

### WANTED MONEY FOR DOCUMENTS

#### Another Incident Laid Bare at Commission's Investigation Into Edmonton and Great Waterways Railway Contract

### HAWES ASKED FOR SUBSTANTIAL SUM

#### Messrs. Bennett and Boyle on Witness Stand Refuse to Produce Documents or Information in their Possession

EDMONTON, March 30.—The whole history of what was practically an attempt by Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, one of the incorporators of the Athabasca Railway Co., to get money from J. K. Cornwall, in which Hawes demanded from Cornwall \$250,000 for the production of certain documents in his possession relating to profits to be made from the bonds of the railway company, and which attempt was, in the opinion of O. M. Biggar, solicitor for Cornwall, a play to stampede the legislature against the government at the most critical period in the Great Waterways discussion in the house, was unearthed yesterday afternoon.

After Geo. B. Henwood, of Edmonton, the solicitor who acted for Hawes as against Cornwall, had refused on the stand to divulge the details of negotiations or the details of the documents which Hawes had in his possession, and for which he had demanded \$250,000, on the request of J. K. Cornwall, on the stand and told the whole story to the commission. He told how Hawes had demanded \$250,000 under threat of suit to make good his claim, and how he had afterwards reduced the amount of the demand to \$100,000. He told how Cornwall had refused to pay such a sum, and how he had suggested that since this was in his estimation a play to defeat the government when they were not any too strong, it would be better to make a settlement for a small amount with Hawes to prevent him serving a writ on Cornwall.

Mr. Biggar said he suggested this in view of the probable stampede that the mere issuance of a writ against Cornwall would have caused in the legislature, and which would most certainly have resulted in the defeat of the government with no good cause. Mr. Biggar told that so far as he could gather from the documents he saw that Hawes' claim was in the first place, that Minty had not given him some information he had, and in the second place Minty and Cornwall had brought pressure to bear on him to abandon his rights in the railway company, and that after having got him out of the country, Minty and Cornwall made a deal with Clarke, whereby they were to make a lot of money on the flotation of the bonds generally. The documents which Hawes had in his possession, so far as he could gather, were letters of instructions to Mr. Bennett which were returned to Toronto on instructions from Hawes. He said he had the copies made for his own protection, but what he meant by this he did not say.

Mr. Biggar stated that he knew of no attempt on the part of any member of the legislature or government to get the papers for Hawes. Mr. Boyle, leader of the insurgents, was on the stand this afternoon and refused to deliver up any of the documents he had in his possession save one or two letters he had handed to Mr. Walsh this morning. Mr. Boyle said most of the documents were letters of instructions to Mr. Bennett which were returned to Toronto on instructions from Hawes. He said he had the copies made for his own protection, but what he meant by this he did not say.

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### GREAT STRUGGLE FAIRLY LAUNCHED

#### Leaders of British Parties Set Forth their Positions in Reference to Shortening Power of House of Lords

### PREMIER'S SPEECH ON RESOLUTIONS

#### Conservative Leader Announces His Unremitting Opposition to Proposals—Mr. Redmond Says No Budget

LONDON, March 30.—Premier Asquith was greeted with cheers from the Government benches when he arose yesterday and moved the House immediately resolve itself into committee to consider the relations between the two houses of parliament and the duration of each parliament.

Mr. Asquith said that in the government's view it was expedient that Great Britain should continue to have two legislative chambers. There was both room and need for a second chamber. At present the premier declared there was a bi-cameral system only in name. The House of Lords was a frankly partisan assembly. It was always ready to pass the bills of one party and reject the main bills of another party. He for one would rather live under the absolute autocracy of an elected single chamber than have superadded to it this simulacrum of a second chamber.

In reference to a constitution of the second chamber Mr. Asquith said it must be relatively small in numbers, and must rest upon a Democratic, and not a hereditary basis. It must not be governed by party spirit, but must be independent of the will of the country. The resolution he would move later, the premier said, was not put forward as a final solution of the problem. The government must first present a repetition of the unconstitutional character of the House of Lords, and the constitution provides for the will of the commons being accepted by the Lords.

The prime minister also spoke unfavorably of the referendum as a means of preventing a deadlock between the two houses. He said he favored, if possible, a joint session of the two chambers, but he had his doubts as to whether it could be made applicable under the present British constitution. The limitation of the veto power of the Lords, coupled with the shortening of the duration of the commons was, in his opinion, the best means by which they could secure expression of the popular will, which should not be frustrated.

The royal veto, said the Premier, was as dead as Queen Anne, but the crown held by the King was more secure of tenure than ever fell to the lot of his Tudor ancestors. The absolute veto of the Lords, the premier declared, must follow the veto of the crown before the road could be cleared for the advent of a full-grown, unfettered democracy.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech, made it quite plain that the resolutions were of necessity couched in general terms. They were, he said, built up on which all bills would be built up. The object of the resolutions, he said, was to obtain statutory definition and protection for well established constitutional practices.

Mr. Balfour's Objections. Mr. Balfour declared that the Government's proposals neither ended nor mended the Lords. The Premier had talked, said Mr. Balfour, as though aggressive heredit had made it impossible to carry on the country's legislation. Coming down to the Government's resolutions, Mr. Balfour said in regard to the first that no authority had ever suggested that the Lords had no power to reject money bills. They had the right, he insisted, and ought to keep it. The proposal that the Speaker should decide whether or not a bill was a money bill, said Mr. Balfour, made the Speaker not merely the guardian of the rights of the Commons, but, in a certain sense, the author of their legislation. It was madness, contended Mr. Balfour, for the Government to make a change in the constitution. The whole plan was really grotesque. It was impossible that a scheme so imprudently advanced as this party-colored legislation could survive.

The Government, said Mr. Balfour, was going to initiate a period of constitutional controversy which he believed would be utterly inconsistent with the general pursuit of social reform. The Government, he believed, had been ill advised in the course they were taking, from every point of view, and he should offer at every stage of these resolutions the strongest opposition that it was in his power to give.

Irish Leader Supports. Mr. Redmond congratulated the premier upon the substance of his resolution, which Mr. Redmond, said he and his followers would heartily support. He was glad that all reference to reform had been dropped in the resolutions, for the last thing that he wished for was the strengthening of the other house. Mr. Redmond, however, would not bind himself to any one of the amendments which were made. He made it clear that subsequent support of the Irish would depend upon presenting the veto question without interposing the budget. He said that if the Lords rejected the veto measure the premier should appeal to the throne, and if the throne's pre-

### CONCESSIONS FOR MINIMUM RATES

#### Minister Fielding Announces in Commons List of Articles on Which Canada Agrees to Place Lower Duties

### THIRTEEN SECTIONS OF TARIFF AFFECTED

#### President Taft Issues Proclamation Placing Canada Under Minimum Rates—Some of U. S. Requests Refused

OTTAWA, March 30.—Mr. Fielding took up two hours in the House today in explaining that the government had not knuckled under to the United States in the matter of tariff concessions, and that there had been no surrender. The minister of finance congratulated the public generally on escaping the swing of the tariff club by granting a "few small and comparatively unimportant concessions" on dates, nuts, feathers and perfumes.

Mr. Fielding, who was received with cheers from the Liberal side of the House, stated that he sought this early opportunity of presenting a statement concerning the negotiations with respect to trade relations with the United States. The close connection with the republic made it a matter of most importance that Canada should maintain as far as possible friendly relations with that country. Notwithstanding a tariff situation which Canadians are somewhat unfavorably inclined to view, the volume of trade was a very large one. Fifty per cent of the trade of Canada was with the United States; 53 per cent of our imports came from the United States, and 58 per cent of our exports went there, and this under tariff conditions which were not so favorable as could be desired.

Mr. Fielding said the importance of the question raised last year into the domain of the session, when it was suggested by the Opposition that before the French treaty could be approved the Government should ascertain whether the United States would regard that treaty as one discriminating against their interests. The Government had not thought it would be wise to take that course. After unsuccessful negotiations for better trade terms in the past, the Government had taken the ground that Canada should not again approach the United States with proposals for better trade relations, and that if the matter was to be reopened it should be upon the initiative of the United States. The Government decided not to make any approach to the United States while the question of the French treaty was pending. The treaty was approved and the Government was bound to maintain the rights of Canada to enter into trade arrangements with other countries as to approximately equal States in the manner suggested would be to recognize their right to trade on a level with other nations. But, said Mr. Fielding, the condition was now ended. The United States had taken the initiative and Ottawa was no longer in a position to do so. The latter took the first step for better trade relations. Mr. Fielding then dealt with the preliminary negotiations.

List of Concessions. The following are the thirteen concessions made by Canada to the United States, and upon which President Taft has enabled to proclaim the adoption of a minimum tariff in favor of Canada today. The figures indicate the new or reduced duty: Dates, 23 1/2 per cent; Brazil nuts, and shelled peanuts, nuts of all kinds 20 per cent; Prunes and dried plums, unpitted, 2-30 a pound. Peanuts, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, namely hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other preparations not otherwise provided, used for the hair, mouth or skin, 32 1/2 per cent. The ware of china, porcelain, white, granite and ironstone, 27 1/2 per cent. Common and colored window glasses, 12 1/2 per cent. Watch actions and movements and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including the winding bars and sleeves, 12 1/2 per cent. Dogskin, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kaitoo, alligator and all leather, dressed, waxed or glazed or further finished than tanned, not otherwise provided, harness leather and chamois skins, 15 per cent. Feathers and manufactures of feathers, imitation of fruits, grains, plants and flowers suitable for ornamental hat, 27 1/2 per cent. All goods not enumerated in this schedule, "Schedule A," as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation of which is by law prohibited, 17 1/2 per cent. The measure the premier should appeal to the throne, and if the throne's pre-

### SETTLERS FOR PRAIRIES

#### Get Minimum Rates

### EDWARDS IN COURT AGAIN

#### More Opium at Vancouver

#### Joke May Prove Fatal

WOODBRIDGE, March 30.—A young lad named Wilcox was removed from the hospital this morning suffering from a fractured skull, the result of a blow on the head administered by another lad named Sleightholm. Wilcox thought he was playing a joke on Sleightholm. Hiding a dog and snapping at his heels, in a dark, quiet room, Sleightholm, thinking it was a dog turned around quickly and struck Wilcox over the head, fracturing the skull. The blow may prove fatal.

### ADMIRAL FOURIER ARGUES THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS ALLIES SHOULD SET ABOUT STRENGTHENING FORCES

PARIS, March 30.—In the course of his interesting, now being published, Admiral Fourier, commander of the Mediterranean squadron of the French navy, declares that the time has arrived for France and Great Britain to make a joint declaration, must follow the veto of the crown before the road could be cleared for the advent of a full-grown, unfettered democracy.

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### INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES

#### Provinces Ask Change in B. N. A. Act and Dominion Ministers Propose Submission of the Question to Courts

### FAIL TO REACH ANY AGREEMENT

#### Provinces Ask Change in B. N. A. Act and Dominion Ministers Propose Submission of the Question to Courts

OTTAWA, March 29.—The conference between the federal and provincial representatives with respect to the relative powers of company incorporation wound up this evening without any agreement being reached. The point of difference was as to the method that should be adopted in order to determine the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces respectively in the matter of incorporations. On the one hand the provinces contended that the British North America Act should be amended in the direction of giving legislative sanction to the jurisdiction claimed by the provinces. As against this view the Dominion representatives proposed that in all matters involving a constitutional issue the matters in dispute should be referred to a judicial officer of a stated case to the Supreme Court and, if necessary, carried to the Privy Council, in order to obtain an authoritative judicial decision that would be binding on all parties for all time.

In discussing the proposal of the Dominion provincial representatives to refer the constitutional claims of the provinces there would be a loss of revenue from the fees charged for incorporating companies. Both the minister of justice and the secretary of state combatted the statements, and it was pointed out that when a decision of the Supreme Court upset what had been the practice of the patent office, for over a quarter of a century the Dominion government promptly had legislation passed validating all patents that were affected by the decision in question. If the courts should decide against the jurisdiction claimed by the provinces the Dominion government could again pass legislation validating the incorporation of all provincial companies incorporated before such decision was rendered, and which, but for such Dominion legislation, might be held to be invalidated. The provincial delegates to confer upon the subjects under discussion.

### RAILWAYS GRANT WAGE INCREASE

#### Directors of Roads Making Up Pennsylvania and Reading Systems Give Higher Rates to Their Many Employees

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—It was announced today that the boards of directors of all the railroads comprised in the Pennsylvania railroad system have ordered a voluntary advance of six per cent in the wages of permanent employees who now receive less than \$900 a month. The increase affects the following lines: Pennsylvania road, lines east; Cumberland Valley railroad; Pennsylvania companies, lines west; Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad; New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. Following the lead of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, announcements came from the opening of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company late this evening of a similar advance. Both increases affect all employees who earn less than \$900 a month. The Reading allowance, however, does not include those employed whose wages have been adjusted within the last 90 days. From time to time during the last three months of certain classes of trainmen and other employees. Including these the increase announced today affects about 37,000 employees. The general prosperous condition of the railways and the high cost of living are given as the reasons for the increases announced by both companies.

Pottery Girls on Strike. EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, March 30.—At a mass meeting today the 500 pottery girls who struck yesterday for increased wages and a fifteen minute rest period at 10 o'clock each morning voted to continue the strike. Twelve potteries have been compelled to shut down, throwing 2,500 employees out of work. It is reported that sixteen plants will suspend work within a few days. More than 5,000 persons will be idle if they close.

Fernie Boy Killed. FERNIE, March 30.—Arthur Kynaston, aged 16, driver, No. 2 mine, Coal Creek, was killed this morning about 10 o'clock. Kynaston was employed in the district known as the high line portion of No. 3 right. While standing at the mouth of a room a large rock which fell from the roof fractured his skull, death taking place instantaneously. Kynaston's parents reside in Fernie, his father being employed as a miner in mine No. 5, Coal Creek. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Archbishop Langevin. WINNIPEG, March 30.—Today His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate of the Roman Catholic church. The archbishop himself conducted a pontifical high mass in the cathedral at which Archbishop Dentwell and a large number of the clergy of the diocese were present. Father Norsett presided at the altar, and the feast and banquet were held at the Archbishop's Palace, at which many of the clergy and friends of the diocese were present. The archbishop and his friends were present at the banquet and tendered their congratulations.

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### DOOR IS BARRED AND PEOPLE BURN

#### Crowd of Dancers in Hungarian Village Trapped in Burning Barn—Vain Effort to Escape Thought a Single Exit

### WOMEN AND MEN TRAMPLED TO DEATH

#### Blazing Roof Crushes Down on Helpless Victims—Three Hundred Are Dead and Many Others Injured

MATE-SZALKA, Hungary, March 28.—More than three hundred persons were trampled to death, and one hundred others seriously injured, in a disaster in the village of Osekowitz last night.

A public ball was announced to be held at the hotel of the village, where the coach house had been fitted up as a ball room. It was a great ballroom structure, decorated with under-wood June branches from a previous entertainment, to which were added, for the occasion, their decorations and Chinese lanterns.

The festivity attracted pleasure-seekers from the whole country side, and the building was so packed just before the ball began that the slight door which afforded entrance and exit was nailed up to keep out scores who clamored outside.

While the dancing was in full swing, a pine branch caught fire and fell to the floor. It blazed furiously, and almost instantly the flames leaped up to the women burst into flames, which spread with astonishing rapidity.

While the building was heaving, a detachment of troops was immediately ordered to the scene to clear the wreckage and help to bury the dead. The official estimate, as given by the fire department, is that 300 persons perished, but it is thought that the death toll will prove much larger than this, as many persons have not been accounted for.

### REFUSES CONCILIATION

Representative of American Federation of Labor Refuses Conciliation Paper Company

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., March 28.—A statement charged by the International Paper Company refused to receive representatives of the boards of trade of towns where there are strikes in the company's mills for the purpose of arbitration and conciliation, and is responsible for the present troubles, was issued today by Thomas H. Flynn, of Washington, D. C., national representative of the American Federation of Labor, who has been investigating affairs at Livermore Falls.

Mr. Flynn said that at his suggestion the local board formed by the boards of trade of towns in an effort to bring about a settlement of the present difficulties when the board was informed by the New York office of the International Paper Company that its representative or those of the other board would not be received by officials of the company.

Killed by Baseball—READING, Pa., March 28.—The season's first baseball fatality here was reported today. James C. Allen, 14 years old, was run over by a fly ball and died in a few hours.

Bound for Portland Canal  
VANCOUVER, March 30.—The Camosun, on her initial voyage, will carry a number of mining men and others bound for the Portland Canal district, where a season of extraordinary mining activity is expected. The passengers will include A. Erskine Smith, general manager of the Red Cliff mine, on which a compressor plant is being installed; Hugo Rose, of Winnipeg; James Cullins, and Frank Neff. Mr. Neff recently sold the Casino group, one of the best known propositions in the camp. Mr. Cullins will establish headquarters at Stewart, where he will hereafter publish the Portland Canal Miner, a bright weekly recently started here by Mr. Cullins and Percy Godenrath. The same steamer carries a complete newspaper plant for the Miner.

### U. S. STEEL COMPANY

Prosperity Shown by Annual Report of Director—Stays in Nova Scotia

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., March 30.—At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company today, the report of the directors was read, and the shareholders had reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the company's earnings for the year amounted to \$597,948, compared with earnings of \$501,337 for 1908.

### MORE BODIES FOUND

All But One of Crew of Wrecked Freighter Arthur B. Are Now Accounted For

VANCOUVER, March 30.—Last evening word reached W. R. Lord of the body of his son, the second officer of the lost tug Arthur B. Lord, had been found near Bellingham. He left at once with Alderman Whitehead to take charge of the remains.

### SHEARWATER WAS IN COLLISION

Bumped Into the Steam Freighter Stratitany When Lying in Bay at the Golden Gate

H.M.S. Shearwater, which left San Francisco on Monday and is about due at Esquimalt, returning from the south American coast in collision with the steam freighter Stratitany, which was en route to the west coast, was damaged by the collision. The Shearwater was damaged in the collision, but the crew and passengers were saved.

### TO CLEAR ROUTE WITHOUT DELAY

Negotiations for E. & N. Railway Company's Right-of-Way Between Union Bay and Oyster River Completed

Within a few days the clearing of the right-of-way for that branch of the proposed coast extension of the E. & N. Railway, lying between Union Bay and Oyster River, will be under way.

Yesterdays H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the road, announced that all the preliminary negotiations with property owners through the neighborhood had been satisfactorily completed, and that it was the intention to invite tenders for the work referred to immediately.

While there is no authoritative ground for the statement, it is reported by a reliable authority that the work will be lost in carrying out the plan along another step after the clearing of the right-of-way is finished. A contract, or contract, will be let for grading, and the actual laying of rails will be started as soon as practicable.

This section, between Union Bay and Oyster Bay, is but a small part of the project. It is the intention to extend the Island railway from Wellington a considerable distance to the north end, where the railway is not yet known. But of one thing there is no doubt, namely, that the agricultural parts of the Island will be given transportation facilities.

GALT, Ont., March 30.—The police here are looking for a man with a gun, who was seen in the vicinity of the bridge over the river, carrying a large sack of flour, and a man with a gun, who was seen in the vicinity of the bridge over the river, carrying a large sack of flour.

### SHIP PARNASSOS IS PROBABLY SAFE

Report of Foundering of the German Sailer in South Pacific Based on Misread Signals

The German ship Parnassos, from Portland for the United Kingdom, which was thought to have foundered in the South Pacific ocean, is, according to reports, on the coast of the island of Pohnpei, probably well along on her voyage to England by this time. The Parnassos was reported to have been sighted on her beam ends, with lifeboats gone, during a hurricane, and had been given up as lost.

After the arrival of the Parnassos at Tacoma at Adelaide, the owners of the Parnassos cabled the master of the schooner for detailed information, and the report was misunderstood. The master of the Parnassos has wired to the owners of the Parnassos that the master of the German ship informed him by signals on December 16 that the ship had been wrecked on the coast of the island of Pohnpei, and that the crew had been rescued.

### Winnipeg Building Record.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—That Winnipeg is forging ahead at a rapid rate is indicated by the building permits issued today, totaling nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. Permits were issued for a big new theatre, to cost \$250,000; the new Orpheum theatre, \$200,000; Young Methodist church, \$75,000; and private residences, \$60,000.

### CANADIANS WHO GO TO BISLEY

Sergt. Richardson Is Victoria Rifleman Nearest to Place on Team—Capt. Forrest and Hart-McHarg in Line

It is hardly probable that Victoria will be represented on this year's Bisley rifle team. The local marksman, Sgt. Richardson, who ranks first in the Victoria team, is not in the line for the Bisley team, which will be composed of the best shots of the Empire.

Development League and Its Work  
Westward Ho Tells of Activities of the Local Organization in Article by the Secretary in Recent Issue

In January, 1909, in response to an invitation sent out by the Victoria Development League, various cities and districts in the province were invited to send delegates to the annual meeting of the league, which was held at the Board of Trade rooms, a second meeting at the Empress hotel, and a third at the Victoria Hotel. The league is a body of men and women who are interested in the development of the province, and who are working for the improvement of the same.

### WAITING MEN

21. Lieutenant G. W. Rowe, Forty-sixth Regiment, Bowmanville.  
22. Lieut. W. Drysdale, Eleventh Regiment, St. Andrews.  
23. Major J. M. Jones, Eighth-second Regiment, Fernald, P. E. I.  
24. Sergeant W. A. Smith, G. C. F. G. Ottawa.  
25. Lieut. C. D. Spittal, C. A. S. C. Ottawa.

A press telegram from Prince Rupert says that Mrs. C. E. Loftstedt, wife of a lumberman, died yesterday morning, from wounds on the head, inflicted, it is believed, by her husband. The latter was arrested, about 8.30 on Tuesday night, on the charge of a disturbance on Eighth avenue. They investigated and found in a little cabin close to a fringe of forest, a woman in a dying condition. She had been terribly beaten. Her husband, C. E. Loftstedt, was at once arrested, he being found in the neighborhood. He was sober, and did not seem to realize the gravity of his position. Between three and four o'clock the following morning his wife died. She was about thirty years old, and had worked in a local laundry to help support the home, die family consisting of two little girls and a boy.

### MEXICO CITY, March 30.—The indebtedness of the suspended U. S. Banking Co. to the Bank of Montreal, its largest creditor, aggregates \$7,088,045. It became known today,

### RAILROAD MEN VOTE TO STRIKE

Conductors and Trainmen of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Break off Negotiations With Company

QUESTION INVOLVES 200,000 EMPLOYEES  
Men Employed on New York Central Also to Vote on Acceptance of New Proposition Offered by the Company

CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—A strike vote was ordered taken today on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway by the officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors. The order was issued following the breaking off of the negotiations which have been carried on with the road for the last three days. About 200,000 men are involved.

### NEW YORK Central Men.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The vote to accept the counter proposition made by the company or to support the national officers of the Order of Railroad Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be taken today by the men employed on the New York Central lines between New York and Buffalo, but will not affect the men on the other lines, such as the Boston and Albany, Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Big Four railroads.

Presidents Lee and Garretson would say when they would order the vote, but in the order would go forthwith. It is said that the men and conductors will support the national officers, as in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio, the New Haven and Hartford. Then, facing to coming to terms, as a last resort, an assistant arbitration commission under the provision of the man act, will negotiate the settlement of the troubles.

### DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE AND ITS WORK

Westward Ho Tells of Activities of the Local Organization in Article by the Secretary in Recent Issue

In January, 1909, in response to an invitation sent out by the Victoria Development League, various cities and districts in the province were invited to send delegates to the annual meeting of the league, which was held at the Board of Trade rooms, a second meeting at the Empress hotel, and a third at the Victoria Hotel. The league is a body of men and women who are interested in the development of the province, and who are working for the improvement of the same.

The marble industry of the island has been going into extensively at but one time to wit, on the West Coast of the country. The specimens of blue and blue-black marble from the quarries here, of the mottled and the Carrara marble, show that the quality is very high indeed. As for the quantity it is practically unlimited. At present, the main output is of the blue and the blue-black varieties, but additional development is being contemplated along the lines of the other kinds. Gold, silver, quicksilver, mercury, and platinum have been mined on the island, and in payable quantities. But mere mention is made of these metals, as among the possibilities, not the present actualities.

There is slate, cement, fire-clay, brick, granite and building stone on the island in large quantities. Salmon canneries are found on every coast, and herring fisheries form an immensely valuable addition to the income of the island. Halibut and cod fisheries are becoming more and more developed, the halibut banks being especially desirable. Twenty thousand pounds of halibut were taken by one Indian village on a day's fishing on the upper west coast. The salmon fisheries, outside of the wharves, where fish are heavily packed as yet, so far as Vancouver Island is concerned.

### DISASTER IN FIJI

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 28.—Advice received today states that the Fiji Islands have been devastated by a terrible hurricane, which has caused enormous damage. It is feared that there has been great loss of life, but no information on this subject has yet been received. It is believed that all this force will be harnessed, and made to obey the will of man.

could be gathered from shalabg sands like diamonds. To be sure, wherever the methods may attract visitors to a country, but they will not make cities. The island has a large number of small possessions, which are profitable, what advantages the island apparently possesses, have been stated positively, and without exaggeration.

The vulgar rant of the blatant "booster" has been avoided, both an unnecessary. To be sure, wherever a community consists of sagebrush, coyotes and cactuses, or there is a climate that is not the most desirable, the rugged thresholds of long winters and the blinding snows of winter, the rugged thresholds of long winters and the blinding snows of winter, the rugged thresholds of long winters and the blinding snows of winter.

Unbias you have seen the shores of Vancouver Island, you have not seen America; without that knowledge you have missed some of earth's rarest and most startling pictures; here you will find a landscape of inland retrospice, clouds, sky and snow-capped mountains, peaks, forests of magnificent timber, lakes like jewels set in mountain height, peaceful valleys, streams and rivers in every direction, with a world of variety in their flashing currents.

Island is the sportsman's Mecca, with enormous salmon, trout, rain-bow and brook trout, deer, panther, elk, bear, ring-necked pheasant, blue and red grouse, partridge, quail, snipe, and all kinds of water-fowl, it gives the angler and the hunter a constant succession of sport and excitement of the wildest and most picturesque beauty, and in a climate where hard-ship and discomfort is at a minimum.

It is these many advantages which the Vancouver Island Development League has set out to bring to the attention of the world. It is reaching out to England, Canada, and the United States, the Orient and to South Africa. It has made good progress, and its advance in the confidence of the various auxiliary leagues of the island, and the communities in which these leagues are located. No doubt, the Victoria branch league using its own money to the advancement of the league, and the attention of the Victoria branch league using its own money to the advancement of the league, and the attention of the Victoria branch league using its own money to the advancement of the league.

Requests for trails, roads, rural telephone, railway and steamship connections are sent and forwarded in the name of the league to the proper channels to receive attention. For the past year the central branch all over England, Canada, and America, brings in a large number of replies and queries to each auxiliary league secretary, so that he can communicate with the league, and the advantages of his particular district.

The league is a crusade against iron conservatism, and the same time retaining the wise conservation of the land, and having rigidly to the line of statements which can be verified by the records, or by personal investigation. The men in the league are building up of the entire island, and every district. They do not expect to carry out the various enterprises and matters which the league demands without occasionally overlooking some detail or making a mistake. But they expect to point to a high average credit on the part of the league, and every district.

### Winnipeg's Big Fair

Directors Decide on Holding Exposition in 1914—Preparations to Be Actively Proceeded With

WINNIPEG, March 28.—Canada's largest exposition will be held in 1914, it was decided at a meeting of the directors held today. There has been a long and arduous struggle, owing to lack of definite information as to the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway towards the project. There was reason to believe that the C. P. R. might insist upon holding the exposition in 1912 at the latest, and this date was set conformably to the wishes of the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern roads. Assurances have now been received that the C. P. R. will be satisfied with the 1914 date, and with this obstacle removed, the exposition committee will proceed with the work of preparing preliminary plans for holding the exposition in 1914. These plans will include the location of the site, the Dominion Government to obtain financial aid, and the amount of financial support the exposition is to receive from this source.

### Novas Scotia Railway Move

HALIFAX, March 28.—With a capital of one million, and power to increase to \$2,000,000, the Nova Scotia Railway Company is seeking incorporation in the Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Railway Company is seeking incorporation in the Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Railway Company is seeking incorporation in the Nova Scotia.

### THOUSANDS COME TO SEEK HOMES

Immigration from British Isles So Heavy That Many Extra Steamers Have Been Engaged by Companies

PEOPLE COMING OF SUPERIOR CLASS  
Rush of American Settlers Taxes Railway Facilities—Western Hotels Overcrowded

LONDON, March 28.—In consequence of the immigration boom more steamship companies are running extra vessels. The Canadian Pacific Railway company has engaged the Montreal and American steamers, and a thousand third class passengers. During April fifteen steamers will sail with every second and third cabin berth booked. Nearly 18,000 emigrants have sailed this month, and this number will be greatly increased. A much better class of people are emigrating, a large percentage being farmers and agricultural laborers. The C. P. R. is inaugurating a scheme of ready-made pulp farms for women.

MONTRÉAL, March 28.—The immigration season has started with a rush, and the present week is expected to be a record breaker. Seventeen thousand immigrants will be landed at St. John and Halifax before the week's end, and will leave at once for their destinations in the west. Most of the immigrants are from Great Britain, and of a superior class. So great is the rush that arrangements are being made for the establishment of immigrant camps near Calgary, where immigrants can stay until they are located.

### Rush From States

NORTH PORTAL, Sask., March 28.—North Portal, every day, is establishing for itself the record of being the main gateway into Canada, from the prairie provinces of America, and returning to take up home-stays and purchase lands in the western provinces. For the past year there has been an average of forty cars per day passed through here, literally packed with settlers, including everything from horse, mules and chickens to harness, cream separator and all the necessaries of life. There were over one hundred cars of the yards, and the energies of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the road officials, the customs and immigration officers, as well as the four government departments, will be necessary to meet the necessary railway contracts, entry forms and all the other things which are necessary to the settlement of the prairie.

### LOGS LOSES PART OF SAWLOG BOON

A Lion's Tow Broken Up by Sudden Shift of Storm off Fraser River

VANCOUVER, March 29.—Scattered over Point Grey, and in the neighborhood of one million three hundred and fifty feet of good British Columbia lumber, proportionately small, but of a high quality, was contained in the tug Sea Lion, which was broken up by a sudden shift of storm off Fraser River.

On Sunday night the tug Sea Lion was broken up by a sudden shift of storm off Fraser River. The tug was carrying a large quantity of lumber, and the loss was a heavy one. The lumber was scattered over a large area, and it is estimated that the loss was worth \$1,000,000.

### Bush Fires Near Toronto

TORONTO, March 28.—Bush fires considerable damage in the western suburbs of the city. A cottage belonging to Mr. McNeil was destroyed, and another was damaged. The fire was caused by a spark from a train, and it spread rapidly.

### Inoculated Himself

WVA, March 29.—While en route to a meeting of the Dominion biologists, an experimental rabies inoculation was administered to a member of the Dominion biologists, who believed to have contracted the disease. After communication with the health officer Dr. C. A. F. at Toronto, the member of the Dominion biologists was left for the Pasteur Institute.

James Gaudin has returned to his home in Plover, B. C., after a visit to his mother, Mrs. J. Gaudin, who is in the hospital.

### Whole Country Amazed

AT "FRUIT-A-TIV"

Wonderful Cure Made by Remarkable Fruit-A-Tiv Tablets.

Moorefield Magistrate Says "Days of Miracles Are Passed"

His cure seems a wonderful thing, and all his friends are amazed. Mr. Henry Moorefield, of Moorefield, Ont., has been cured of a serious heart ailment, which had been a long time in coming. He was unable to do any work, and his health was in a very bad state. He was cured by the use of Fruit-A-Tiv Tablets, and he is now able to do his work as usual.

### NOTED JAPANESE IS COMING

Baron Kikuchi, Prominent Japanese Educationalist, Sail on Empress of Japan for This Port

On board the steamer Empress of Japan, which is to sail from Victoria on Wednesday, a noted Japanese educationalist, Baron Kikuchi, is returning to Tokyo. Baron Kikuchi has been on a tour of the United States, and he will be delivering a series of lectures at the University of Washington on Monday and will then leave Vancouver.

### PROFESSOR BARON KIKUCHI

Professor Baron Kikuchi was born in 1865, and studied mathematics at Cambridge University from 1870 to 1877, and was one of the first to return to Tokyo. He was a member of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and he was a member of the Japanese Ministry of Education. He was a member of the Japanese Ministry of Education, and he was a member of the Japanese Ministry of Education. He was a member of the Japanese Ministry of Education, and he was a member of the Japanese Ministry of Education.

### Winnipeg's Big Fair

Winnipeg's big fair is being held in 1914. The fair will be held on the site of the old fairgrounds, and it will be one of the largest fairs ever held in Winnipeg. The fair will be held in 1914, and it will be one of the largest fairs ever held in Winnipeg.

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### The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... \$0.60  
Three months ..... \$0.35  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

#### BRITISH EMIGRATION

Not in a long time has there been such a movement of people from the British Isles to America. Our dispatches tell of extra steamships being put on to meet the demand for transportation, and while we are not told in so many words that the greater number of the emigrants are destined for Canada, they probably are. This is a very excellent thing for both the United Kingdom and the Dominion. It is necessary for the increasing population of the Mother Country to find some outlet. No tariff changes can alter this fact. The excess of the birthrate is large, and there is more or less immigration from Continental Europe. Therefore, there is a surplus which must find room somewhere, or sink through the ranks of the unemployed to the ranks of the unemployable. On the other hand Canada needs people by the million, and the best are those that come from the British Isles. Canadians amuse themselves sometimes at the expense of their Old Country cousins, but in their heart of hearts they prefer them to any one else except our own people. Not infrequently we have British misfits, but so also have we misfits from other lands. The latter we ignore; but you cannot ignore an Englishman. So when a square peg of an immigrant from Britain gets in a round hole, he knows it, and so do the rest of us. But an occasional misfit does not depreciate the value of the whole invoice, and so we welcome the British immigrant and only hope that he will keep on coming in increasing numbers for many years to come.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is not generally known that the Department known as The Geological Survey of Canada antedates the birth of the Dominion by more than a score of years, having been organized sixty-five years ago for the purpose of investigating the natural resources of which were then Upper and Lower Canada. The public life in British Columbia who can be called orators, and we have not had any for a long time. Some may ask for a definition of oratory. It is not easy to give one. An orator must be fluent, but fluency alone is not oratory. He must speak with earnestness, but earnestness combined with fluency will not make him an orator. If a man combines fluency and earnestness with magnetism, he will very nearly meet the requirements of the case. If to these he can add aptness of illustration, a good voice and a pleasing presence, he will be as nearly perfect as he can expect to be, provided he knows how to judge his audience. A story is told of the late Joseph Howe, who at times reached a very high level in oratory, which illustrates the tricks to which even an experienced speaker may at times resort. He had made a very fine speech at a meeting held in Detroit to discuss reciprocity, and in the course of the evening he sat with some friends in a game of whist at his hotel. A crowd gathered around the hotel and clamored for a speech from him. Howe at first refused to appear, but, yielding to the importunities of some friends, he arose from the card table, removed his coat and waistcoat, took off his collar and ruffled his hair. Then he stepped out on a little balcony and spoke. One of those who had been playing whist with him, said that Howe spoke for half an hour as one inspired on the relations that ought to exist between the United States and British North America, as it was then, closing with a reference to the War of Secession which caused men in the crowd to break out into sobs and sent the audience away overcome by a feeling of awe. When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened at Portland, Maine, one of the speakers was L. A. Wilmot, one of the speakers of New Brunswick. He chose the same theme. No report of his speech was ever published, the newspapers saying that the reporters put down their pencils to listen to his splendid eloquence. Wilmot's magnetism was marvellous. He was also full of tricks. Here is a story of his first

appearance as a candidate at a provincial election. He was what we would call in these days a bit of a dude, but also an active, athletic man. On nomination day he stood on the ground in front of the platform, and when his turn came to speak, the candidate who preceded him said: "I will now be followed by my young friend, L. A. Wilmot, whom I see before me with his highly-polished hat, his dainty cane, and his spottish gloves." Wilmot placed one hand on the platform and vaulted to it. He took off his hat, and throwing it to the crowd said "There's the hat." He bent his cane in his muscular hands until it broke, and throwing the pieces from him, said, "There's the cane." With a quick rip he tore his gloves from his hands and said "There's the gloves." Then, after a moment's pause, he said, with head erect and flashing eyes, "Here is L. A. Wilmot." The old men of a quarter of a century ago used to tell of the speech which was the death knell of the Family Compact and the beginning of the triumph of Responsible government.

#### DECLINE OF ORATORY

In a recent English publication Lord Rosebery was described as "our only orator." The reference was confined to people in political life. The writer went on to say that Mr. Lloyd George at times reached heights that could be classed as oratorical successes, but he too frequently hit a lower mark to entitle him to be classed with Lord Rosebery. Mr. Asquith he describes as a very lucid talker, who goes straight to his points and wastes no words in doing so, an effective speaker but not an orator. Mr. Balfour is a master of sarcasm, and always speaks gracefully, but he does not exhibit the earnestness that makes a man an orator. The other men prominent in public life were dismissed as not worthy of being considered in such a connection. Even Lord Rosebery, if we may judge from his reported speeches, is not in the first rank. Indeed, oratory seems of recent years to have been greatly on the decline in the United Kingdom. We have very little of it in Canada, at least among English-speaking Canadians. One frequently hears French-Canadians who exhibit oratorical qualities. Mr. Foster is generally admitted to be the best speaker in Canadian public life, although of late years he has been more of a debater than an orator. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at times is truly oratorical. There are many fluent speakers in Parliament, but that is about all that can be said of them. We have no men in public life in British Columbia who can be called orators, and we have not had any for a long time. Some may ask for a definition of oratory. It is not easy to give one. An orator must be fluent, but fluency alone is not oratory. He must speak with earnestness, but earnestness combined with fluency will not make him an orator. If a man combines fluency and earnestness with magnetism, he will very nearly meet the requirements of the case. If to these he can add aptness of illustration, a good voice and a pleasing presence, he will be as nearly perfect as he can expect to be, provided he knows how to judge his audience. A story is told of the late Joseph Howe, who at times reached a very high level in oratory, which illustrates the tricks to which even an experienced speaker may at times resort. He had made a very fine speech at a meeting held in Detroit to discuss reciprocity, and in the course of the evening he sat with some friends in a game of whist at his hotel. A crowd gathered around the hotel and clamored for a speech from him. Howe at first refused to appear, but, yielding to the importunities of some friends, he arose from the card table, removed his coat and waistcoat, took off his collar and ruffled his hair. Then he stepped out on a little balcony and spoke. One of those who had been playing whist with him, said that Howe spoke for half an hour as one inspired on the relations that ought to exist between the United States and British North America, as it was then, closing with a reference to the War of Secession which caused men in the crowd to break out into sobs and sent the audience away overcome by a feeling of awe. When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened at Portland, Maine, one of the speakers was L. A. Wilmot, one of the speakers of New Brunswick. He chose the same theme. No report of his speech was ever published, the newspapers saying that the reporters put down their pencils to listen to his splendid eloquence. Wilmot's magnetism was marvellous. He was also full of tricks. Here is a story of his first

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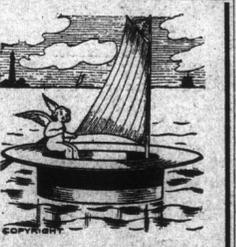
John Wannamaker, the great Philadelphia merchant, says that the United States is about to enter upon a flood tide of prosperity. It looks as if Canada had already done so. We have not heard of the All-Red Route for some time, and therefore it is interesting to know that on behalf of the British government the statement was made last week that the project is not dead. It is expected that Mr. Fielding will make his statement regarding the agreement with President Taft when Parliament reassembles tomorrow. Pending this it seems premature to comment as the London papers are doing. No one can say at the present whether the settlement is a triumph for Canada, as the Times says, or a capitulation, as the Morning Post regards it.

The special correspondent of the Toronto Star, who was at Albany when President Taft and Mr. Fielding met, said that the former pledged his word to the effect that if Canada would make certain concessions to the United States he would, on his part use all his influence to have a treaty framed that would exempt Canada from the operation of the general tariff of the United States. The statement is made that the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific across British Columbia will be more nearly a level than the route across the Prairies. And it is also beginning to look as if there would be almost as much good farming land along it. The people who thought the Government was driving a hard bargain with the company by insisting that the road should be built through to the Coast, were not as far astray as they could get. When this project was first before the public, the contention used to be made that the British Columbia end was a burden to the enterprise. As a matter of fact it will be found in time to be one of the most important sections of it. The line in this province will be costly, but it will be a very valuable piece of railway to its owners.

### Bowes' Straw Hat Bleach

Turns old hats into new. If you have a becoming shape but old and dirty, do not throw it away. Procure a packet of this splendid preparation. You'll be delighted at the good results. **ROC Package at this store only**

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## Rich Oriental Effects in Rugs at Little Cost

IN these Sakai Japanese Rugs you get much of the rich Oriental effect at but a fraction of the cost of Orientals. And they wear well, too. One of the most popular rugs we show for either home or office service.

Oriental patterns and colorings—a broad variety from which to choose. Then the range of sizes shows a rug for almost any room. We have just received a big shipment, and we want you to come in and see the display. Try one of these rugs this Spring season and we know we shall add another enthusiastic customer.

- Put one on the floor of your dining-room. Makes an excellent floor covering for this room, especially if you have Mission furniture.
- |                                 |         |                                    |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Size 2 ft. x 4 ft., at each     | \$1.25  | Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., at each | \$12.50 |
| Size 2 1/2 ft. x 5 ft., at each | \$1.75  | Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., at each       | \$15.00 |
| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft., at each     | \$2.50  | Size 10 ft. x 12 ft., at each      | \$16.00 |
| Size 6 ft. x 9 ft., at each     | \$7.50  | Size 10 ft. x 14 ft., at each      | \$20.00 |
| Size 9 ft. x 9 ft., at each     | \$11.00 | Size 12 ft. x 15 ft., at each      | \$25.00 |
- Runners in the same style. These are ideal where a long, narrow rug is desirable.
- |                    |        |                     |        |                     |        |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Size 3 x 9 ft., at | \$5.00 | Size 3 x 12 ft., at | \$6.00 | Size 3 x 15 ft., at | \$7.50 |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|

## Special Value in Bedroom Furniture

SOME EXCELLENT VALUES IN LOW-PRICED PIECES FOR THE BEDROOM

SELDOM indeed is such an opportunity offered the seeker after something real stylish in low-priced furniture for the bedroom. Good fortune on our part—in the buying—enables us to offer these splendid pieces at such interesting prices. We bought at the right time. Prices have since advanced, and when this lot is sold, they cannot be duplicated at these figures.

Remember that these pieces are made of SOLID OAK—not imitation. The designs are new and stylish. Every pricing represents a very special value. Come in today and see these—it'll pay you.

A nice room can be furnished with solid Oak Dresser, with mirror, solid oak Washstand and solid oak 5-drawer Chiffoniere, for only \$27.00.

And don't forget that we allow 5 per cent discount for cash off all these prices.

- Chiffoniere**—Has 5 full length drawers, and a shaped British bevel plate mirror, 12 x 20 in. Solid oak in golden finish. Extra good value at each ..... **\$14.00**
- Chiffoniere**—This chiffoniere is made of solid oak, nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 5 full length drawers. Special value at ..... **\$9.00**
- Dresser**—This is a stylish dresser, made of solid oak, finished in the golden. Top measures 20 x 40 in. Two short and 2 full length drawers. British bevel mirror. **\$16.00**
- Chiffoniere**—Made of solid oak, golden finish. Top measures 20 x 34 in. Five full length drawers. Top drawers have serpentine front. This is a very attractive chiffoniere. Splendid value at ..... **\$10.50**
- Dresser**—This style has a British bevel plate mirror 14 x 24 in. Made of solid oak. Finished golden. Has three long drawers. This is an excellent design and is special value at ..... **\$12.00**
- Dresser**—This dresser has a 19 x 40 in. top. Has 3 long drawers. Made of golden finished solid oak. Has 18 x 24 in. shaped British bevel plate mirror. Specially priced at **\$14.00**
- Dresser**—Here's an excellent value in a stylish dresser. Made of solid oak in the golden finish. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Has 2 full length drawers and 2 short drawers. British bevel mirror 22 x 28 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**
- Dresser**—This style has 3 drawers. Serpentine front. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Made of solid oak, golden finish. Has a shaped British bevel plate mirror. Splendid value at ..... **\$20.00**
- Dresser**—This dresser has 2 long drawers and 4 small drawers for collars and small articles. Made of solid oak, finished golden. Top measures 19 x 40 in. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 22 x 28 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**
- Chiffoniere**—An oval, British bevel mirror, 16 x 20 in., adds style to this chiffoniere. Has 5 long drawers. Top drawer has serpentine front. Made of golden finished solid oak. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**
- Chiffoniere**—Made of solid oak and nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 4 long and 4 short drawers. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 16 x 20 in. Priced at ..... **\$18.00**
- Washstands**—We have washstands to match the above. Stylish pieces, made of solid oak and finished in same manner as dressers and chiffonieres—  
19 x 30 in. tops, at ..... **\$6.00**  
20 x 32 in. tops, at ..... **\$7.00**

## Buy That Wedding Gift at This Store

You'll probably number one friend among the "After-Easter" brides, and of course you'll send some little token of friendship. There's no better place to choose the wedding gift than right here—fact is, there's no place just quite as good. You'll find an excellent variety of suitable gift things here—items that'll be of service to the new couple just furnishing their first home. Big choice of everything for the home here, and a big choice in the matter of price as well as in variety of articles.

Pleased to have you inspect the offerings. You don't need to buy—not the slightest obligation.

Come Where the Most Furniture is Shown and Sold

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# WEILER'S

Furnish-ers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs

Furnish-ers of Churches, Schools, Boats

## REPORT ON WORK OF PAST YEAR

Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society Issued from Government Press

The third annual report of the directors of the Anti-tuberculosis Society of British Columbia will shortly be issued from the press of the King's Printer, and contains exhaustive information as to the work of this philanthropic association, and the annual general meeting of the governors of which was held in this city on the 10th ultimo.

An interesting feature of the directors' report touches lightly upon the cost of furnishing a room at the Tranquille Sanatorium, which is placed at \$150, the following individuals and societies having engaged to furnish rooms: Vancouver Auxiliary Society, Saanich Society, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mrs. W. Fitzherbert Bullen, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. William Roper, Mr. H. F. Bullen, Mr. H. D. Holmcken, Mr. J. A. Mars, A. Galloway, Daigle, and others. Mrs. Pooley has contributed and engages also to contribute \$50 annually toward the upkeep of the room she has furnished. The directors express deep gratitude for the assistance given in this connection, while noting that rooms are yet unprovided for and expressing the hope that a large number of names will appear in the honor roll in next year's report.

Ninety-seven patients were treated at the Sanatorium during last year of whom 52 per cent were free patients while of the remainder 2 per cent paid \$3.50, 6 per cent paid \$5, 8 per cent paid \$12, 32 per cent paid \$7, 10 per cent paid \$10, and 20 per cent paid the full maintenance rate of \$1 per week. The average cost of each patient throughout the year was 51 cents per day of this sum the government grant covered 60 cents per day patients' payments, 10 cents per day public subscriptions 52 cents. On the whole the maintenance expenses were successfully met, the accounts showing a deficit balance of but \$244 at the end of the year.

"This would have been heavier," is noted in the report, "had not the noble girls of the Victoria and Vancouver Auxiliary Societies come to the assistance of patients from their representative cities. Such patients are represented as paying patients on the books."

The medical superintendent's report is noted in the report, and it may be seen that 31 patients were in the institution on the 1st January, 1916, and that 10 were admitted during the year, of whom 19 were females and 47 males.

Whether this represents the true proportion of the disease among the male and female sex in British Columbia, I am not prepared to say, notes this official. It is hoped that the Board of Directors of the Society shows an unfortunate condition. Twenty-five inpatients, 29 advanced, and 110 outpatients, of whom 100 should appear in an institution announced for the cure of incipient cases. It is noted that so far no report, it is stated, "that so far no practical work has been done for the spreading of advanced consumptives. The reason is want of money. A deputation from the Board waited upon the government and presented a strong plea. The department is very pleased and was satisfied that the government was anxious to take action. By request of the Premier a memorial was prepared and sent to the Provincial Secretary. This memorial expresses the present views of the members of your Board. It is hoped and believed that in the next annual report a brighter statement as to the handling of advanced consumptives will be presented."

"Our accommodation was and is limited, and the general policy adopted is to give a chance to such as have any and to remove the infection from those whom it is likely to most damage. With this principle carried into action, it is very pleasing to see the actual results. The medical superintendent tells us that of the 62 patients discharged last year, 17 were apparent cures—no matter how satisfactory the condition, the word 'apparent' is the strongest word in use. Twelve were treated, ten improved, ten stationary, nine progressive, and four died."

"This is a good showing and gives us full return for the money expended, but what is worth ten times the money expended is the fact that every one of our 67 cases was a possible source of infection. We removed this source and whether each patient returns cured or not, we are carrying with them a full knowledge as to what manner of living they must adopt so that the danger of infection should be remembered that the consumptive who has no more a source of danger to his family or the community than a healthy citizen."

"The demands upon the Society's funds have been excessively heavy. The amount of funds promised as subscriptions from the commencement of the Society's operations in 1913 amounted in all to the very handsome total of \$185,286, of which up to the present date only \$17,818 has been collected. Since December 31st about ten per cent of the \$17,818 due on promise has been collected but there yet remains a considerable sum outstanding."

"Making a retrospective view of the whole position, the directors feel that they have every cause to be satisfied with the work accomplished. The medical and general reports tell their own story of the difficulties which attend the work. Under the trying conditions still prevailing at Tranquille we are satisfied that the best within our power has been done. We know we have critics—that is right—we welcome criticism so long as it is honest and honestly meant. Difference in views as to action will continue as long as this world lasts. We have done our best."

Send for a Copy of Our Big Catalogue

REPORT ON WORK OF PAST YEAR

Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society Issued from Government Press

The third annual report of the directors of the Anti-tuberculosis Society of British Columbia...

PAYS TRIBUTE TO POLICY OF PREMIER

John Jardine, Member for Esquimalt, Attributes to It Progress on the Mainland—Lauds Railway Programme

That British Columbia is upon the eve of a period of unexampled development and substantial prosperity...

FENCING TOURNEY END OF APRIL

Swordsmen of British Columbia Will Assemble at Vancouver for Trials of Skill—Keen Interest Evincd

The first annual amateur fencing competition, open to all amateur fencers residing in British Columbia...

Young's New Dress Fabrics

No marked contrasts in the realm of materials and designs for Spring, 1916. No blaze of color characterizes the sartorial display this season...

HENRY YOUNG & CO. THE WHITE HOUSE 1123-1125-1127 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Cost of either home or other enthusiastic room, especial



esser has 2 long drawers for collets. Made of solid golden. Top measures a Colonial style late mirror, 22 x 28

ore some little token of the just quite as good couple just furnish as well as in variety

Telegrapher's Wages Increased CINCINNATI, March 28.—The board of arbitration which had in hand the controversy between the Big Four Railroad and its telegraph operators...

Herold Priest Dead HALIFAX, March 28.—Rev. Father McIsaac, the hero of the cholera epidemic on the ship England, which arrived here from Europe in 1886 with a large number of immigrants...

ON VISIT TO CITY R. B. Angus, Director of C.P.R. Here on Visit With Relatives.

On a pleasure trip to visit his relations in the west, R. B. Angus, director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is at present on visit to the city.

FOREST CONSERVATION Work of Dominion Bureau—Omniscient Asked for Ontario Game Association.

OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. A. Knechtel, Dominion Inspector of Forest Reserves, will, in a few days, leave for the west in order to get the nursery work of the Forestry Department commenced there.

TORONTO, March 28.—In order to prevent our western forests from being depleted and thus deprive the province of the wealth which tourists bring into the country, we ask that a petition be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to place the administration of the laws in connection with the fish and game resources of Ontario in the hands of a commission, as the influence of party politics aims at thwarting an effective conservation of this valuable natural asset.

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It is the product of the Vancouver Portland Cement Co. Ltd., for which we are agents.

Raymond & Son 613 PANDORA ST. Phone 272 Residence 376



The Lady of the Bath Exacts that her bathroom shall be bright and sweet in atmosphere and free from the odors that come from imperfect plumbing.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbers 927 FORT STREET Opposite Skating Rink

FIT-REFORM

It All Depends on What You Want the Suit for

There is no one best style of Spring Suit. It all depends on what you want it for. Tell us whether you wish a Fit-Reform Suit for "best," for business, or for general utility.

ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform Wardrobe 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

JAMS You'll Approve of

- C. & B. Jams, different varieties, per glass... 25c
C. & B. Jams, 4 lb. tin... 65c
C. & B. Jams, 7 lb. tin... \$1.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department Tel. 1590

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

to keep their stock ALWAYS FRESH and CONTINUALLY ON THE MOVE. We do it by GIVING YOU THE MOST POSSIBLE OF QUALITY and QUANTITY, at LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

- ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES—Large quart bottle... 25c
ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR—Quart bot. 15c
AUSTRALIAN OR INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for... \$1.00

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS Phones 94 and 95. Quick Delivery.

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.



FAILED TO GET MOST LOFTUS

of Oceano Accus- tugging Chinese Diving to Accusa- Flat

brought against Chief of the Weir liner... of having smuggled across the Pa- being landed at Van- found hidden among liner's bunkers at Ta- proven unaccounted and officer has been re- given a preliminary ma, and the evidence locking. He was re- ven being called upon ment in his own be-

Information given out states immigration offi- said to have assist- to land at Vancouver, attempted to lead a. He was alleged to the steamer's board- to have provided a during the voyage. The steamer was board- was placed on trial, introduced against the steamer's car- officer told him that the steamer was in the not to bother them ing about them. stoms officials were eamer for opium the Oceano's arrival at ound three Chinese en in the coal, and, customs officials had there just before the. No evidence was that 17 steamer's Vancouver.

an absent in Portland was sworn out the immigration offi- and on returning to informed by Capt. harges made against dately accompanied the office of the immi- satisfaction is of friends of the chief eano in which the in which he has fallen

ALAMEDA MEN PURCHASED

the purchase of the Alaska any has been closed and the former of the Alameda is 2000. The of the steamer sold by the Simp- company at San Fran- price paid for the Re- was built at Toledo, at \$45,000.

CRUISE TODAY

is expected to leave for Comox, where she is hydrographic work. next. Lieut-Com- in command of the Canadian hydro- Lilfoote is to be com- Monday, and will prob- north on Tuesday d of Capt. Musgrave's work. The ill- to Albert passage, ll be made by a party work southward to- hannel. The steamer d to Queen Charlotte work near Masset entrance.

Marriages, Deaths

23rd inst. at 101 Os- Mrs. and Mrs. W. M. Victoria, March 26, V. Cornwall, of A. Sheroff, B. C., of a marriage.

Deaths

St. Joseph's hospital, St. Emily Marie, be- Harold E. Marconini, a native of Newcastle. Chemist general 22nd inst. Samuel J. 47 years. ph's hospital on March stina McClellan Lee, daughter of Mr. West, aged 7 years; at the residence of Livingstone, Jr. 24th inst. Mr. Rob- in the 54th year of Joseph's hospital, 24th inst. George Lind- district, aged 70 years

WAGE INCREASE MUST BE GIVEN

United Mine Workers' Convention Refuses to Compromise on This Point—Compromise Only Way to Avert Strike

OTHER QUESTIONS MAY BE ARRANGED

Stoppage of Work is Most Threatened in Pennsylvania and Illinois Fields—Significant Action Taken by Miners

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—Only immediate increases in wages will prevent widespread strikes in the bituminous coal mines of the country according to the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, late today, following final disagreement and dissolution of the joint conference of the central competitive field.

FLIES IN WIND

Aviator—Hamilton's Success—People Injured in Trolley Car Collision.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF BOSTON TERRIERS

Narkeesa Won Silver Challenge Cup for Best in Her Class—Higgins Captures Highest in His Class

MORE WINS BY LOCAL FANCIERS

Victoria Doggy Men Captured Fair Percentage of Awards Among Irish and Gordon Setters and Fox Terriers

MR. BORDEN SPEAKS

Banquet in His Honor at Halifax is Great Success—Effective Attack on Government

JIBES AT ROOSEVELT

London Standard Has Sarcastic References to Ex-President as "Man of Genius"

Voluntary Increase

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 29.—The Bering White Coal Company employ- ing over 11,000 men today posted a notice of a voluntary increase of six per cent in wages, effective April 1. The Bering White Coal Company Miners are all non-union.

Crooked Detective

HALIFAX, March 29.—Detective Hanarvon leaves in a few days for England to bring back Geo. McLeod, the private detective who is wanted here on the charge of yesterday's \$450 from a lady restaurant keeper in the city, whose daughter he promised to marry for some time McLeod was engaged with the Canadian Detective bureau in this city and took active part in the futile chase for Lee Chu, the Chinese Chinaman who was charged from the county jail some months ago. He had a chequered career in the police and divorce courts of this city, having been arrested for theft and sued for divorce.

Married in California

WINNIPEG, March 29.—Rod Mac- kenzie, son of William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, married yesterday in San Jose, Cal., on the 14th inst.

LAURIER SCHEME IS CONDEMNED

Mass Meeting in Vancouver Pronounces Against Idea Embodied in Naval Bill Now Before Parliament at Ottawa

ALSO DECLARES FOR SHIP CONTRIBUTION

Messrs. Cowan and Taylor Denounce Independence Sentiment Expressed by Premier—Plea for United Action

AMUR BACK FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Construction Proceeds at New Whaling Station—Kingfisher Taking Big Halibut Catches.

WINNERS DAVIS CUP WILL TOUR

Messrs. Welding and Brooks Coming from Antipodes and Will Spend Some Weeks in the Northwest—Play Here

MINING NEWS

A Big Deal in Oil Lands. A deal that has been pending for some time past in the oil lands, was finally closed yesterday and the money paid over.

HUDSON BAY ROAD

Engineers Preparing for Elaborate Survey Work from Prince Albert to Bay

TAKE NOTICE

That I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Camp Superintendent of Victoria, British Columbia.

NOTICE

Farm for Sale: Good buildings, with or without stock and implements. For particulars apply to J. BECKENSELL, Comox, B.C.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made productive from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Winnipeg's Fruit Demands

WINNIPEG, March 29.—All the wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers of this city, by a unanimous vote, have signed a petition to the government to have the duty removed from certain fruits and green foods at certain seasons of the year.

Canada and Commercial Treaties

LONDON, March 29.—The authorities here anticipated as a sequel to the Fielding-Taft arrangement, that Canada will reject the European interpretation of the most favored nation clause and adopt the United States rendering, which, shortly stated, is concession for concession.

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INVESTIGATION OF RAILWAY DEAL

Royal Commission Sitting at Edmonton to Inquire Into Great Waterways Bargain—Production of Documents

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LORDS TO CLING TO VETO POWER

Severe Struggle in Prospect Over Premier Asquith's Proposals—Mr. Balfour Promises Repeal of Such Measure

JAPANESE SPIES

Two Men Captured in Act of Getting Philippine Fortification Plans and Photographs

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## Reserves in Canada

(By Cy Warman)

The call of nature has never been heard more distinctly than it is heard today. Back to the country, back to the farm, back to the wild! And this national, this universal hunger for the open has set men thinking on how best to conserve the natural resources of the American continent.

In Canada much has been wasted, but so vast is the Dominion that much remains if only it can be saved from those who wantonly waste. Quite early in her career, Canada began to set aside large areas of forests. The National Park at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, is a vast wilderness of mountain-forest, covering many square miles. Here a great enclosure contains buffalo, elk, deer, and many other animals.

The Temagami forest reserve in Ontario contains 3,750,000 acres. Lake Temagami alone has a shore line of 3,000 miles. In the Temagami district, shooting is allowed in season, and fishing as well. This is a famous moose country. During the fishing season, and before the shooting season opens, moose may be seen daily wading about in the shallows of the lakes, feeding on the floating lily pods. Algonquin National Park is also in Ontario. Here is a perpetual reserve where nothing is killed. Four or five of the large rivers of the north country flow out of this wilderness of lake and wood. Algonquin Park covers 1,800,000 acres of land and water. It is one of the most interesting places on the continent for the real nature student who does not hunt to kill. Dr. Wm. J. Long, the animal-story writer, has spent a good part of the past two winters here in this hushed wilderness watching the wild things as they go about their business. At this moment the Doctor, by permission of the Provincial Government, is camping in Algonquin Park, trying to outwit the wolves who slaughter the deer when the snow lies deep in the wood. When a light crust forms, a crust which will carry a wolf, but through which the sharp feet of the deer breaks, the latter are at the mercy of these gaunt marauders.

Down in Old Quebec there is the Laurentide National Park, the Gaspesian Forest Reserve, and other government reserves, having a total acreage of 2,000,000 acres. Fishing and shooting, under special licences, in the open seasons, is permitted in these reserves, but an effort is being made to secure the enactment of laws which will prohibit shooting here altogether.

### A Herd of Buffalo.

Out in Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Dominion Government have set aside 156 square miles. They have built a fence around this reserve 12 feet high, and here in this Buffalo Park they propose to pasture the great herd of buffalo brought from the States last year. This herd was secured by Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, from under the nose of that mighty hunter then inhabiting the Government reserve known as the "White House." This is by far the largest herd of buffalo left on the American continent. In this new park alone they will have some 700 animals. Of course, there will still be left a small band at Banff, and at Lamont, in Alberta. This is pretty far north for buffalo, but the deep grooves still visible in the unplowed plain show that the buffalo did frolic and wax fat in these far-flung fields in the golden days when only the Indians roamed in the west, and it was not necessary to cache your chattels.

There will, in all probability, be set aside in northwestern Ontario another immense forest preserve. In this good work of saving and posterity a part of this last wilderness, the Canadians should have the encouragement of all Britishers and the full appreciation of the great American Republic, whose playground is being stripped of its forest and whose open fields are being furrowed by the farmer.

The Provincial Government has set aside in British Columbia a grand sanctuary for the mountain goat, mountain sheep, elk, mule deer, and other important wild animals of the East Kootenay district of that province. The Initial Act, as published officially in the "British Columbia Gazette," takes the form of an order proclaiming an absolute close season for ten years from 15th November, 1908, throughout an area the boundaries of which are specifically defined. Its southern line is sixty-three miles north of the International boundary, and its eastern boundary, Elk River, is fifteen miles from the western boundary of Alberta, on the summit of the continental divide. The total area of the region, which thus becomes an absolute game preserve, is about 450 square miles. It is reasonably certain that in the whole of the grand mountain regions of southern British Columbia there cannot be found an equal area which is at once so finely equipped with picturesque mountain and valley scenery and so richly stocked with grand game. It is undoubtedly the centre of abundance of the White Mountain Goat, the number of which is estimated by competent sportsmen and guides at about one thousand head.

The National Park at Banff, on the Canadian Pacific, is one of the oldest, and, therefore, best known, parks in Canada. It comprises many thousand acres of grand, wild mountain and valley. Even without its enclosure, wild deer are seen daily feeding on the fir-clad hills and drinking from the mountain streams.

### Jasper Park

The greatest of all Canadian national breathing spaces has just been set aside by the Dominion Government on the eastern slope of the Rockies, near where the national transcontinental railway pierces the range through the Yellow Head Pass. This reserve is to be known as Jasper Park. The name comes from Jasper House (or Howse) was a pioneer here 110 years ago. The scenery within

Jasper Park, which holds 5,450 square miles, is said to be the grandest and widest on the continent. This park holds Mount Robson, the highest mountain in Canada. All this extensive area has been set aside by the Federal Government of Canada, in which is vested the control and administration of the public lands of the west. For all time this area will be preserved in a state of nature, so far as such condition is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is created. It will be open to the holiday-maker and the tourist; to the explorer, for much of it in detail is still an unknown land; to the student of nature, to the artist, and to those wishing to study at first hand the problems of forestry in a country where forests will be preserved in their natural state. Coupled with all these attractions will be that of facility of access. A transcontinental railway will pass through the very centre of the park, and the traveler will be able to step from a palace car into the heart of one of the largest reserves of natural grandeur and beauty in the world. As soon as the railway is completed, now only a matter of a few months, Jasper Park will be the goal of many a traveler seeking rest and recreation in a retreat where nature reigns.

There is a wonderful combination of beauty about these mountains. Great masses of boldly defined bare rock are united to all the beauty that variety of form, color, and vegetation can give. A noble river, with many tributaries, each defining a distinct range, and a beautiful lake (Jasper), ten miles long, embosomed 3,300 feet above the sea, among mountains twice as high, offer innumerable scenes, seldom to be found within the same compass, for the artist to depict and for every traveler to enjoy.

During his last visit to Canada, Mr. Kipling remarked to a literary friend: "The best thing about Winnipeg is that it has given us a new day." Canada will be able, when the new railway is completed, to give the transcontinental traveler an entirely "new day." Apart from its scenic grandeur, the Yellow Head country has other natural advantages. The altitude can be carried at will. The presence of immense forests of fir, and the bright sunshine which prevails throughout most of the days of the year, give to the air of the region invigorating and health-giving qualities probably unsurpassed anywhere on the continent. And then there are the hot springs, from which flow in large volume mineral waters possessing valuable medicinal properties. The source of these springs, situated between 18 and 20 miles from the entrance to the pass, but much nearer the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is at an altitude of 4,209 feet above sea-level and 1,200 feet above the level of the railway. So far as tested, the water of one spring was found to have a temperature of 110 degrees Fahr, while the water of another spring showed a temperature of 125 degrees.

### Big Game Districts

These western wilds are also famous for their big game. Central British Columbia is the natural home of the bear family, and there are moose and caribou, as well as beaver and other fur-bearing animals. The great deer-shooting grounds, however, are in the highlands of Ontario. Moose are also numerous there. For deer, the northern part of what is known as Old Ontario may be recommended. Off from Huntsville, which is only 145 miles north of Toronto, beyond the Lake of Bays, Lake, a short day's journey from the railway, there is a hunters' hotel, where parties may lodge during the shooting season.

For moose, one should go north of Toronto (Grand Trunk and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway) some 300 miles to Temagami, where good hotel accommodation may be had, as well as the services of reliable guides. The moose here are, and it is quite unusual for a hunter to go out without having secured a moose head.

The state of Maine is reported as collecting \$12,000,000 annually, directly and indirectly, from tourists and sportsmen. In Northern Ontario there is a wilderness in which all of outdoor Maine might easily be lost. Within the next quarter of a century, Canada will become so popular as a summer and shooting place that the revenue derived from this source will be no inconsiderable item in the country's income. With the exception of the wheat fields of the Middle West, there is good hunting in almost every section of the Dominion, and as for fishing, Canada is an anglers' Paradise. Everywhere one can camp out in the lakes and woods of Canada. Nowhere are there the restrictions which exist in older countries. The wild places of the Dominion, from coast to coast, are open and free, to all, and the city dweller, weary of the press of business, can revel, where he will, in the joys of the open air and the free roving life of the voyager.

### SOMETHING NEW FOR HOSTESSES

As a novelty for hostesses throughout the winter, we suggest the pretty fashion of a floral message to be read by interpreting clearly what is said by flowers, petals or leaves in finger-bowls. On the delicately-scented water dainty flower heads and single petals; mingled with green leaves, have a message to deliver. Who will interpret clearly and with the greatest rapidity? It is interesting to notice, before entering into detail, what charming results can be obtained by the deft linking together of floral meanings. In these days we are, it is unnecessary to quote how often he makes use of this really delicate art; we remember at once Perdita, in "The Winter's

Tale," and Ophelia, poor distracted Ophelia, in "Hamlet" who seems to scatter flowers with mad fingers, but they tell a definite message when their meanings are correctly linked together. Now, this is a lost art in England. Leigh Hunt realized with delight how in the East a bouquet might be a dainty love-letter, and speaks as follows:

An exquisite invention this,  
Worthy of Love's most honored kiss,  
This art of writing billet-doux,  
In buds and odours and bright hues,  
Of saying—all one feels and thinks  
In clever daffodils and pinks,  
Uttering as well as silence may  
The sweetest words the sweetest way.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague describes a Turkish flower letter, which contained a clove, a jonquil, a pear, a rose, a straw, cinnamon and pepper flowers. It is interesting to contrast what a writer Henry Peacham, of the year 1612, says:

Painted lectures of God's sacred will,  
The daisy teacheth lowliness of mind,  
The camomile we should be patient still,  
The rue our hate of vices, poison, ill,  
The woodbine that we should our friendships hold,  
Our hope, the savory, in the bitterest cold.

The summer time, when flowers are so plentiful; is not the season of the year when guests care to linger over desert within doors, the scented dusk of open air has a charm of its own. But for dark autumn and winter days this novelty can be commended to hostesses entertaining a number of people who know each other fairly well. There are no difficulties for the actual flower cannot be obtained from garden or green-house, these are days when artificial imitations are so extraordinarily good that they may well be mistaken in lighted rooms for the real thing, especially when they lie on perfumed water.

Let us imagine, for instance, that a party is gathered together to welcome a returned traveler, and that this pretty novelty; which can be turned into a competition, with prizes attached, is to be tried. A finger-bowl placed in front of the one who has returned from distant places shows three blossoms—a sweet pea; a sprig of heather; and a carnation! What message do they deliver? Before each guest and under each number the names of the flowers used in each finger-bowl; if this is considered too complicated a method, each guest names in turn, the flowers in his (or her) finger-bowl, while numbering starts from the right of left hand of the host or hostess. There may also be placed here and there pretty cards with short lists of meanings attached to flowers, because what has to be done is to link them together into a correct message. To return to the inquiry given; what do the flowers say? The ordinary meaning connected with sweet peas is that of movement, either departure or absence; the heather suggests solitude; the carnations deepening admiration. Do not the flowers, then, tell the traveler, even if he has been as far as the North Pole, that his absence, in solitary places, has increased, not lessened the admiration of his friends—he has never been forgotten?

Reverse the positions. Someone is about to leave home and country and his friends desire that he shall remember them, perhaps, in the particular room where the party is given, for there his health will be drunk, his name mentioned, with love. What shall the flowers say? We select the blue steadfast face of the periwinkle, the gaudy poppy and again, the sturdy death. The message is clear enough: "May the pleasures of memory be your consolation in solitude." The poppy is the flower of sleep and consolation.

Perhaps there is one member of the party who has made a name in the writing world, achieved triumph as soldier, artist, philanthropist, etc. In his finger-bowl we strew rosemary and sprigs of the fir-tree. Rosemary, as Ophelia and Perdita both tell us, is the flower of remembrance, but from its scent that lingers so long it is also said to have powers of revivifying those who handle it. The fir-tree, tapering in its growth, pointing to the sky, is the tree that raises the thoughts of earth-dwellers. Here then together they offer a compliment; the presence of the person in whose finger-bowl they are found revivifying and raises the thoughts or kindles anew, the aspirations of those about him.

For an eager-hearted young man or girl setting out on some undertaking, place in the finger-bowl the flower of the iris and a sprig of homely laurel. As a symbol of power the Egyptians placed the iris on the brow of the Sphinx and on the sceptres of their kings. The three petals of the flower represent faith, wisdom and valor. The laurel, of course, means, as everyone knows, glory and renown. How delightful the linking of the two meanings is when used together! A pretty message for a bride is told by lilies of the valley and the steadfast violet. "The steadfastness of love will ring true for you the bells of happiness!" Then hyacinths, with laurel leaves in a finger-bowl, say, as clearly as possible, to the one bending over them that his or her love of laughter and fun will never fade. The parsley we so often see is the plant of festivity; the grass of our gardens, the plant of usefulness! Maidenhair declares that the possessor is to be trusted, the bracken fern promises shelter; but ferns as a class speak of fascination. Reeds of all kinds indicate music and love of music, so that a split reed—an iris—with fern fronds would tell a musician that his (or her) charming talent breathes a message of fascination for those who listen. The common dandelion, so hated in gardens

(Continued on page eight)

## U. S. Ostrich Farms

The ostrich industry of the United States has developed into one of the most profitable of the new commercial enterprises of North America. The industry had its origin at San Diego, California, in 1883, when Mr. W. H. Bentley introduced a small flock of birds; but there are now a dozen ostrich farmers, whose operations extend from California to Florida, although practically all the plumes come from the Pacific Coast states and Arizona. On January 1 of this year there were approximately 6,000 ostriches in the United States, according to farmers' estimates. Of the present number more than 2,500 are young birds. Attracted by the profits of the business, reaching in some cases to as much as 12 per cent., more people are taking up ostrich farming. Taking into consideration these additions and the present large increase in flocks already established, it seems likely that in another decade tens of thousands of ostriches will be farmed in the United States. Evidently there is room for expansion. Government reports show that unfinished ostrich plumes to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually imported into the country. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the imports totalled £858,783; in the previous year the total was £713,410; and for 1907, £720,258. The imports of finished feathers, however, is practically nil, the value thereof in 1909 being only £459.

### Principal Farms

Including two farms under one management, there are seventeen ostrich farms in the United States; California and Arizona have seven each, and Arkansas and Florida one each. Arizona leads in point of numbers with nearly 4,000 birds, all in the Salt River Valley. These are owned by seven companies, the largest being the Arizona ostrich farm of Phoenix. The largest farm of California belongs to Mr. Edwin Cawston, who owns 1,200 ostriches at South Pasadena and La Harba, and the estimated increase to his flock this year is 250 birds, or one-sixth of the estimated increase in Arizona. The Cawston farms, the first stock of which was imported in 1886, are valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The San Diego farm has more than 100 birds, and the same management has 50 at Oakland, 600 miles north. Small farms are conducted at Santa Barbara, San Jose, and in Los Angeles, and moderately-sized farms are in operation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Jacksonville, Florida. The capital invested in the nation's ostrich industry exceeds £200,000. While California and Arizona are close rivals in the industry, the finest plumes undoubtedly are obtained in the Golden State, where it is claimed that the atmospheric moisture gives the feathers a degree of softness and an "oily" touch that cannot be obtained in drier climates. Nevertheless the Arizona farmers find their business very profitable, and their flocks have increased wonderfully during the last three years.

### Values of Birds and Plumes

It is impossible to learn from the ostrich farmers the value of their products, because for several reasons they do not agree on values. While some climatic conditions apparently affect the output, and methods of selling are various, the farmers making the largest profits handle their own stock in the market to a very large extent, and do not sell at unsatisfactory prices. The Cawston farm, for instance, has a sales emporium in Los Angeles, and usually has £20,000 worth of stock on hand. The values of ostriches in California and Arizona vary greatly. Quotations made to a correspondent of The Times at the Arizona ostrich farm place the value of a full-grown bird at £70, and of "chicks," from four to six months old, at £20. The Cawston quotations for grown ostriches range from £30 to £400, and the San Diego price for matured stock is from £100 upwards, while the two California farms quote ostriches one month old at from £10 to £15. Eggs are quoted at from £12 to £24 per dozen. At the same rate, counting thirty hen's eggs to one ostrich egg, the baryard fowl product would bring from 8s to 16s per dozen. The values of a plucking range from £4 to £20 per bird. The difference lies in the methods of "making up" the plumes and their disposal as raw or finished stock. Taking "woolies," for example, one farmer declares he sells them at fivepence each, while the farmers sell their stock raw get about £1 12s per pound. As there are more than 600 "woolies" per pound, the difference in favor of the farmer who sells them at fivepence each is about £11, the value of a young ostrich. The sale of "spads" brings as much or more, when worked into fancy stock, as is obtained for "primes" by those who sell their stock raw. At the farms the prices of plumes range from 4s upwards. The Cawston farm has on exhibition an exceptionally large plume valued at £30. It was, of course, "made up." The chief buying centre is New York. By the time the raw stock passes through the metropolitan buyers and is offered to the consumer the value of the ostrich products of the United States runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds annually. Apart from plumes, large sums are derived from the sale of fans and boas. The California farmers find it very profitable also to admit visitors to their premises for a small fee. The record of visitors to the San Diego farm last year shows about 30,000 names, and at the South Pasadena and Oakland farms the numbers were far greater.

### Artificial Rearing

Whether the United States will ever supply from its own farms the whole of the home demand for ostrich plumes is a much disputed

question. Mr. Cawston believes that the nation will supply its own needs in about ten years. Mr. Bentley says "not in 100 years," and the Arizona ostrich farm declares it is doubtful. California growers assert that the ostrich farms of the United States are now furnishing about 10 per cent. of home requirements. Were it not for incubators this percentage could not have been reached, for artificial incubation, though usually not so prolific in results as the natural method, is responsible for a very large number of the country's ostriches. By this system as many as 75 birds have been raised in one year from five pairs at San Diego. From a Cawston incubator in May, 1909, one egg produced two birds. This, it is said, is the only instance of the kind encountered on an American ostrich farm; but one bird lived only a few days.

The rearing of ostriches and the preparation of their feathers for the market entails heavy expense, but in careful hands the outlay is sure to bring a liberal return, and all the experienced farmers agree that the industry is profitable. California is blessed with a climate admirably suited to ostrich farming, and it will always remain a leading factor in the industry. Arizona's success may lead to the establishment of farms in New Mexico and other Southern States in the near future. In states like Arizona, where land is cheap, thousands of acres can be made available for ostrich runs for a comparatively little expenditure. The California farms, with abundant semi-tropical vegetation, are famous all over the world, and the most interesting details of the ostrich industry are at the disposal of the visitor. Eggs in their natural nests (hollows scooped in the ground by the male bird) and in incubators may be seen, together with chicks a few days old eating alfalfa.

### The Life of an Ostrich

When an ostrich first steps out of its shell it is about a foot high; its sturdy legs have no sooner become accustomed to their environs than it begins to peck the ground and starts life with a meal of gravel or shell or both; in two or three days the ostrich's diet is changed to alfalfa, and that remains his dietetic staple, with grain sometimes included, through all his years. The young ostrich increases in height at the rate of about a foot a month for several months; when nine months old the first crop of feathers is plucked, and thereafter every eight or nine months. When four years old the birds mate, and at that age come their distinguishing colors, the male's plumage being black and white and the female's dark drab. When fully grown the birds weigh from 250 to 300 pounds and stand eight feet high. A good year's work for a pair of ostriches is to raise two or three broods from the 45 eggs laid annually. When sitting, the hen covers the eggs during daylight, with the exception of an hour at noon, when the male relieves her, and the male protects them at night. After the hatching, little attention is given to the young birds by the parents. The grown birds are savage fighters, and great care is exercised in plucking their feathers. The plucking is made safe by driving the ostriches into a corner and placing a hood over their heads; the plumes are then cut off about an inch from the body, and thus causes no pain. For the enjoyment of tourists ostriches are trained as mounts, trotters, etc.; a famous trotter is "Black Diamond," of the Hot Springs farm. The ostrich's best, and most striking imitation of a horse, however, is a performance occasionally given when venting their rage with their powerful feet.—London Times.

### SHAKESPEARE

An entire table, reserved for the descendants of Shakespeare, will become necessary at the banquet to the memory of England's poet, to be held on Westminster's birthday, April 5, at the Holborn Restaurant, if all the claimants to Shakespearean kinship are able to prove their title.

The latest claimant, Mr. Frank Hart, of High Wycombe, produces the following family tree to show descent from a sister of the poet:

John Shakespeare, (father of the poet), Avon-married Mary Bailiff of Stratford-on-Avon, hatter.

Thomas Hart, of Stratford-on-Avon, hatter (b. 1605, d. 1661).

George Hart, tailor, (b. 1636, d. 1702), m. Hester Lydiate.

George Hart, tailor, (b. 1676, d. 1745), m. Mary Richardson, of Shottony.

George Hart, tailor (b. 1700, d. 1778), m. Sarah Mumford.

Thomas Hart, chairmaker, of Stratford-on-Avon, (b. 1729, d. 1793), m. Alice Ricketts.

John Hart, chairmaker, of Tewkesbury, (b. 1755, d. 1800), m. Mary Richardson.

William Shakespeare Turner Hart of Tewkesbury, (b. 1778, d. 1834), m. Hannah Potter.

Thomas Shakespeare Hart, chairmaker (b. 1803, d. 1850), m. Elizabeth Smith.

George Shakespeare Hart, chairmaker, High Wycombe, (d. 1907), m. Eliza Jane.

Frank Hart, of High Wycombe, claimant, and nine sisters and brothers.

Over fifty descendants of poets have now made claims, which have been held to entitle them to attend the dinner. Among the latest is Baroness de Bertouch, who writes to say that her lineage goes back to John Wilmot, the poet Earl of Rochester.

## Field

### THE OPENING OF THE TROUT

Here's a health to every sport  
In harbors speckled trout,  
And a health to those that put  
Those that pull them out!  
Here's a health to every sport  
Rises to the fly,  
To the fish that likes it sunken  
That takes it dry!

Here's a health to every angle  
Land or clime,  
With a sop to Lady Fortune  
Father Time!  
Here's a health to those that ne  
Limits of their luck,  
And a bumper to the duffers-lik  
Chance and chuck!

The fishing season is open,  
Seems likely to be propitious,  
Budding, so the trout should be  
Ers of the cult are casting care beh  
Have hied them to lake, stream,  
To put their skill once more to  
Match their wits against the sa  
Lusty trout, and salmon. Here's  
To all good brothers of the rod.

### READINGS FROM THE OLI

#### The Trout and His Sea

The trout is a fish highly val  
this and foreign nations. He ma  
said, as the old poet said of wi  
English say of venison: "To be  
fish." A fish that is so like the  
also has his seasons; for it is obs  
comes in and goes out of season  
and buck. Genser says his name is  
offspring; and says he is a fis  
clean and purely, in the swiftest  
on the hardest gravel; and that h  
content with all the fresh water  
mullet may with all the sea fil  
cedency and daintiness of taste;  
ing in right season: the most da  
have allowed precedence to him.

And next you are to notice th  
like the crocodile, which, if he l  
long, yet always, thrives till his  
'tis not so with the trout, for aft  
to his full growth, he declines  
and keeps his bigness, or thrives  
head till his death. And you a  
that he will about, especially bef  
of his spawning—get, almost i  
through weirs and floodgates, a  
stream even though such high and  
as is almost incredible. Next th  
usually spawns about October, o  
but in some rivers a little soone  
which is the more observable, be  
other fish spawn in the spring o  
when the sun hath warmed both th  
water and made it fit for genera  
you are to note that he contin  
months out of season; for it may  
of the trout, that he is like the bucl  
that he will not be fat in many  
though he go in the very same pa  
horses do, which will be fat in one  
so you may observe that most o  
recover strength, and grow soone  
season than the trout doth.

And next you are to note, that  
gets to such a height as to warm  
and the water, the trout is sick, an  
lousy, and unwholesome; for you sh  
ter, find him to have a big head,  
to be lank and thin and lean, at v  
many of them have sticking on the  
trout-lice; which is a kind of a wor  
like a clove, or pin with a big l  
sticks close to him, and sucks his  
those, I think, the trout breeds hi  
never thrives till he frees himself fr  
which is when warmer weather comes,  
as he grows stronger he gets from  
still water into the sharp streams,  
gravel, and there, rubs off these l  
lice; and then, as he grows strong  
he slips him into swifter and swifter str  
there lies the watch for any fly o  
that comes near to him; and he  
loves the May-fly, which is bred of  
worm or caddis, and these make the  
and lusty, and he is usually fatter  
meat at the end of that month, th  
time of the year.

Now you are to know that it is  
that usually the best trouts are eit  
yellow, though some, as the Ford  
be white and yet good, but that is  
and it is a note observable that i  
trout hath usually a less head, and  
body than the male trout, and is us  
better meat; And not that a hog ba  
little head; to either trout, salmon  
other fish is a sign that the fish is in

### THEN AND NOW

The afterglow lingered long in the  
evening, for it was Midsummer Day  
dled weather. The west was a sea  
primrose, where a few long purple  
ands floated. It was as if one stood on  
above some fairy Benbecula, flat, dove  
d marked its coastline of innumera  
where celestial sea trout ran reach  
er to a horizon that was not. Behi  
rless spire soared from amidst th  
green of elms, as if it would lose itsel  
rose of the upper air. I stood on ancie

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## THE OPENING OF THE TROUT FISHING

Here's a health to every sort of stream that harbors speckled trout.  
And a health to those that put them in and those that pull them out!  
Here's a health to every sporting fish that rises to the fly,  
To the fish that likes it sunken and the fish that takes it dry!

Here's a health to every angler in whatever land or clime,  
With a sop to Lady Fortune and a wink for Father Time!

Here's a health to those that never know the limits of their luck,  
And a bumper to the duffers like myself, who chance and chuck!

The fishing season is open. The weather seems likely to be propitious, the trees are budding, so the trout should be rising. Brothers of the cut are casting care behind them and have hied them to lake, stream, and estuary, to put their skill once more to the test and match their wits against the sagacity of the lusty trout, and salmon. Here's "tight lines" to all good brothers of the rod.

## READINGS FROM THE OLD MASTER

### The Trout and His Seasons

The trout is a fish highly valued, both in this and foreign nations. He may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison: "To be a generous fish." A fish that is so like the buck, that he also has his seasons; for it is observed that he comes in and goes out of season with the stag and buck. Gesner says his name is of a German offspring; and says he is a fish that feeds clean and purely in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravel; and that he may justly contend with all the fresh water fish, as the mullet may with all the sea fish—for precedence and daintiness of taste; and that being in right season, the most dainty palates have allowed precedence to him.

And next you are to notice that he is not like the crocodile, which, if he lives ever so long, yet always thrives till his death; but 'tis not so with the trout, for after he is come to his full growth, he declines in his body and keeps his bigness, or thrives only in his head till his death. And you are to know that he will about, especially before the time of his spawning, get, almost miraculously, through weirs and floodgates, against the stream even though such high and swift places as is almost incredible. Next that the trout usually spawns about October or November, but in some rivers a little sooner or later; which is the more observable, because most other fish spawn in the spring or summer, when the sun hath warmed both the earth and water and made it fit for generation. And you are to note that he continues many months out of season; for it may be observed of the trout, that he is like the buck or the ox, that he will not be fat in many months, though he go in the very same pastures that horses do, which will be fat in one month, and so you may observe that most other fishes recover strength, and grow sooner fat in season than the trout doth.

And next you are to note, that till the sun gets to such a height as to warm the earth and the water, the trout is sick, and lean and lousy, and unwholesome; for you shall, in winter, find him to have a big head, and then, to be lank and thin and lean, at which time many of them have sticking on them bugs or trout-lice; which is a kind of a worm in shape like a clove, or pin with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture those, I think, the trout breeds himself, and never thrives till he frees himself from them, which is when warm weather comes, and then, as he grows stronger he gets from the dead still water into the sharp streams, and the gravel-and, there, rubs off these worms or lice; and then, as he grows stronger, so he gets into swifter and swifter streams, and there lies at the watch for any fly or minnow that comes near to him; and he especially loves the May-fly, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis, and these make the trout bold and lusty, and he is usually fatter and better meat at the end of that month than at any time of the year.

Now you are to note that it is observed that usually the best trouts are either red or yellow, though some, as the Fordidge trout, be white and yet good, but that is not usual; and it is a note observable that the female trout hath usually a less head, and a deeper body than the male trout, and is usually the better meat. And not that a hog back and a little head, to either trout salmon or any other fish is a sign that the fish is in season.

## THEN AND NOW

The afterglow lingered long in the sky that evening, for it was Midsummer Day and settled weather. The west was a sea of pale primrose, where a few long purple cloud-islands floated. It was as if one stood on a height above some fairy Benbecula, flat, dove-colored, and marked its coastline of innumerable inlets (where celestial sea trout ran) reach out forever to a horizon that was not. Behind me a peerless spire soared from amidst the dark green of elms, as if it would lose itself in the rose of the upper air. I stood on ancient turf,

which had laid its seemly carpet of green velvet between odorous flower beds and tall, trim hedges, straight to the old house, where shone a single red window. Ten inches below my feet flowed the river, primrose out of that primrose sea, broad, where night already dwelt. Large, oily rings appeared here and there upon the surface of the water, spread, died away, were succeeded by others, larger, oilier. The stillness was broken only by the purring flight of bats and the sound of great fish, feeding rapidly, greedily on sedge flies. I cast and cast. The frenzy was upon me that is born of the last moments of daylight, a rise of the bigones, and—an empty creel.

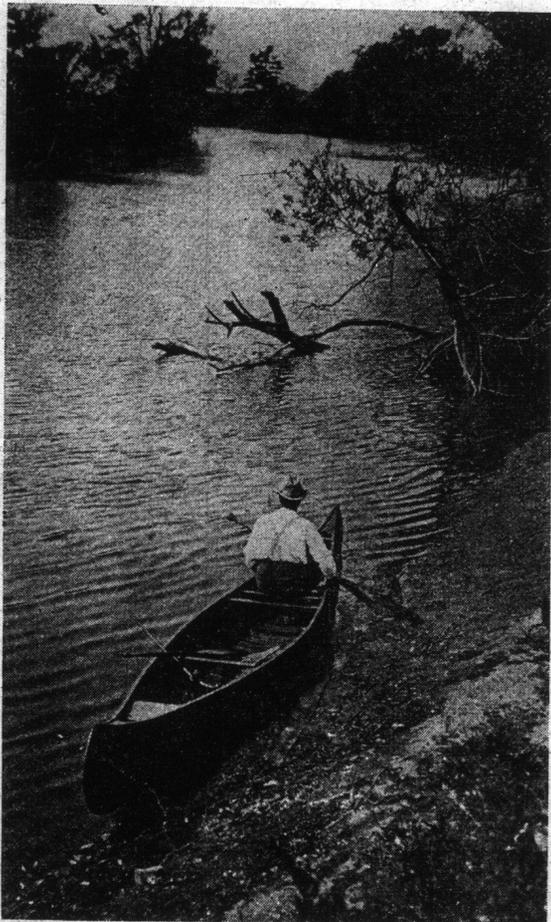
Over the turf silently there came towards me a dim figure, which as it approached resolved itself into the likeness of a lively old man, clothed in black, with an apron and gaiters upon his shapely legs and a low-crowned, broad hat upon his head. His rojnd cheeks were apples; his nose was colored by nothing

not be satisfied with verbal evidence. "Tush, tush!" he observed, "what make of angler is this?" I considered whether I might without all loss of self-respect, take this venomous ancient by his admirable middle and heave him into the river. I decided that at all cost I must keep my hands off him. I owed my fishing to a churchman, and the clergy hang together.

I busied myself with casting above some particularly oily rings. "And yet," he remarked critically to the sunset, "he throweth deftly and far. But why kneeleth he?"

I rose abruptly and went fifty yards up stream. I have never done a ruder thing, but I was not myself. And this was nothing to what I could have done had I not been resolved to show him forbearance. I stared miserably at water which nothing broke. The first spectral wreaths of the river mist were lightening the darkness under the further bank.

"Good master"—unheard he had rejoined



The Philosophic Angler

Photo from Recreation.

but the soundest port; yet his eyes were bright and youthful—a round, comfortable elder. Lace ruffles were at his wrists and a pair of bands depended below his two ample chins. I assumed him to be some dignitary of the cathedral with an old-fashioned taste in dress. A huge creel was slung over his plump shoulders, and in his hand he bore a tremendous fishing rod. These things placed him among the fraternity.

He said, "Master, well met!" and I understood him to be a facetious old gentleman. Humor was out of harmony with my mood, but I strove to be civil. "Gramercy!" said I, "vastly well met!" He did not smile, and I put him down as one of those humorists whom their own wit alone entertains, and went on fishing. Minutes were precious. I was aware that he remained beside me. Presently: "So ends another merry Midsummer Day," he observed, and I heard a faint sigh follow the words. "It has brought me right good sport, whose memory shall sweeten all my long year." Evidently he got a day on the water each season. I tried to be glad that he had done well—I said I was; but my voice was not convincing. He detected its false ring instantly. "And you, good master," he said, "have caught, I doubt not, an honest store of fishes?" I said, not too amiably (or too truthfully—but who can blame me?) that I had risen several big trout, but had grassed nothing all day. This latter statement the condition of my creel made necessary. He was just the sort of complacent old creature who would

me—"prithce suffer a brother angler to make closer acquaintance with that so far-throwing wand." I held out my split cane to him dumbly. He did not take it, but he bent over it, peering at it through the small square spectacles he wore. "Aye," he said, "a pretty tool and a valiant. But what device is this?" "That," said I, in scorn of him, "is the reel. You perceive, simple sir, that the line, passing through these excellently contrived rings upon the so-valiant wand is retained upon a central drum, and may be drawn off!" (I drew some off) "or rolled up at will by the miraculous turning of this deft little pin." I wound up, as ironically as I might.

Again my humor failed to touch him. His eyes were round with amazement and delight. "Is it even so?" he breathed reverently. I perceived that I had to do with a lunatic or with a supreme artist, in either of which cases everything must be forgiven him. Humoring him or playing up to him—I cared not which, for the rise was over—I indicated the gut trace. "This," I said, "is the gut, made by extending the entrails of transparent." "Soo how strong it is, and how transparent." I tugged on it. "And see, here is the fly—a sedge. There are five hundred other patterns (sold at half a crown a dozen), all of which I have in these boxes." I opened my creel, and permitted him to peep within. "This," I went on, "is my bottle of paraffin oil, with which I anoint the fly to make it float more yarely, and so deceive and master these subtle fishes. There are the pincers with which I pick my flies out of their

boxes. Here is a tube of dubbin—I smear it on my line, reverend sir, and this causes it to float most excellently. Thus with but one little twitch I do hook the brutes. Here is a piece of blotting paper to dry my flies withal if haply they be wetter. Here—"

"Good gentleman," he said, interrupting, "no more, I pray you! I am dazed. Tell me but one thing. How cometh it that with so many cunning aids thy skill, which sufficeth surely, as I have seen, hath brought nothing to land in a long day's angling?" I was silent. A question at once more pertinent and more important had never been put to me, or one less easy to answer. "Behold," he said, "these my own unworthy weapons. My wand a single timber shoot of ash, my line tied to its tip; three twisted strands from the tail of my good grey mare, and my two great bouncing bumbles fashioned by these fingers from the hackles of my old game-cock that died gloriously in Will Andrew's pit a semit come Tuesday." As I looked at the dreadful tackle my heart swelled with pity for the man. But he had said something about good sport. Well, there were chub in the river; he might conceivably have caught a brace of chub.

"And yet," he went on, "see what I have taken." As he spoke he unslung his creel, inverted it, and upon the grass there poured a cascade of trout—fat, golden, ponderous. Instantly I removed my hat. Lunatic or fantastic, here was my master. "There be a dozen and three," he said in a satisfied voice. "The others are above, concealed beneath a bush. These since seven of the clock." "The others," I gasped, "how many, in Heaven's name?" "Threescore and two," he announced simply. "Look you!"—he moved the heap of fish with his hand, and disclosed a stupendous fish of about 6lb. weight—"here is a shapely gentleman. A gladsome time he gave me, forcing me to cast all twice to the river. But the floating wand betrayed him. I rode, my pony in to him, and now he is mine!"

"You rode your pony?" "Ay, marry! I'm not so young as I was, and old Tom has carried me since noon. He has gone round to stable for my turf is not for hooves to tread." "Your turf?" "Ay, marry!" said the old gentleman carelessly, as he placed the fish back in the creel. "Hah!" he exclaimed, weighing the thing in his hand, "I have seen a worse evening's fishing. Trust me! There is two stone in there, my master!" As he spoke the strap gave beneath the inordinate weight of chalk-stream trout, and slipped through his fingers. The creel fell to earth. I stooped—for this man was worthy of all reverence—and picked the thing up, bracing myself unconsciously to lift it. My body flew upwards with a jerk which caused me severe pain, and when I had recovered from the shock of surprise the creel was in his hands. In the gathering darkness I must have failed to take hold of it.

"Sir," he said, "I thank you. And now I will even wish you a good night's rest, and, an you angle on the morrow, a fair south wind and a dark water." So saying, he began to move silently away. "But don't you fish tomorrow!" I cried. It would be an education to see this angler at work.

The river mist was now thickening fast, and partly by the faint pallor in the west, which was all that remained of Midsummer Day, partly by the golden glow of the elms in the close, I could see his vague but comfortable shape ambling softly from me. "Let me see you fish tomorrow," I called. "Nay, nay!" he replied, his voice lessened by distance, "not tomorrow, gentle sir; I must wait my year—my long, long year." Again I heard the gentle sigh, and with it the dark shadow that was my acquaintance became one with the blackness that filled a space between two ageless yews.—W. Quilliam, in The Field.

## FLY FISHING FOR BLACK BASS

I agree fully with Dr. Henshall that, ounce for ounce, inch for inch, there is no fish of the sweet waters that can excel the small-mouthed black bass in game qualities and cleverness. At times these fighters are erratic and almost hysterical in their actions and treatment of different baits and lures. The experience to which attention is called deals only with fly casting on a beautiful lake nesting among the hills of New Hampshire. This lake always had a bad name among fishermen who tried their skill there, for only small fish were taken, and those few in number. The reason, I believe, after investigation, was the large supply of land-locked smelts in the deeper waters, and the bass were so well fed and so shy that the ordinary worm, grasshoppers, crickets, minnows, frogs, etc., were no temptation at all. Plenty of large fish had frequently been seen and one or two hooked, but not landed.

This particular lake was almost like a crystal in its absolute clearness. Its waters were cold all the time, as its source of supply came from living springs alone. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that I first saw this charming bit of water. The sun was shining brightly and a stiff breeze was blowing. In addition squalls of fierce wind added their power every few minutes, whipping the surface into froth and spray against the rocks. It was difficult to manage a boat, and still harder to control a cast at all; but it was ideal weather for hard work, as neither the boat nor sportsman, line nor leader could be made out clearly by the bass in their watery, rock-girdled home. A reef of rocks was selected as the best place, for here many large fish had been observed when the waters were smooth.

The first essential factor was to row the boat far up to the weather shore, then turn her



## Sportsman's Calendar

### MARCH

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Trout-fishing after March 25, grilse and spring salmon fishing. For the shooter: Geese and brant, which may be shot but not sold.

March 25—Opening day of trout-fishing season.

N.B.—March is one of the best months of the year for spring salmon trolling, and for brant shooting.

Broadside and drift down towards the reef, thus giving two men an equal chance to cast, and this we did. I used a yellow-belly (worsted) Montreal and an oriole, the gentleman with me a green drake and a split ibis. At the first cast I struck a bass that weighed 4½lb. He fought hard, long, and well, jumping clear of the water some five or six times. He was brought to net. Then my companion struck a 3½lb. bass, an excellent fighter, and I gave him the net. When we had drifted too near we began all over again, and the sport kept up until the twilight fell. None of the small fish were kept, but all unhooked and returned to their home. The catch was just 26½lb., and not a fish that did not weigh over 2lb.

It seemed to be rather remarkable that so many large fish were taken while the wind was so violent and unsteady. Not only were these fish of all sizes good fighters, but they were extremely clever. One big chap, who rose well and whom I struck sharply and surely, jumped high out of the water several times and then made for the bottom. I could not hold him with the light rod with which I was fishing, and were were too near the reef to pull the boat into deeper water; so he selected a large rock that had a V-like split in it, drew my line into it, and then wound himself up about another rock. I could not dislodge him, for it was difficult to keep the boat in hand, so after a bit he rubbed my leader against the rocks, until it parted quite near the line. I lost him, naturally; but I enjoyed the battle, and I only hope that he freed himself from that Montreal fly, and that he will live long and be able to give good battle again.

The next day there was still good sport, fish about the same size taken, but not so many—a total in weight of 18½lb.; but the wind blew from a different quarter and died down long before sunset. This, in my opinion, made the difference. After my luck was noised abroad other sportsmen tried fly casting there, but without good results. The lessons learned might be enumerated. Do not give up because a lake has a bad name if fishes have been seen in its waters often. Cast your flies during a good strong breeze, always drift towards the place selected. Use two flies at first, and if a companion be with you let him use a different set. Then if there be selective tendency shown the popular taking fly can be used only. Always soak well both flies and leaders that are to be used. Strike a black bass fairly hard. Do not try and net a big fish until he has been well played.—F. M. Johnson, Boston, Mass.

It will be a welcome announcement to all anglers when we hear that the dispute with the Dominion Government over the control of our fisheries is at last settled. Then we may get something done in the matter of the protection of our best rivers; those of them within easy reach of town are in sore need of it.

Quite a lot has been written lately in different papers about the possibility of catching our salmon with the fly, so much so indeed that the old fallacy by now be almost dispelled and the doubting should at last believe that Pacific salmon will take a fly at the right time and place. In a river where there are no places where the fish can lie and feed on their way up from the salt water they can be caught with the fly. Not all our rivers are suitable for fly-fishing for salmon. But it is possible to make such places in a river, as has been demonstrated not only in the Old Country, but also here on Vancouver Island, and were the Provincial Government in control of the fisheries, we might perhaps prevail on them to spend a little money making salmon pools on some of our best known rivers.

Vladivostok is getting electric cars. Longer straps will have to be put in to accommodate the Japs.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Nothing More Refreshing than a Good Cup of Tea.  
Visit our Tea Rooms, 3rd Floor When Down Town

All Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises and Are Fresh Daily  
Try the Assortment at 60c per lb.



## The Values Which We Are Offering, Friday, in Men's Suits at \$8.50 Will Prove a Pleasant Surprise to All Men Who Wish to Economize.

To look at these Suits, and then at the surprisingly small amount you have to pay for them, is what will lead you to purchase a suit at this store Friday. One would wonder how such stylishly made clothing could be manufactured, for an every-day business suit they cannot be excelled. The quality of the materials used in the construction, to say "good" would only be dealing lightly. It is really exceptional. The tweeds and fancy mixtures which they are made of come in all the latest and approved patterns, in the season's best shades of greys, browns, and green mixtures. The man of moderate means will find that a visit here tomorrow will be well worth the time spent, and to say anything about the outlay of cash, why, these prices speak for themselves. Per suit ..... **\$8.50**

### Our Showing of Spring Apparel for Women Affords You the Greatest Possible Latitude in Choosing—Every Model Possesses Stylish Individuality—Tailored Suits, Dresses, Coats and Waists

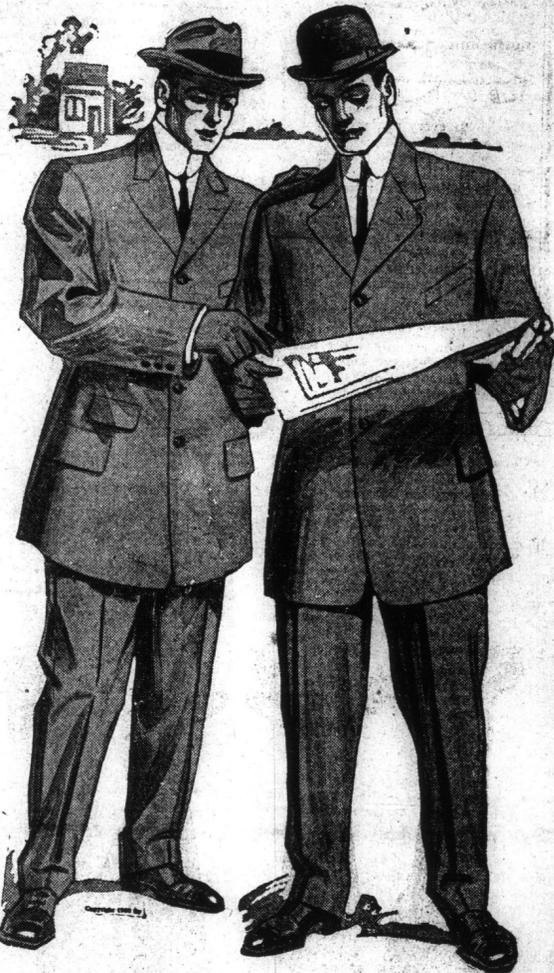
#### TAILORED SUITS FOR SPRING.

The Easter Tailored Suit has achieved an added beauty this season owing to the introduction of many graceful little touches new to the tailored suit. Some of the designs are quite intricate, but have that effect of simplicity which marks the highest attainment of the designer. They're shown in the newest all-wool fabrics—French serges in solid colorings, fancy diagonals and wide wales. Quite an assortment of novelty cloths, hairline stripes and shepherd checks is also shown—and a collection of mannish worsteds unequalled in Victoria. This ensures the service qualities of the garments—and perfect service means economy.

Suits at \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 and Upward.

#### NEW LONG AND SHORT COATS.

The New Short Coats are most practical, serviceable garments. They're in serges, in white and stripes, custom tailored—as plain and simple as possible, with extremely smart lines. At \$20 and \$22.50 values are unusually strong. Our collection of Long Coats includes a beautiful line of full length garments in tan covert cloths, novelty worsteds and black and white checks—made in a variety of smart styles and lined in self colors. Beautiful white serge and pongee coats are also shown—wonderfully well tailored and exquisitely finished. Prices range from \$20.00 to \$50.00, with an assortment of garments at most moderate cost.



### Ladies' White Under-skirts, \$1.25

At this price we have an immense stock of beautiful Skirts. They are made of extra good quality white cotton, with deep flounce of lawn, containing five rows of lace, in very exquisite designs. They also have very large dust frill. For the price, we venture to say that this line cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city, or in fact the whole province. Price ..... **\$1.25**

### Your Spring House Cleaning—Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do It for You

Don't worry over the task of Housecleaning by doing it in the old way. Our Vacuum Housecleaning System is the most modern method known. Perfectly dustless, no removing of carpets, etc., draws every particle of dirt out of the house by means of suction, while prices are most moderate. Ring up our Carpet Department and an assistant will call upon you and give you an estimate.

### Time to Get a Wash Suit for the Boy. Friday, You Can Purchase One for \$1.00

Our stock of Boys' Clothing is a most comprehensive one indeed, embracing every desired suit and material. Most notable among these are the new Wash Suits which we are offering Friday. They are made of fancy drills, prints and ducks. The time is at hand when lighter clothing is necessary, and tomorrow gives you ample chance for choice, at per suit ..... **\$1.00**

### Men's and Youths' Pants—a Leader, \$1.50

\$1.50 for a good pair of Pants. If you were to purchase the material of the same quality, you would find that it alone would cost you the amount we are asking Friday for the finished article. They are made of tweeds, in stripes and almost plain cloths, and are exceptional value indeed. Special value Friday..... **\$1.50**

### Dent's Ladies' Gloves

There is not a better glove manufactured than the famous "Dent's" for ladies. They are the kind that always give satisfaction. Our stock of these surpasses anything of a similar nature hereabouts.

Ladies' Chamois Gloves, with one and two dome clasps, in white and natural color. A specially fine outing glove, all sizes. Per pair ..... **90¢**

Ladies' Cape Leather Gloves, one clasp, in tan only, with self and red stitching, all sizes. Per pair ..... **\$1.00**

Ladies' Cape Leather Gloves, one and two clasps, in tans, greys, white and black, all sizes. Per pair ..... **\$1.25**

### Admiralty Serge Satin Cloth Special, Friday, at 50¢

Admiralty Serge Satin Cloth is one of the most favored of all dress goods this season, and for Friday we are offering a very special line at 50¢. There is also a fine assortment of Navy Serge, Poplin, Panamas, Nun's Veiling, and Self-stripe Suiting, in shades of greys, myrtle, wisteria, navy and black. All 42 inches wide. There is nothing better than these for misses' or children's dresses. Friday's price ..... **50¢**

### Fancy Ribbons and Frills

A Magnificent Range of Styles and Colorings

Another new and beautiful assortment of Ribbons have just been received, opened up and placed on display. These exquisite creations are direct importations by us from the leading manufacturers of Switzerland and France. The showing is indeed a worthy one, and hardly can we recollect having such a beautiful one. It includes fancy moire and shot effects. Prices range from \$1.00 all the way down to **25¢**

Fancy Frills for millinery trimmings, 27 in. wide, at \$1.00, 75¢ and ..... **65¢**

### Louisienne and Pongee Silks, Friday, yard, 50¢

For Waists you could not wish for better or more attractive material. Louisienne and Natural Pongee will be greatly worn this season, and you will find if you do not purchase now, that as time goes on you will be regretting it. The Louisienne Silks are in a beautiful combination of colors, and the Pongee, in natural color. The widths are 26 in., and are exceptionally good value at ..... **50¢**

### Holeproof Hosiery for Ladies and Children

Guaranteed for 3 and 6 months  
Holeproof Hosiery is the greatest invention of modern times. They save the cost of themselves ten times over when taking into consideration the way other hosiery lasts.

Children's Holeproof Hose, 1-1 ribbed cotton, seamless throughout, absolutely fast black dye. Sizes from 5½ to 8½. Guaranteed for three months. 3 pair for ... **\$1.00**

Ladies' Holeproof Cotton Hosiery, seamless throughout, all sizes from 8½ to 10. Sold in lots of six pairs under a cast-iron guarantee for 6 months. 6 pairs for ..... **\$2.00**

### Ladies' White Under-skirts, \$2.00

A splendid offering are these. They are made of exceptionally heavy and good quality cotton, with deep flounce, top of which is trimmed with beautiful eyelet embroidery. Has four rows of very narrow tucks, bottom of flounce trimmed with embroidery and insertion. For the price one would hardly think how they could be manufactured. Price ..... **\$2.00**

## ARCADIAN —Malleable— Non-Breakable RANGE



Materially Lessens the Labors of the Housewife

IT IS EASIER TO KEEP CLEAN

The ordinary range has always met with disfavor, owing to the amount of labor it requires to keep it clean. Unless given a hard, back-breaking blackening every day, its appearance is unsightly—making the whole kitchen look unidy.

With the Arcadian Range there is no such trouble. Cumulative effort of brain and money were employed to make it a veritable foe to such drudgery. Simplicity of design together with the material from which it is constructed, greatly aids in keeping it clean.

The Arcadian is the "easy to keep clean" range, insuring an inviting kitchen at all times. The housewife, with it, finds her work easy of accomplishment, and done in the best manner, to which she can point with pride and pleasure.

THE PRIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

*Queen Quality* SHOE

Comfort and Style

A Rare Combination

"Queen Quality" designs are never allowed to outrange common sense. Beauty always—but COMFORT FIRST. Modest prices too!

Prices of These, the Most Up-to-Date Shoe of the World, range from \$4

L. L. NO. 341.

**LAGGING CROWN INTO STRUGGLE**

...onist interpretation of Mr. Churchill's utterances in Commons Debate on Premier's Anti-Veto Resolution

**KEN AS DEVICE TO DECEIVE ELECTORS**

...importance Attached to Phrase in Closure Proposals Forecasting Introduction of Bill After Resolutions

LONDON, April 2.—The coupling of King's name with the commonsense lords, as made by Mr. Churchill in his speech on the veto resolution in the lower chamber, has been continued to be a subject of much interest, especially as it recalled Mr. Asquith was present at that time.

The Unionists say that they can not see that the cabinet authorized such a simultaneous announcement to be made by the premier but by a subordinate member of the cabinet.

"That the government has resolved to drag the crown into the election and represent to the electors the sovereign desires their victory is as eager as ministers to turn the house of lords. If so, English politics are destined to take a sensational course, for England's present ministers suppose that the king will not be easily coerced. Not only the lords' rejection of the veto bill might be pressed with success, but many ministerialists believe he might be pressed with success to resolutions in the form of a bill. Hence importance is attached to these in the closure proposals which are in the air.

"Without question put a bill will be ordered to be brought in on resolutions agreed upon by the ministers, so apparently taking this action in the king's name.

**FOUR THOUSAND MILES**

...man Wireless Station Claims to Have Covered Extraordinary Distance

ALBANY, Prussia, April 2.—The wireless station here claims to have communicated successfully and at length with the Cameroons in West Africa, 4,000 miles distant. The wireless station they were in constant communication with one of the German steamships from the time that the steamer left Hamburg until proceeding down the west coast of Africa she reached the Cameroons. Neither other ships nor the other Algerian plateaus interfered with transmission.

**SEALING STEAMER CRUSHED IN ICE**

...land Ground Between Floss and Sinks—Flores Returns a Newfoundland With Her Crew.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., April 2.—The sealing steamer Meland, operating in the ice last Wednesday, was crushed in a bottom. The steamer Flores, which arrived here with news of the disaster, rescued the members of the crew.

When the Flores left the sealing grounds the steamer Newfoundland was in a dangerous position, hard pressed by the ice. The Newfoundland steamer Eagle was also on the ice, and had to take off the 200 men aboard the Newfoundland.

The Flores brought the largest catch of seals ever recorded here, her total number 49,000 skins, valued at about \$120,000.

The season has been remarkably prosperous, the catch in sight being worth \$400,000.

**CUT OUT FIREWORKS**

Mayor Gaynor Decides That Fourth of July Celebration in New York Shall Be Noiseless

NEW YORK, April 2.—The next Fourth of July in New York will be noiseless. Mayor Gaynor decided yesterday that the order of former Fire Commissioners Hayes that no permits be issued for the sale of fireworks between July 10 and July 15, be issued, shall stand.

This decision was reached only after a sacrifice of personal preference to the sense of duty according to the friend of the mayor. He has been now as a valiant and loyal celebration of the Fourth of July after the size of his own method and recently announced a peace among fireworks manufacturers followed today upon the publication of Mayor Gaynor's edict. The sale of fireworks shall be prohibited at the next Fourth of July in New York, and the fireworks of the American people manufactured in this city and the large amount of invested capital.

Mayor Gaynor's order to the manufacturers stopping the sale of fireworks in this city between June 10 and July 15 is merely a notice that an ordinance is standing, but it is to be disregarded, till be strictly enforced.

**Scotland Wins**

LONDON, APRIL 3.—Score in International football match: Scotland 2, England nil.

Mr. Duncan D. Taylor, from New York, is enjoying a trip to Victoria.