. Write for catalogue. 468 Burrard road, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTING SONG BIRDS

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THE LION HUNT

CURRENT TOPICS

There is to be a big steel factory at Fort Mann, the Canadian Northern terminus on the mainland.

Great Britain, the United States and Russia will promise to still be more seas in Bering sea if Japan will join them.

The government has plans ready for a very beautiful court house at Grand Forks. It is to be built of granite, granite marble and buff brick. The design, which has been drawn by Mr. Lawrence, is a very beautiful one.

Four and twenty robins, and three times as many goldfinches, brown linets and green linets are to be brought out from England by Mr. J. R. Anderson when he comes back from his visit to the old home land.

The most terrible stories of the famine in China are still being sent by missionaries and others from the northern districts. It is feared that even the harvest will bring little relief as the people are too sick and weak to till their farms.

The Grand Trunk Pacific boats, boats, Prince George and Prince Rupert are to commence on the first of April to run to Stewart after leaving cargo and passengers at Prince Rupert. It is expected these boats will have a very busy season.

A great sum will be spent by Great Britain on the navy this year. What we would consider a fleet will be built. Five Dreadnoughts, four cruisers, 20 destroyers and six submarines, costing \$15,000,000 have been provided for by the government.

A Seattle millionaire named Hillman has been found guilty of fraud. He has not been sentenced because he has appealed to a higher court. But in these days rich men in the United States who cheat their neighbors cannot escape punishment by taking their cases from court to court.

There were terrible avalanches in Mono county, Nevada, on Thursday of last week. Mining camps and machinery have been ruined and it is feared, if lives were not better, that the avalanches would have been broken. Such a snowstorm has not visited the mountains for years.

At a meeting of the board of trade a number of gentlemen spoke of the need of a new post office. Almost everyone knows that the building is too small and that however hard the clerks work, they cannot give business men their letters as soon as they should receive them. The post office is a Dominion building and Canada is rich enough to have at her western entrance a building not only large and suitable but handsome.

The president of the United States has gone on a holiday to the south. He spoke in favor of the reciprocity agreement at Atlanta, Georgia. In his speech he told his hearers the south would benefit by the agreement. He praised Canada and said it would be a mistake not to make friends of powerful and progressive nation.

These are big words and Canada has scarcely begun to look upon herself as a nation.

The governor presented the prizes won by the Fifth Regiment on Thursday of last week. The prizes were given by the Militia Department and the Victoria volunteers won the governor general's medal and many other prizes. The people of Victoria have good reason to be proud of the men of this regiment. They spare no pains to make themselves fit, if necessary, to take the field against the enemy.

In the meantime the exercise is good for them and the rare better citizens because they are good soldiers.

An American army is now on the Mexican frontier, determined to prevent any assistance given to the rebels from the United States. To judge by the despatches, Madero's party has grown stronger. At a fight at Casas Grandes the brother of the rebel leader was killed. Madero has put himself at the head of the troops. The Mexicans do not seem to want the help of the United States troops yet. Very severe laws have been passed against the destruction of property. If these can be enforced the rebellion will be over.

It is very likely that the grandson of the good Queen Victoria will spend Empire Day in this city. A 24th of May holiday in Victoria is a sight worth seeing, even by a young man who has grown round the world. His Highness Prince Leopold of Baden is the son of Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter and her husband, who was a German Prince of the same name and title as his son. The Queen of Spain is the sister of Prince Leopold. He comes to Victoria from Japan but he has been visiting New Zealand and Australia. He will be 23 on the 21st of May so, if he stays at all he will spend his birthday here. Victoria people will give him a hearty welcome. His father was a soldier and died in South Africa. His mother is living.

One of the most interesting places near Winnipeg is St. Boniface. Before Winnipeg was founded there was a Roman Catholic mission there. It was from his chapel that the "Bells of St. Boniface" which guided the Red River Voyageurs in Witters' adventures now in a larger church, so visit-



ors to Winnipeg are told. The old Indian industrial school at this place was burned a few days ago. No lives were lost, but a manuscript dictionary of the Indian languages was destroyed. It took a lifetime of make and it is feared can never be replaced.

Mexico is jealous lest the United States shall, uninvited, send soldiers across the frontier to assist in putting down the rebellion. The government of the United States says there is no intention of doing anything of the kind. Yet no one believes an American army has been sent to the southern frontier just to drill.

There was a great meeting of men from the labor unions of the province in Victoria last week. They were welcomed by Premier McBride and Mayor Morley. They listened to many clever speeches from delegates. The idea of Mr. Waiters that the progress of the province depended on the education of its workers was a true one.

The Treadwell gold mines of Alaska are on Douglas Island. The town of Douglas was almost destroyed by fire one stormy night last week. The gold was very severe and though 800 of the 2,000 miners fought the fire, they were not very successful. Juneau on the other side of the channel, was ready to send help but the storm made crossing impossible.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has gone home to England to get two new steamships to take the place of the old Empresses and a fine big boat to be built for the Australian run.

Sydney, Auckland, Suva, Honolulu, Victoria, Vancouver will be the ports of call of the good ships Zealandia, Makura and Marara which will make the trip from Auckland to Victoria in 17 days.

The Sheffield choir is coming here in May. This famous body of singers is made up of men and women who have very sweet and powerful voices and who have been well trained. No one, young or old, should miss the opportunity of hearing these sweet singers. It is a fine thing to be able to give pleasure to people in every part of the British empire, as this choir will do. The gift of song is one of the greatest which can be given man or woman.

Are there none of your fathers' or big brothers who would take time and trouble to train a troop of boy scouts? So many Victorians are busy men. Yet, it is surely worth while making some sacrifice to help to make strong, to manly, useful, God-fearing men of the little fellows who have not much chance of turning out well without such help. The work, which began so well, will fall, unless men care enough for the boys to teach them scout law and to set them an example of true manliness.

There are now so many railways in British Columbia that the government has formed a department to carry on the business with the companies operating them. Some day this will need a minister who will have no other duties to attend to. At present Hon. Thomas Taylor is minister of railways and works. Mr. Taylor has managed his own office so well that it was considered he could begin the work of a new department. No higher compliment could be paid to "Good Roads Taylor."

In Santa Barbara county, California, not only have crops been damaged and animals killed but in some places the land itself has been carried into the sea by the rivers which have been swollen by the mountain streams. The Santa Maria, Santa Paula, and Fresno rivers have overflowed their banks. It is reported that a great oil reservoir near the town of Santa Maria has been broken and that owing to the flood all business in the city was stopped. It is, however, almost certain that after a storm is over less harm has been done than was feared.

The Natural History society wants all who will welcome these little immigrants to subscribe a small sum

would follow their example. There would then be need only of such armies and navies as would form the world's police to enforce the law upon the disobedient nations.

All this seems very wonderful. Yet it is not more than a hundred years when men killed one another to avenge an insult. The man who fights a duel now and kills his opponent is looked upon as a murderer. If men can live in a city without quarrelling why should not nations agree to settle their disputes according to right and not by might.

If the British empire and the American Republic agree to work together for the peace of the world this day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and men shall obey the command given nearly 2,000 years ago to love one another will be nearer. But are there enough followers of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey to make this possible?

BEACON HILL IN SPRING

One beautiful spring morning I went to Beacon Hill everything seemed to have made a month's growth in a week. The wild crocus peeped out from under the bushes of blooming broom; the grass was covered with buttercups and daisies with a shooting star among them. In the young oak bushes along the path the tiny grey with its pure white petals and yellow stamens and petals. Now a wild canary stopped to drink the fresh dew from the green moss that spread like a blanket over the damp rocks, and then flew away singing a song of spring. Insects life too had begun once more; the bee buzzed from flower to flower gathering honey, the ants ran to and fro, getting food to store up for the young ones. One of the loveliest things was the scenery for as it was clear morning, the snow on Mt. Baker in the distance, the snow on it glistening in the sun. Further to the south was a ship on its way to Seattle, and on the south the Cascade Range seemed to come out of the still air.

Men and women whose songs we know; Here he studied and played like you. Here at last to a man he grew, Year by year in the long ago.

Noble his life was, free from stain; Love and honor to him belong; Here he wrote of the sun and rain, Here he hinted for us again.

Many a treasure of foreign song. This is his tale, that his chair, Where he sat in the twilight dim; Shut your eyes, you may see him there.

But his life is in the square; So his city has honored him. Little sons, there is much to do. Though no statue shall be our prize; But found them ineffective there also. Some fair city is calling you, Wherever her roofs may rise.

Under the elms or oaks from these, Live oak droop in the morning breeze, Or perchance, where the western pepper-trees But in like names at the harbor's mouth.

long corridor, but it was too far away to do me any good. Secondly, I wanted to do my job, and before the engineer went out to his supper, he was always in the habit of taking a look about the hall before he left, and I wanted to see him.

So I worked away industriously, and finally had two pairs of slats covered with the wet polish. I sat down on my box to rest and wait for the cleaner to dry. It had grown nearly dark. I was wholly inside the door,—if one can get inside a door,—and my back fitted comfortably into the angle formed by the door and the wall.

I was awakened suddenly by a sharp click above me. I was in almost complete darkness, and at first was dazed, but the remotest conception of where I had been. For an instant I crouched there in panic, and then I was in my bewilderment and half-terror I lunged out a hand. It struck something hard. Then, with a surge of relief, there came back to me the realization of where I was and how I got there.

Instead of getting anywhere, I came crashing against a hard, smooth obstruction. Far down the hall the faint electric light showed me the receding figure of a man. In a flash I realized what had happened. The engineer, in his hour of inspection, had seen the side piece of the door ajar, and not noticing me, he had closed it. My eyes were closed, and I was curled up in the darkness, had brought these curved side pieces together. The spring-lock had done the rest. Its click was what had waked me.

At first was too much surprised even to shout. Before I realized the necessity of so doing, the receding figure had turned a corner and vanished. But in the confusion from the terror of the sudden awakening, I was merely possessed by the absurdity of my position, and I uttered no word of protest. That there might be danger in it I never dreamed.

I set myself calmly to getting out. My call was a right-angled triangle, with one side slightly curved. With all my strength I pushed against the enclosing wall in which the engineer had encased me. It yielded not an inch, the lock held firm.

Suddenly it occurred to me that the other side might not be locked. Fortunately that was easily reached. I had only to revolve the door until I came round to the other side. Accord-

ingly, I leaned heavily against one of the sides of the "v" which imprisoned me. To my delight it began to revolve easily.

This single metallic note came up to me from somewhere beneath the floor. Then the wall which I had been pushing kept on moving away without my help. The teeth of the gearing below had meshed. The motor had begun to turn the door!

Even then I was not frightened. As I came round, I tried the other exit. There, too, the lock held firm. The door moved on of necessity I moved with it. For the first time I began to realize that this was something more than a good joke on me.

This unending circuit, like that of some wild animal in its cage, began to grow irksome. Naturally I tried to stop the door by putting my shoulders against the wall behind me and trying to brace my feet. But there was nothing whatsoever on the level tiled floor to brace them against. The door moved on so smoothly and inexorably as before, shoving me round with it.

I soon gave this up and took a walk on the floor. Then it struck me that perhaps I could drive some wedges in at the bottom or sides of the door, and so check it. The box upon which I had

window down-stairs was locked,—I'd seen to them myself,—and the storm-ways down to the Rawson's and borrow their ladder and—

"O dear, and I'd promised—almost!" lamented the conscience-stricken little spinster.

The two Rawson boys had to carry it, on account of father's back. They set it up to the storeroom window—I thought maybe it wasn't fastened, but it was, and they had an awful time to get it open. Benny Rawson hurt his thumb, and like as not it'll be a felon."

"Now don't you get all worked up over it, Miss Bartlett," put in "father," rather sheepishly.

"When they'd finally got it open," Mrs. Jordan was bent on the orderly unfolding of the plot—"Why Benny crawled in and thought he'd come right down to the front door first and slip the lock, so's we could all come in. Artus had fell over most of my chair and table in the house and had got to the front door—well, what'd you think?"

"I don't think," said Miss Bartlett, hopefully.

"Why father's forgot to lock the front door at all, and we might all have walked right in, first off?"

"Now I almost wish," said the little spinster, thoughtfully, "I could have made it seem right to stay to tea at the minister's."—Youth's Companion.



The House at Portland, Maine, in Which Longfellow Was Born.

The Longfellow House at Portland

This is the home that his boyhood knew; That good poet whose songs we know; Here he studied and played like you. Here at last to a man he grew, Year by year in the long ago.

Noble his life was, free from stain; Love and honor to him belong; Here he wrote of the sun and rain, Here he hinted for us again.

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stood was still underfoot, being pushed about like myself. I felt for it, took it up, and succeeded in wrenching it apart. The boards I tried to wedge in, he catches it, and knows that the piston is wearing itself to pieces. Leaping from his place, he seizes an oil can and drops a little stream on the wearing metal. A smile lights up his face as he listens for the sound that disturbed him a moment ago and does not hear it.

But why not let the steel wear? It is only a little way on to the end of the run, where another engineer will take the work over. Does he need to be so anxious? Listen to his answer: "I am working for the best place on the road. I must turn my engine over at the roundhouse in the best possible condition. I shall not be satisfied until I can do my work perfectly!"

In a great factory where bronze work is done an old man is polishing the surfaces of a beautiful door. Over and over again he pushes his polishing tools on the already smooth surface. No sooner is he done with the time over, than he goes back and begins it all over again. Every spot and place on the door is touched and retouched and you can see, even with your unskilled eyes, that each spot over leaves the door more beautiful.

"But how can you tell when to stop?" you ask the old man. "There's a smile on his face as he says: 'I will just keep at it till there is—there more we can do.'"

It is the keeping at it that Joshua Wedgewood could not do. The perfect piece of pottery at his young carpenter made many marks on the board before the master mechanic's bench. The ambitious engineer went on until at last he stood at the his profession.

And, best of all, as we put ourselves into our everyday work, earnestly, patiently, whole-heartedly, the lines of our characters come out more and more clearly. Life must have the chiseling and the painstaking, and the patience, but the end is so glorious that our hearts rejoice and are glad that we have been thus faithful.—Ex.

"No, I'm tired of readin' about the rise of a republic. Let me try the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire for a while."—Youth's Companion.

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Of the pottery even a young man was taking a beautiful piece of work. To the ordinary eye it was very nearly perfect in form, in coloring, and in its workmanship. But to the young man who had made it saw something of imperfection about the pitcher, beautiful as it was. With the pretty thing in his hands he stepped to the door. There was a crash. The lovely pitcher fell to the ground, a little heap of broken fragments.

"Why did you do that?" said some one who stood by asked. "I thought it a most excellent piece of work."

"It was not the best I could do! I never could be satisfied with it! Now I am going to make a better one!"

Then Josiah Wedgewood went back to do his best. Today the world prizes the wedgewood pottery most highly for its beauty and perfection. The young man, who was not satisfied with anything but the best, put himself back to his work. From a humble workman he rose to be one of the greatest manufacturers of the world in his chosen line of work.

But never would he permit a piece of inferior pottery to go from his factory. Those who worked for him knew it would be of no use to try to let poor pieces slip through.

"That never will do for Josiah Wedgewood," they would say. "If it should break it is pieces and perhaps discharge us."

Yonder is a young carpenter at work. Watch him! As he places his square across the end of a board, he marks the line the saw is to follow in cutting it. Close against the edge of the board he brings one tongue of his square. He knows that the slightest variation here will give him a catering line and spoil the work of the joiner. The board will not fit perfectly into the place for which it is intended. With steady hand he brings his pencil toward him, pressing hard against the other tongue of the square. Standing up, he looks the work over. In the line of the board he sees a defect. Nothing else will do for this man's work. He is on his way to the master carpenter's place. Every mark must be perfectly true, every cut of the saw as straight as a die, every mortise exactly on the mark.

Up to the well-trained ear of the locomotive engineer of the fast express comes the grating of a piece of steel on another metal bearing. The piston is working hard. Slight as the noise is, he catches it, and knows that the piston is wearing itself to pieces. Leaping from his place, he seizes an oil can and drops a little stream on the wearing metal. A smile lights up his face as he listens for the sound that disturbed him a moment ago and does not hear it.

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THE LION HUNT

The very name S memories of delightful red-letter days of sports commenced troubling. was at rest, unoccupied the white man, and the kaffir, or caravan. Ex- tive expeditions again land is still much the turies ago, and (when- tered) should again p- nature-loving hunter- where the natives, the are still in their primi-

An earlier trip in- been considerably han- my companion, had 186 and on March 26, 1890 the little 80-ton steam slowly up to the land!

On our return to- got a rough handling- were lucky to pull thro- age she fendered with- approached I pointed- D the old white Egypt- the residency, with a- yard and palm trees, the tropical sun, the sand- to low foothills, and t- the distance, rose the- with Gan Libah, or- boldly in the foregr- charge at Berbera info- at present in the count- had just left, also Capt- having had a somewh- for when watching a v- place called Daghato, w- shikari, the latter had- off by a lion within a- happened that I had d- mountainous region of- Webbe's Shebeyli River- ing through the Dagh- I might get a change o- death, as the lion had- had engaged amongst- who had been with Cap- of the dead shikari. A- how I got this lion, wh- fine one, and incident- about the hardest an- work I ever had with l- four weeks of more o- that preceded our arriv- was a district practica- one small village.

On May 13 I came- very large lion, which- I had ever seen before- pronounced it to be the- anxious to meet, ident- of the hind feet being- that it made a defecti- loving the tracks for- evidence that the lion w- and I was beginning- when a thunderstorm- water-spout of rain, co- spoor. My disappoint- However, the following- at 5 a.m., I again had- immediately to lift off the- lion. After two hours'- D, and his shikari, wh- the same spoor in fro- forces, and soon came- killed a gerenuk and t- bush to devour it. Ou- we should find him in- we went, the covert be- to go through parts of- to sight the lion any m- emerged into an open- blank. The first thing- was a grand leopard sit- like a big dog some 120- peared to be waiting fo- of the lion's meat, as w- his spoor following the- antelope. The shot was- tempting; but our track- firing, and thereby pro- lion, which they thought- this discussion the leop- might as well have had- found the lion was miles- bore a lot of rain lately,- plies quite swampy; i- holes we followed the- crossed places well o- the tracks led us to a v- seen for a fortnight. W- lion had jumped the vi- the night and taken out- rocky took up the track- rocky hill, where in a- the head and feet of the- lost the tracks, and aft- search D., who was very- of over fifteen miles, an- of coffee before startin- and went down the hills- toward, which could be- sward, and had a bad sore heel, such a lion.

About half an hour- heard a native hailing us- He had struck the spoo-

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

A LION HUNT IN SOMALILAND

The very name Somaliland recalls happy memories of delightful camping grounds and red-letter days of sport before the Mullah had commenced troubling, and when that country was at rest, unoccupied, and rarely visited by the white man, and then only by a sporting kafilah, or caravan. Even now, since the abortive expeditions against the Mullah, Somaliland is still much the same as it was centuries ago, and (when it can again be safely entered) should again prove the paradise of the nature-loving hunter who loves to wander where the natives, the game, and the country are still in their primitive state.

An earlier trip in Somaliland, which had been considerably hampered by the illness of my companion, had left a "liking for more," and on March 26, 1896, I stood on the deck of the little 80-ton steamer Tuna as she steamed slowly up to the landing stage at Berbera.

On our return to Aden in July the Tuna got a rough handling in the monsoon, and we were lucky to pull through. On her next voyage she foundered with all on board. As we approached I pointed out to my companion the old white Egyptian buildings, including the residency, with its white-walled courtyard and palm trees, glaringly bright in that tropical sun, the sandy maritime plain rising to low foothills, and away behind all, blue in the distance, rose the rugged Gollis Mountains, with Can Libah, or Lion's Hand, looming boldly in the foreground.

My charge at Berbera informed us that no one was at present in the country, and that Capt. P. C. had just left, also Capt. and Mrs. R., the latter having had a somewhat alarming experience, for when watching a water hole at night at a place called Daghato, with her husband and his shikari, the latter had been seized and carried off by a lion within a few feet of her. It so happened that I had decided to march to the mountainous region of Bourka and on to the Webbe Shebeyil River, and this meant passing through the Daghato district; so I hoped I might get a change of avenging the shikari's death, as the lion had got away unharmed. I had engaged amongst my camel men a man who had been with Capt. R., and was a brother of the dead shikari. As I am going to relate how I got this lion, which was an exceptionally fine one, and incidentally provided me with about the hardest and most exciting bit of work I ever had with lions, I will pass over the four weeks of more or less successful hunting that preceded our arrival at Daghato. Daghato was a district practically uninhabited, save for one small village.

On May 13 I came on the fresh tracks of a very large lion, which made a spoor larger than I had ever seen before. My shikari at once pronounced it to be that of the one we were so anxious to meet, identifying it by a toe of one of the hind feet being broken or distorted, so that it made a defective footprint. After following the tracks for an hour we had ample evidence that the lion was close in front of us, and I was beginning to count my chickens, when a thunderstorm came on with a perfect water-spout of rain, completely obliterating the spoor. My disappointment can be imagined. However, the following morning, leaving camp at 5 a.m., I again had the fortune almost immediately to hit off the fresh spoor of the same lion. After two hours' tracking I came across D. and his shikari, who had by chance struck the same spoor in front of us. We joined forces, and soon came to a place where he had killed a gerenuk and taken it into some thick bush to devour it. Our two shikaris thought we should find him in this patch of bush. In we went, the covert being so thick that we had to go through parts of it on all fours, expecting to sight the lion any moment. However, we emerged into an open glade, having drawn blank. The first thing that caught my eye was a grand leopard sitting up on his haunches like a big dog some 120 yards away. He appeared to be waiting for the chance of a bit of the lion's meat, as we had previously noticed his spoor following that of the lion and dead antelope. The shot was a certainty, and most tempting; but our trackers were dead against firing, and thereby probably losing this huge lion, which they thought was close by. During this discussion the leopard slipped away. We found as well have had him, as we afterwards found the lion was miles from here. There had been a lot of rain lately, and the ground was in places quite swampy; in fact, during the five days we followed the spoor of this lion we crossed places well over the knees. At last the tracks led us to a village, the first we had seen for a fortnight. Here we learned that the lion had jumped the village stockade during the night and taken out a sheep. Several trackers took up the track for us to the top of a rocky hill, where in a bushy place we found the head and feet of the sheep. After this we lost the tracks, and after half an hour's vain search D., who was very done up with a tramp of over fifteen miles, and nothing but a cup of coffee before starting, decided to give it up, and went down the hillside towards our caravan, which could be seen slowly winding up towards the valley. I, too, was fairly done up, and had a bad sore heel, but I hated giving up such a lion.

About half an hour after D. had gone we heard a native hailing us from the valley below. He had struck the spoor again. Quickly descending the hillside, I was soon examining most recent tracks of our big friend. They led through some marshy ground into a bushy tract, and finally into a great black patch of bush about eighty yards long and thirty wide. Ringing it round, some deep growls and a sharp rush in the bush told us we had at last come to close quarters. I sent my tracker round to the other side of the patch with instructions to keep up an incessant yelling, and thus act as a "stop" on that side. The village natives had all returned to their village. The exterior of this patch was in small leaf, thus making it difficult to see into it from outside. Geli (my shikari) and I crept round the outside, till a very noisy demonstration from the lion told us we were opposite him. There was here a passage or game tunnel into the bush, and peering down this, Geli made out the lion. Looking into this dense stuff from the bright sunlight outside, I could at first see nothing. Geli then said, "You no see this?" and flicked his hand about in imitation of a lion's tail. Then at last I dimly caught sight of a black tuft being flicked to and fro, and made out the lion in a crouching attitude, while there was no doubt about the waving tail. I told him my impressions, and Geli confirmed them. Taking a fine sight on what I took to be his shoulder, I pulled, and then ran a few yards to one side of the mouth of the tunnel. A perfect volley of angry roars ensued, and then silence. Geli asked me if I thought I had hit him, and I told him I had undoubtedly hit him in the shoulder, if I had made out the lion correctly. Geli was now getting very excited, though, thanks to my strictness with him and his natural steadiness, he was vastly superior to the majority of his class in this respect. All was now inaction. The tracker was yelling louder than ever on the other side, but the lion gave no sign. I felt sure he was not dead, and began to fear every minute he would give us the slip.

It had happened the previous day that when crawling up to some oxeye Geli had got in front of me and lost me the shot, and I had rated him soundly, telling him that when close to game it was I who should be first, and that his place was behind. He was now so excited that he turned to me and said: "Yesterday you tell me you go first and Geli behind. Well, then, go first, what you do now?" This put me on my mettle. "All right, Geli," I said, "I will go first, and mind you follow. I am going to creep down the tunnel where I shot at the lion." Geli seemed a bit taken aback, and said, "Must be lion kill us." However, the good plucky fellow never hesitated. As we were not yet absolutely out of elephant country, Geli was carrying my ro-bore heavy Paradox and I the .300 Magnum. Knowing that I was starting on a dangerous job, and wishing for something heavy to stop him at close quarters, I changed with Geli, taking the big Paradox. In we crept on our hands and knees, silent as the grave, the ground being soft with rain. I quickly got accustomed to the darkness, and could see some yards ahead, and soon saw a glimmer of light shining on a pool of blood a few yards in front. On reaching it we saw a pool about the size of a plate, but no lion. All our conversation was carried on by signs and nods.

As I crept cautiously along the blood spoor on hands and knees I suddenly felt Geli grip me from behind. As I looked round I saw him pointing to the right, his face working with suppressed excitement. Glancing in that direction, it gave me rather a jump to see an enormous lion about ten or twelve yards away sitting up on his haunches, but by all the luck in the world, with his back towards us, listening intently to the incessant shouting which my boy was keeping up on the other side, probably as much for his own sake as mine. I signed to Geli to stop, and he carefully got into a sitting attitude, with the .300 at the present. He was an excellent fellow, though an execrable shot, and he never broke my hard and fast rule that he was never to fire a shot in these cases, except to save my life or his own. I dare not risk a shot at the lion from where I was, as some stout branches, interlaced, covered his shoulders, head, and vitals. Signing to Geli to remain where he was, I crept on a few yards, and then found that by lying down flat I could get a clear shot at the small of his back, with a nice chance of breaking his spine. Owing to the bad light I could not see my foresight, but hoped to find his spine without it. Just before I pulled I glanced at Geli, who was sitting motionless as a bronze statue, and nodded. Before the report had died away I had scrambled into a sitting posture, and as the smoke cleared I saw the grand old beast scrambling to his feet, and next moment he came lurching through the bush straight for me, luckily retarded a bit by a broken shoulder, the result of my first shot. I was nicely on him when I pulled the second barrel at a distance of five or six yards, and a .20z. bullet went crashing through his lungs, raking him fore and aft. I was real glad to see him down, and though he roared and struggled for a bit, he was dead in a few seconds. My first shot had missed the spine by about an inch, of course going clean through him, as did the last. With our combined efforts we dragged him outside, and I took a kodak snap of him outside the opening which had provided such an anxious crawl. Perhaps we were lucky. Still, "all's well that ends well." He measured 9ft. 7in. in a straight line before skinning. He was the finest Somali lion I have ever seen, and his huge skin and splendid mane will bear comparison with any I have come across.—Mannlicher.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING

(By William Arthur Babson)

Not only have the great flocks of wild turkeys which formerly inhabited the forested areas from Florida to Ontario dwindled to a beggarly remnant, but their range, ever gradually narrowing, is now confined to a few isolated localities whose natural advantages and remoteness have made for the survivors a haven of refuge. The turkey, unlike the Virginia deer and black bear, has been unable to thrive in proximity to man, because, always eagerly sought after, it possesses, like other gallinaceous birds, the fatal weakness of being easily trapped. It has also fallen a victim to illegitimate hunting practices, such as baiting and roosting, perhaps more than any other game bird. Turkeys have been exterminated from the northeastern and middle State, although, a very few may still lurk in secluded parts of Pennsylvania. Thirty years ago, they were not uncommon in the woods of Ontario, Michigan, and Wisconsin; today, a persistent hunter, if well directed, might find a track or perchance catch a fleeting glimpse of a vanishing survivor of the old-time hosts. Although still fairly common in the southwest, a comparatively few turkeys remain throughout Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. Even in Florida, where not so many years ago the birds were generally distributed over the State, their range has contracted to such an extent that only in the central and southern interior they are now sufficiently abundant to become a legitimate object of pursuit.

If hunted by fair methods the chase of the wild turkey offers the very highest quality of sport. At all times, wonderfully keen-eyed and alert, an inconspicuous object in cover, quick to detect the slightest noise, strong of wing and possessed of a sturdy pair of legs, an old gobbler I believe to be more difficult to still hunt than any of our antlered game. While a deer relies primarily on its nose to warn of approaching danger, this may often be discounted by a careful observance of a motionless object from its surroundings. This, coupled with the fact that its size and protective coloration make a much less conspicuous object in the landscape, while its long thin neck can reach above the protecting shrubbery for a quick survey, renders most difficult its pursuit by the still hunter. Especially is this true of parts of Florida, where I have hunted. The Great Cypress Swamp extending from the west coast to the Everglades, contains many "pine islands," or "highlands," so called, presumably, because they are a foot higher than the partially submerged cypress growth surrounding them. These islands are flat, sparsely wooded, and covered by thick palmetto just high enough to conceal a flock of turkeys and yet low enough to disclose a man half a mile away to their sharp eyes. I never even saw one in these pine woods, although the birds fed there regularly; so after several days of failure, gave it up as a hopeless task and hunted the edges of the cypress in early morning and late afternoon, where the underbrush was higher, less noisy, and afforded me good protection. Almost every day I saw turkeys but they always spied me first. It was generally a sudden roar of wings followed by a quick snapshot at a great bronze body beating through the cypress. I used a modified choke bore and comparatively small shot, always, if possible, drawing well forward to reach the head or neck. Two or three pellets in the neck will drop a gobbler which might carry away half a dozen B's in the body. I can recall with chagrin several occasions when I have held right on the body of a flushed gobbler and watched him tumble headlong into the swamp with a broken wing only to escape with the speed of a greyhound.

The fatal weakness of the wild turkey has always been its stupidity on the roost, and in eluding traps and baited blinds. When perched high in the branches of a pine, enshrouded in the twilight of evening or early morning, even a wise old hen seems to feel sufficiently protected, yet she can generally be approached even before darkness arrives and potted while sitting there on the limb. The birds fly up just after sundown with surprising regularity, and once allowed to settle, fall an easy prey later in the evening or early the following morning. Roosting is not an exciting sport, nor is it a sportsmanlike practice. It seems almost inconceivable that a flock of such timid and wary birds will come regularly every morning or evening right up to a blind baited with corn or peas, listen there to the roar of villainous saltpetre, scatter panic-stricken in all directions, leaving behind one or more of their number struggling on the ground, and then return the very next day to repeat the experience. Mr. Gobbler may be a fine, handsome fellow with a melodious voice, but 24 hours seems to be just about the length of his memory. I will confess in early hunting days to more than once having shot turkeys from a blind, although in mitigation of damages will add that a rifle was used for the purpose. A more thrilling sight I shall never experience than when, after waiting all day, I watched nine superb gobblers with snaky black nets outstretched and hanging beards approach at a quick step through the open forest to where I sat concealed. Four of that flock were killed on different days at

that same blind, although the others kept on coming just as if nothing had happened.

Another method of hunting turkeys, perhaps a short step higher in sportsmanship, because requiring a more intimate knowledge of their habits, is to ambush them on their feeding grounds. No regular blind, or bait is used, but any natural cover as a fallen tree, stump or brush serves this purpose. In southeastern Georgia, they feed in winter on pin-oak acorns and, when plentiful, prefer them to corn. A flock on flying down in the morning will often follow a regular feeding route under the scattered oak trees, stopping at each long enough to scratch up the fallen acorns. To lie in wait for them thus, watching often for hours, "frozen" to the ground in a cramped position, perhaps missing the birds entirely, perchance catching a glimpse of them too far away, are conditions which combine to make a rather unattractive form of sport. But when one has judged (or guessed) correctly and the flock actually does feed right up to his tree, it is a singularly satisfying reward of patience to rise up suddenly out of the shrubbery and crumple up a couple of old gobblers as they stretch their legs to escape.

For such hunting, however, the birds should not only be numerous and rarely disturbed, but one must possess a thorough knowledge of the topography of their daily feeding range.

I have never had the opportunity of coursing turkeys with horses and dogs as it is practiced in the open grassy plains of Texas. From all accounts such hunting must be singularly exhilarating and attractive. Neither have I still hunted them by following their scratches in the sandy soil of the southern pine woods, and such sport is of the very highest quality. Some years ago, I spent the month of February in the big forests and swamps along Red Bird Creek, a tributary of the Ogeechee river in Georgia. Occasional sordid hovels, with half naked picanninies, chickens, pigs, and dogs living peacefully together in intimate relationship, were the only habitations in an otherwise wild and primitive region. Both deer and turkey were fairly plentiful but it was the latter that I particularly sought and it was Uncle Tenney Adams, a gray-haired old negro, who gave me the first introduction.

Uncle Tenney is a unique character; besides being a religious fanatic, he rather illogically believes most implicitly in ghosts and spirits. After some effort, I succeeded in explaining that I did not care to roost or bait the birds, but to follow them on foot over the feeding grounds. Immediately every swamp in the neighborhood became haunted by some strange creature dangerous to human life. One stretch of dark, tangled woodland harbored the "black devil"; and to face this devil would always cost me just three dollars a day. Another swamp was inhabited by a "ghost deer." After some argument the old man admitted that the deer was less dangerous than the devil and so we fixed the risk at two dollars per day in that swamp. There were others of comparative safety, where his services were worth but the dollar per day and yet still one terrible spot which nothing would induce him to enter. Subsequently, I discovered that the dangerous places always contained the most turkeys. Just after daylight one bright morning, we started in to hunt. The birds were evidently traveling in good-sized flocks for we could easily follow their broad feeding trail of deep scratches or scoopings in the carpet of pine needles. Uncle Tenney examined these markings most minutely on his hands and knees but pronounced them two days old. Towards noon, we reached a spot where the pine woods were flanked by a big cypress swamp or "head", and having found no fresh sign, the old man stopped, removed from his mouth a well-chewed quid of tobacco, rolled it into a ball and perched it carefully behind his ear. This he solemnly remarked would act as a charm. Then producing a blackened pipe stem, he made three sharp yelps—the yelps of a turkey hen. We listened a moment in breathless silence. I could hear nothing but the usual sighing of the wind through millions of pine needles, but his expansive face suddenly relaxed and pointing off to the right he whispered, "Did yo' hear dat cluck, huh?" At once, I understood the purpose of his call. It was not to attract a gobbler, but merely to coax some foolish young hen perchance scattered from the others to respond by a cluck and thus betray their whereabouts.

For half a mile we worked quietly along the edge of the wood, traveling noiselessly on the damp, loamy stretch separating the dry pine from the submerged cypress, to where the flock had roosted the previous evening. No mistaking the place—a dozen separate trails led straight from the pine woods to the water's edge and suddenly stopped. It was the spot where our birds flew up to roost; while a few yards beyond an equal number of tracks deeply implanted, indicated where they flew down in the morning. These led straight to the pine woods and the deep-toe imprints still contained a little water, not yet dried by the sun. Thus we had the history of that flock from sunset until dawn, before our very eyes written in the soil, which makes no mistakes. It was only a few rods into the woods where the first scratching was done under a pin oak tree. As the loosely turned soil was still damp our birds could not be far ahead. Trailing a



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sport for the month:
 For the Angler—Trout-fishing from March 25; grilse and spring salmon-fishing.
 For the Shooter—Geese and brant, which may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto—BUT NOT SOLD.
 March 25—Trout-fishing legally opens for salt and fresh water.
 Spring salmon at their best this month.

flock of feeding turkeys in cover is a different proposition from stalking a large animal, like a moose or deer, for one never knows exactly where the birds actually are, and he is almost certain to be seen by them first. For nearly half a mile we followed that broad trail on hands and knees, constantly stopping to peer into the bushes or listen for the noise of scratching feet ahead. Every slight sound gave me a quick spasm of heart disease. Suddenly we were among them, a sharp "put," "put," followed by a flapping of mottled fans and a noble gobbler flushed from the bushes on the right. I drew on the base of his neck and saw him crumple up, when, on all sides of us with a noise like thunder, a dozen or more rose in quick succession. I cut down a hen with the second and, while picking her up two more flushed almost at my feet, but the gun was empty. The old darkey had not been idle either. Two hundred yards away in a pine top, he had marked down a hen. Perched there like a statue, she was watching us intently. So, leaving him to fix her attention, I made a detour and by good luck broke her wing after missing her with the first barrel. This bird became so rattled and confused by her fall that strangely enough she forgot the use of those long shanks, for, after running a few yards, dove into a clump of bushes and squatted, where I promptly pounced on her. For several seconds thereafter that bird was all legs, neck and wings. Well, we had a pretty good load to carry three miles. Tenney said the gobbler would weigh 20 pounds full. I said 22, but before I had carried him half the distance he weighed at least 40.

Calling turkeys in the mating season by imitating the hen's yelp requires infinite patience, skill and a thorough understanding of turkey habits. By this, I mean calling the gobblers and not yelping up a scattered flock of fledglings in the early morning. Some sportsmen have condemned the practice in that it takes an unfair advantage of the amorous bird, but with all due respect to their scruples, I believe that it should rank as a legitimate form of sport because so difficult. Few become proficient, and many sportsmen never even attempt to actually do the calling themselves, but leave it to an experienced guide.

A turkey will generally stand on his perch and gobble several times before flying down and then strut and gobble upon alighting. A few low yelps on the pipe stem would always be answered immediately, sometimes by a series of gobbles in quick succession. With tail erect and wings scraping the ground, with wattles swollen and red, puffing, strutting, quivering with ardor and pride, he comes like a ship of state, gorgeous in iridescent bronze and gold. Yes, it was too bad to shoot him down. Perhaps it made you feel a bit uncomfortable, but—what a spectacle! The sight of watching his approach—it was grand—something to recollect on winter-nights before the fireside. Truly, he is the king of American Game Birds!—Field and Stream.

RATHER CONVINCING

"I see, Mr. Dobbson," said the professor of English at Pumpernickel College, "that in your essay you make use of the word 'gent.' Will you be good enough to explain to me the meaning of the word 'gent'? What is a 'gent'?"
 "Why, professor," said Dobby, a gent is a feller that lacks about two-thirds of being a gentleman!"—Harper's Weekly.

"I am disappointed in this seed catalogue." "As to how?"
 "I don't see any improvement to beets or tomatoes. These look like 1910 models."—Washington Herald.

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65 Men's Spring Suits, Values to \$18, Friday, \$12.50

This shipment of finely-tailored Men's Spring and Summer Suits has just arrived, and includes about 65 suits in all, made of flannel worsteds, in blue and light stripes. The models are two and three-piece, in two-button, long lapel effect. Pants have cuff bottom. There are also suits of finished tweeds and worsteds, in novelty shades. Values to \$18.00. Friday **\$12.50**

For Friday's selling we are also offering three lines of Boys' Two-piece, Double-breasted Suits, of tweeds, in fawns, greys, browns and green mixtures. Friday, \$3.75 and **\$3.50**

Dress Goods and Silks at 50c, Friday

Dress Goods, in Serges, Poplins, Lustres, Cashmere and Fancy Suitings, in a large assortment of colors. These are the best values we have offered at this price, and affords a very special opportunity to mothers who are looking for materials for practical inexpensive school dresses. Friday **50c**

Pongee Silks, 32 inches wide, in king's blue, rose, wisteria, taupe, grey, electric, tan, brown, myrtle, pink, reseda, fawn, champagne, mauve and moss. Friday **50c**

Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide, well woven and free from filling. Friday **50c**

Chiffon Taffeta Silk, in Nile, pink, garnet, cardinal, navy, myrtle, moss, emerald, tan, brown, champagne, rose, mauve, cream, white and black. Friday **50c**

Spring Underwear for Women and Children

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, short sleeves or sleeveless. Finished with beading and draw string. 50c, 40c and **35c**

Ribbed Cotton Vests, of very fine quality, low neck and shoulder straps finished with lace **50c**

Ribbed Cotton Vests, with higher neck than above. Short sleeves and button front **50c**

Fancy Vests, short sleeves or shoulder straps, finished with reproduction of crocheted lace, 35c and **25c**

Cotton Vests and Drawers, in a large assortment. Vests with long or short sleeves, also sleeveless. A garment **35c**

Plain Cotton Vests low necks, long, short sleeves or sleeveless. 25c, 20c and **15c**

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Balbriggan Vests, long sleeves, button fronts. Very fine quality. 35c, 30c and **25c**

Children's Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves. Finished with draw string. 25c and **20c**

Children's Ribbed Cotton Drawers, tight at the knee, or loose styles. Finished with woven lace. 25c and **20c**

Children's Black Drawers, tight at the knee or wide style. Lace finished. 40c, 35c and **25c**

Children's Waists and Drawers, Combined, finished with straps and buttoned. Sizes 1 to 10 years. Prices range from 50c to **25c**

Needle Work Arrivals

Correct Fingering, all colors. Quarter pound bunch **25c**

Shetland Floss, in pink, pale blue, grey, black, white and red. A skein **7c**

Natural Colored Linen Cushion Covers, neatly embroidered and finished with 3-inch frills, all ready for pad. Special **65c**

Grass Chairs, Lounges and Tables, Friday

In order to make room for new furniture now arriving and floor space being limited during present alterations going on in the store, we are offering about 260 Grass Chairs, Lounges and Tables at prices that will effect a speedy clearance Friday.

There are about 21 different styles in this much-favored furniture, among which are shown many new and unique designs:

Chairs, to clear Friday, \$4.90, \$3.90 and **\$2.90**

Lounges, to clear Friday, \$5.90 and **\$4.90**

Tables, to clear Friday **\$4.90**

See Windows for Display

Hosiery at New Prices, Friday

300 Pairs of Women's Light Weight Black Cotton Hose, of fine quality. They are full fashioned, have double garter tops, high spliced heel, double toe, and are guaranteed fast colors. All sizes. Friday, 3 pair for **50c**

300 Pairs of Women's Medium Weight Hose, full fashioned, elastic tops, spliced ankles, double sole and toe, stainless and fast black dye. All sizes. These are fine values and will be sold at the close-ly marked price Friday of, a pair **20c**

Women's Boots Specially Priced at \$2.50, Friday

Patent Leather Button Boots, dull kid tops, Cuban heel. Friday **\$2.50**

Patent Leather Lace Boots, dull kid tops, Cuban heel. Friday **\$2.50**

Patent Leather Lace Boots, dull kid top, low school heels. Friday **\$2.50**

Three Special Lines Men's Furnishings for Friday

30 Dozen Boys' Heavy Mixture Wool Coat Sweaters, for school wear. Colors, grey and blue, navy and red, brown and red, grey and red. Sizes 24 to 32. Friday **50c**

25 Dozen Men's Reversible Silk Ties, four-in-hand styles, narrow cut. Colors, green, purple, brown, dark-red, grey, mauve, tan, and many other new shades. Friday **25c**

Men's White Shirts, fancy mercerized materials, in dot patterns. Soft fronts, starched attached cuffs. All sizes. Friday **\$1.00**

Misses' Wash Dresses---14 to 18 Years

Misses' Dress in striped prints, blouse made with open neck, sailor collar of white and tie to match, plain gored skirt. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years **\$2.50**

Misses' Dress in navy, with thin white stripe, turn down collar and cuffs, short sleeves, blouse fastens at left side of front under fancy trimming, plain skirt with bias band of material above hem. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years **\$3.00**

Misses' Dress of striped duck, in pale colors, square neck and short sleeves, bands of contrasting material around neck, left side of front and at sleeves and waist, plain gored skirt. Sizes, 16 and 18 years **\$3.50**

Misses' Middy Dress, in white duck, blouse made with collar, cuffs and pocket in light or dark blue, wide black tie, shaped skirt with plain hem. Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years, **\$4.50**

Rubbered Silk Motor Coats

The season's newest Coats are made of "Rubbered Silk." They are thoroughly wind and waterproof. The weight of the garment is only one pound, and it can be rolled up and put in a pocket without crushing. These coats are specially made for motoring, etc., in full length Chesterfield styles. Military collars and double cuffs **\$17.50**

New Spring Hats for men and youths, in all the newest blocks and shades. Stiff and soft shapes. Prices range from \$5.00 to **\$2.00**

Regular \$14.75 Carpet Squares, Friday, \$8.75

Friday we are selling a limited number of Tapestry Carpet Squares, size 3 x 3 1/2. These squares are excellent values, well woven, interwoven border, and come in greens, fawns, reds and browns, in patterns and colorings that will particularly harmonize with golden oak or Early English finished furnishings. Regular \$14.75. Friday **\$8.75**

Carpet Remnants, of fine Wilton and Axminster. 1 1/2 yards long, and an assortment from which to choose. When finished these make very handsome rugs or mats. Friday, each **\$1.00**

300 Yards of Colonial Art Draperies, 36 inches wide, grounds in fawn. Pattern carried out in deep floral border effects. Friday's price **12 1/2c**

White Curtain Muslin, 36 and 40 inches wide, finished with insertion and lace edging. Friday **25c**

Garden Implement Time

We are now ready to meet the Spring demand for Garden Implements, as we have a complete stock.

The "Cadet" Lawn Mower is one of the best on the market, reliability and quality having received full attention in its manufacture. The connections are very simple and require practically no adjusting. The mower has 3 blades and comes in two sizes, size 14 cut and size 16 cut **\$4.50**

Garden Spades, with long or short handles, made of strong steel with sharp end. Each **75c**

Spading Forks, with long handles and extra heavy prongs. Price, each **\$1.25**

Garden Rakes, 12 and 14 teeth, practical size for ordinary use. Each, 50c and **45c**

Hoes, with strong blades.

Trowels for garden use. Each, 20c and **15c**

Garden Forks. Each **20c**

Our Patent Medicine Special for Friday, Only

IS
FERROZONE

The great blood-builder, nerve tonic and brain invigorator

50c Size, on Friday, for 35c

Other money-savers in this department are:

Enos' Fruit Salt **75c**

Burdock Blood Bitters **75c**

Beef, Iron and Wine **65c**

Syrup of Hypophosphites **75c**

Peptomangan **\$1.00**

Williams' Pink Pills **40c**

Zambuk **40c**

Dodds' Kidney Pills **40c**

Seidlitz Powders, 2 boxes for **25c**

Your average saving on purchases here is 20 to 25 per cent

The World's Greatest Books

Ancient History, Rawlinson. Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu, 2 vols.

History of the Middle Ages, Hallam, 3 vols.

History of the English People, Greene, 3 vols.

History of the French Revolution, Carlyle, 2 vols.

Decisive Battles of the World, Creasy.

Political Economy, Mill, 2 vols.

Democracy in America, De Tocqueville, 2 vols.

Plato and Aristotle.

Advancement of Learning and Novum Organum, Bacon.

Critique of Pure Reason, Kant.

Six Great Bargains from Our Staple Department That Are Buying Inducements as Well as an Introduction to Our New Spacious Department. More Stocks and Better Values Than Ever

4 Dozen Swiss Embroidered Runners and Squares, assorted patterns. Regular 50c. Friday 25c	100 Dozen Brown and White Turkish Towels, large size. Regular 35c and 50c. Friday 25c	100 Dozen Unbleached Huckaback Towels, damask borders. Reg. 50c. Friday 25c	200 Yards Sheetings, bleached, good heavy quality, without filling. Reg. 35c. Friday 25c	1000 Yards of Striped Flannel. Reg. 10c. Friday 5c	12 Dozen Grecian Bed Spreads, double bed size. Reg. \$1.35. Friday \$1.00
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NO. 443.

TO DEATH OR BE

Horrible Choice Let
ers in Big Facto
in New York
Fire Escapes

DEATH LIST 148
NEARLY A

Many Leap from V
be Crushed on F
Fifty Charred Bo
on One Floor

NEW YORK, March
dead and forty eight
tenths of them girls
blows--were crushed to
pavements, smothered
turned to a crisp in a few
afternoon, in the worst
York has known since
Gen. Slocum was bu
water's edge off North
in 1904.

One hundred and forty
been removed from the
night, and seven of the
died in hospital.

This, it is believed,
list of the dead, most
unidentified.

Eight-crane relatives
morning as the bodies were
Nearly all, if not all
were employed by the T
company on the eighth
tenth floor of a ten-sto
ing at No. 23 Washington
western fringe of the
wholesale district. Per
firm, Isaac Harris and
escaped carrying with
additional roof blocks
scaffolding and a govern
ment fire outside fire
building.

How the fire started
will be known. A corner
floor was its point of
only the three upper floo
on the ninth floor fifth
found; sixty-three of th
were crushed to death
more than thirty clogge
shafts. Loss to propert
ceed \$100,000.

Pedestrians going b
Washington square at
to five o'clock were see
whis of something rus
the air before them; the
rifle thud on the paveme
flattened on the flag
savers on the opposite
street shaded their eye
found; sixty-three of th
the three upper floors o
black with girls crowdin
"Don't jump!" yelled t
the girls had no alternat
area of the maddened f
hind them and the ur
fears were too strong. T
fall to the sidewalk.

Four alarms were run
teen minutes. Before
could respond, before t
be stretched or the la
fire chief had fallen fro
and ninth floors so heav
crashed through the ve
the vaults below. In an
was out; in half an hou
its worst; probably the c
complete in twenty minu

Poor Means of E
The building stands
with exposures on two s
only fire escape was in
opening on a light and
all there were seven ext
fire escape, two freight
the rear, two passenger
front and two stairways.
proved almost useless a
ly all who escaped eith
the roof and scrambled
roof of the building occ
American Book company,
fled in the first rush fo
fore the crush and smo
thick.

The building stands
shed intact; the partition
structural tilting between fl
was sound, and it is impos
they see it to imagine ho
so short a time could h
such havoc. Seven of th
100 of them women, we
by the shirtwaist compan
is now at their whirring
before them piled
down. The floor littered v
air, itself full of flying
dust. The first rush of f
most an explosion, catch
in their chairs, their Jun
falling flames. Others r
elevator shafts after the
made their last trip. Still
pushed off the inadequate
escape.

Stream of Bod
In such a horrible str
bodies overflow from th
were stretched by the first
were soon gorged.